Suppose we are setting up an experiment to compare the effectiveness of two drugs (A and B) that are intended to lower cholesterol levels. The experiment will involve 24 subjects. Your job is to assign them to treatments and determine which drug is more effective.

In this activity, we won’t actually be able to perform this experiment. Instead, we will use simulated data that mimics results that are typically obtained in such studies. The data used is shown at the end of this handout. In an actual experiment, we wouldn’t know the values in the last two columns until after the experiment was conducted (and then only half of the values would be known, since only half of the subjects would have received each treatment). Do your best to pretend that these data are not available when you assign the treatments to subjects.

**Scenario 1: Completely Randomized Design**

Consider the data set as sorted by age. Randomly assign 12 subjects to Drug A and the other 12 to Drug B. Then, record the improvement of each subject after treatment with his/her assigned drug in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Row #** | **Improvement after A** |  | **Row #** | **Improvement after B** |
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Putting this data into an Excel Sheet

Next, take the random assignment completed above and enter the data into a spreadsheet (or JMP).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Format for Data Entry (Excel) | An example… |

Doing the Analysis in JMP

Select File > Open to read in the data from the spreadsheet. After the data is read in, select Analyze > Fit Y by X. Place Treatment in the X, Factor box and the Improvement in the Y, Response box. Click OK.



To obtain the Analysis of Variance table, select Means/Anova/Pooled t from the red drop down arrow as is shown here.



The ANOVA Table



Review of the following quantitates…

* How is DF Treatment determined?
* How is DF Error determined?
* How is DF C. Total determined?
* What is Sum of Squares C. Total?
* What is Sum of Squares Error?
* What is Sums of Squares Treatment?
* What is Mean Square Error?
* What is Mean Square Treatment?
* What is F Ratio?
* What is Prob > F?

Questions

1. What is the value of Sums of Squares Error from your random assignment?
2. Create a plot of the various Sums of Square Error values from others in class. How does your compare against the others?

**Scenario 2: Randomized Complete Block Design (Blocking by Age)**

Again, refer to the table that is sorted by age. This time, divide the subjects into 12 blocks of size 2 according to age (the first two subjects form a block, the second two subjects form a block, etc.). Then, randomize the subjects to receive either Drug A or Drug B *within each block*. Record the improvement of each subject after treatment with his/her assigned drug in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after A** |  | **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after B** |
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Again, enter the data into a spreadsheet (or JMP directly). This time, you should include a column for the blocking variable.



Read the data in JMP. Select Fit Y by X and obtain the Analysis of Variance table with the addition of the blocking variable.



Questions

1. What is the value of Sums of Squares Error now?
2. How does this value compare to the Sums of Squares from the Completely Randomized Design above?
3. Create a plot of the various Sums of Square Error values from others in class. How does these SSE values compare against the plot created above?

**Scenario 3: Randomized Complete Block Design (Blocking by Initial Cholesterol)**

This time, refer to the table that is sorted by initial cholesterol. Divide the subjects into 12 blocks of size 2 according to initial cholesterol (the first two subjects form a block, the second two subjects form a block, etc.). Then, randomize the subjects to receive either Drug A or Drug B *within each block*. Record the improvement of each subject after treatment with his/her assigned drug in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after A** |  | **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after B** |
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Questions

1. What is the value of Sums of Squares Error now?
2. How does this value compare to the Sums of Squares from the above designs? Discuss.
3. Create a plot of the various Sums of Square Error values from others in class. How does these SSE values compare against the plots created above?

**Scenario 4: Randomized Complete Block Design (Blocked by Gender and Initial Cholesterol)**

You should have just noted that blocking by initial cholesterol helps to reduce the variability when comparing these two treatments To further reduce the variability, researchers often block on more than one variable. For this scenario, we will block by both gender and initial cholesterol. We have already shown that initial cholesterol is an effective blocking variable, and we’re choosing gender, as well, because it often creates variability in clinical trials.

Once again, refer to the table that is sorted by initial cholesterol. Divide the subjects into 12 blocks of size 2. Starting at the top, find the first two female subjects – this is your first block. Your second block is the next two female subjects, etc. The seventh block will be the first two male subjects. Randomize the subjects to receive either Drug A or Drug B *within each block*, and record the improvement of each subject after treatment with his/her assigned drug in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after A** |  | **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after B** |
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Questions

1. What is the value of Sums of Squares Error now?
2. How does this value compare to the Sums of Squares from the above designs? Discuss.
3. Create a plot of the various Sums of Square Error values from others in class. How does these SSE values compare against the plots created above?

**Scenario 5: Randomized Complete Block Design (Blocked by Exercise & Initial Cholesterol)**

Since gender did not help to reduce the variability any more so than initial cholesterol by itself, we will now ignore gender and instead use exercise level as an additional blocking factor.

Once again, refer to the table that is sorted by initial cholesterol. Divide the subjects into 12 blocks of size 2. Starting at the top, find the first two subjects that have exercise level “none” – this is your first block. Your second block is the next two subjects with exercise level “none,” etc. The fifth block will be the first two subjects with exercise level “occasional.” Randomize the subjects to receive either Drug A or Drug B *within each block*, and record the improvement of each subject after treatment with his/her assigned drug in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after A** |  | **Row #** | **Block ID** | **Improvement after B** |
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Questions

1. What is the value of Sums of Squares Error now?
2. How does this value compare to the Sums of Squares from the above designs? Discuss.
3. Create a plot of the various Sums of Square Error values from others in class. How does these SSE values compare against the plots created above?

Questions

1. Which blocking scheme worked the best? Discuss.

**When is Blocking Useful?**

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**Sorted by Age**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Row #** | **Gender** | **Age** | **Exercise Level** | **Initial Cholesterol** | **Improvement after A** | **Improvement after B** |
| 1 | F | 31 | occasional | 270 | 26 | 29 |
| 2 | M | 34 | frequent | 258 | 7 | 16 |
| 3 | M | 35 | occasional | 274 | 17 | 25 |
| 4 | M | 35 | none | 312 | 26 | 53 |
| 5 | F | 36 | frequent | 254 | 11 | 7 |
| 6 | M | 36 | occasional | 276 | 13 | 27 |
| 7 | M | 37 | none | 304 | 46 | 36 |
| 8 | F | 38 | occasional | 289 | 25 | 28 |
| 9 | M | 40 | frequent | 266 | 24 | 6 |
| 10 | F | 41 | frequent | 256 | 1 | 11 |
| 11 | M | 41 | none | 301 | 40 | 51 |
| 12 | F | 42 | occasional | 256 | 11 | 24 |
| 13 | F | 47 | frequent | 243 | 2 | -1 |
| 14 | F | 47 | occasional | 284 | 12 | 27 |
| 15 | M | 49 | occasional | 266 | 32 | 25 |
| 16 | F | 49 | none | 280 | 47 | 39 |
| 17 | F | 52 | none | 290 | 43 | 38 |
| 18 | M | 54 | frequent | 257 | 10 | 8 |
| 19 | M | 54 | none | 302 | 35 | 38 |
| 20 | M | 55 | frequent | 261 | 5 | 1 |
| 21 | F | 55 | none | 291 | 43 | 44 |
| 22 | M | 58 | occasional | 274 | 18 | 25 |
| 23 | F | 60 | frequent | 236 | -7 | -1 |
| 24 | F | 60 | none | 304 | 25 | 48 |

**Sorted by Initial Cholesterol**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Row #** | **Gender** | **Age** | **Exercise Level** | **Initial Cholesterol** | **Improvement after A** | **Improvement after B** |
| 1 | F | 60 | frequent | 236 | -7 | -1 |
| 2 | F | 47 | frequent | 243 | 2 | -1 |
| 3 | F | 36 | frequent | 254 | 11 | 7 |
| 4 | F | 41 | frequent | 256 | 1 | 11 |
| 5 | F | 42 | occasional | 256 | 11 | 24 |
| 6 | M | 54 | frequent | 257 | 10 | 8 |
| 7 | M | 34 | frequent | 258 | 7 | 16 |
| 8 | M | 55 | frequent | 261 | 5 | 1 |
| 9 | M | 40 | frequent | 266 | 24 | 6 |
| 10 | M | 49 | occasional | 266 | 32 | 25 |
| 11 | F | 31 | occasional | 270 | 26 | 29 |
| 12 | M | 35 | occasional | 274 | 17 | 25 |
| 13 | M | 58 | occasional | 274 | 18 | 25 |
| 14 | M | 36 | occasional | 276 | 13 | 27 |
| 15 | F | 49 | none | 280 | 47 | 39 |
| 16 | F | 47 | occasional | 284 | 12 | 27 |
| 17 | F | 38 | occasional | 289 | 25 | 28 |
| 18 | F | 52 | none | 290 | 43 | 38 |
| 19 | F | 55 | none | 291 | 43 | 44 |
| 20 | M | 41 | none | 301 | 40 | 51 |
| 21 | M | 54 | none | 302 | 35 | 38 |
| 22 | M | 37 | none | 304 | 46 | 36 |
| 23 | F | 60 | none | 304 | 25 | 48 |
| 24 | M | 35 | none | 312 | 26 | 53 |

Note: This activity “More than your heart desires… an exploration of blocking” was obtained from the NCSSM Statistics Leadership Institute, July, 2000. The authors are Carolyn Doetsch, Peter Flanagan-Hyde, Mary Harrison, Josh Tabor, and Chuck Tiberio.