

Pairwise comparisons of means with unequal variances in Stata

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The Problem

The ANOVA model

$$y_{ij} = \mu_j + \epsilon_{ij}$$

with

$i = 1, 2, \dots, n_j$ observations

$j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ groups

implies $k^* = k(k - 1)/2$ pairwise comparisons

k^* independent t -tests have family-wise type I error rate

$$FWER \alpha = 1 - (1 - \alpha)^{k^*} \geq \alpha$$

Proposed solutions: Adjust α and p

Bonferroni

$${}_b\alpha = \alpha/k^*$$

$${}_b p = \min(1, pk^*)$$

Šidák

$${}_{si}\alpha = 1 - (1 - \alpha)^{1/k^*}$$

$${}_{si}p = 1 - (1 - p)^{k^*}$$

Proposed solutions: Swap distributions

Scheffé

$$scC(\alpha) = \sqrt{\text{inv}F_{k-1, \nu, \alpha}(k-1)}$$

$$scP = F_{k-1, \nu, |t_0|^2/(k-1)}$$

Tukey

$$tC(\alpha) = \text{inv}q_{k, \nu, \alpha}/\sqrt{2}$$

$$tP = q_{k, \nu, |t_0|\sqrt{2}}$$

Proposed solutions: Adjust Std. err. and df

Tamhane

$$t2c(\alpha) = \text{inv}t_{\hat{v}, [1 - \{1 - \alpha\}^{1/k^*}]} / 2$$

$$t2p = 1 - \left(1 - 2t_{\hat{v}, |t_0|}\right)^{k^*}$$

Games & Howell

$$ghc(\alpha) = \text{inv}q_{k, \hat{v}, \alpha} / \sqrt{2}$$

$$ghp = q_{k, \hat{v}, |t_0|} / \sqrt{2}$$

Proposed solutions: Adjust Std. err. and df

Dunnett

$${}_c c(\alpha) = \left[\frac{\text{inv}q_{k, \nu_l, \alpha} \left\{ \frac{s_l^2}{n_l} \right\} + \text{inv}q_{k, \nu_m, \alpha} \left\{ \frac{s_m^2}{n_m} \right\}}{s_l^2/n_l + s_m^2/n_m} \right] / \sqrt{2}$$

$$c p = \frac{q_{k, \nu_l, |t_0| \sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{s_l^2}{n_l} \right) + q_{k, \nu_m, |t_0| \sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{s_m^2}{n_m} \right)}{s_l^2/n_l + s_m^2/n_m}$$

Title

[COMMUNITY-CONTRIBUTED] `pwmc` — Pairwise multiple comparisons of means with unequal variances

Syntax

Pairwise multiple comparisons of means

```
pwmc varname [if] [in] , over(varname) [ options ]
```

<i>options</i>	Description
Main	
* <code>over(varname)</code>	compare means over the levels of <i>varname</i>
Reporting	
<code>mcompare(method)</code>	adjust for multiple comparisons; default is <code>mcompare(gh)</code>
<code>se(se_type)</code>	type of standard error; default is <code>se(hc2)</code>
<code>df(df_method #)</code>	degrees of freedom for computing confidence intervals and <i>p</i> -values; default is <code>df(satterthwaite)</code>
<i>method</i>	
<code>gh</code>	Games and Howell's method; synonyms <code>games</code> or <code>howell</code> ; the default
<code>cochran</code>	Dunnett's C method
<code>tamhane</code>	Tamhane's method; synonym <code>t2</code>
<code>noadjust</code>	do not adjust for multiple comparisons
<i>se_type</i>	
<code>hc2</code>	robust HC2 standard errors (see <code>regress</code>); the default
<code>hc3</code>	robust HC3 standard errors (see <code>regress</code>)
<code>ols</code>	ordinary least-squares standard errors (see <code>regress</code>)
<i>df_method</i>	
<code>satterthwaite</code>	Satterthwaite's approximation; the default
<code>welch</code>	Welch's approximation
<code>bm</code>	Bell and McCaffrey's adjustment (see <code>regress</code>)
<code>residual</code>	residual degrees of freedom

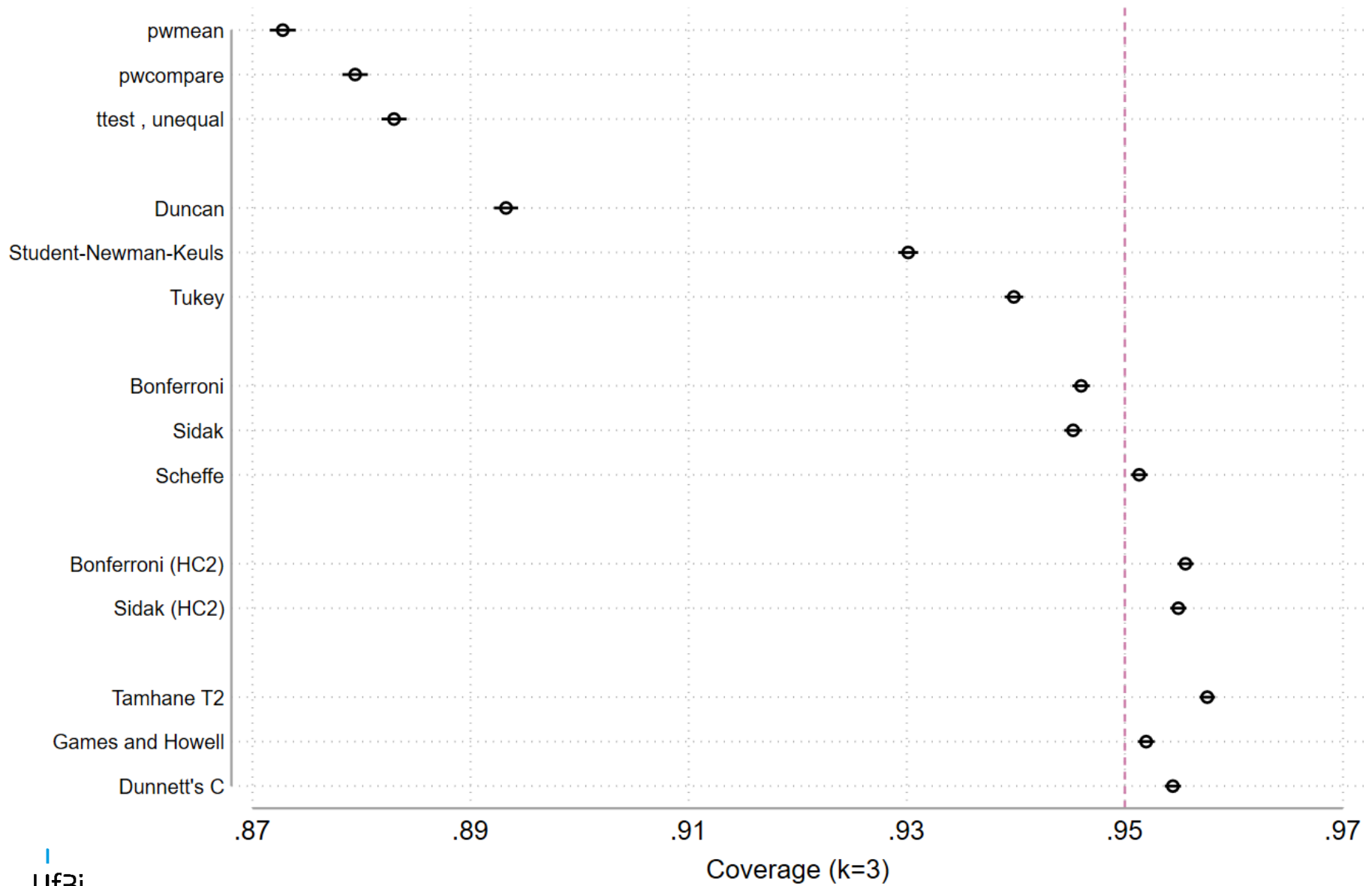
Simulation

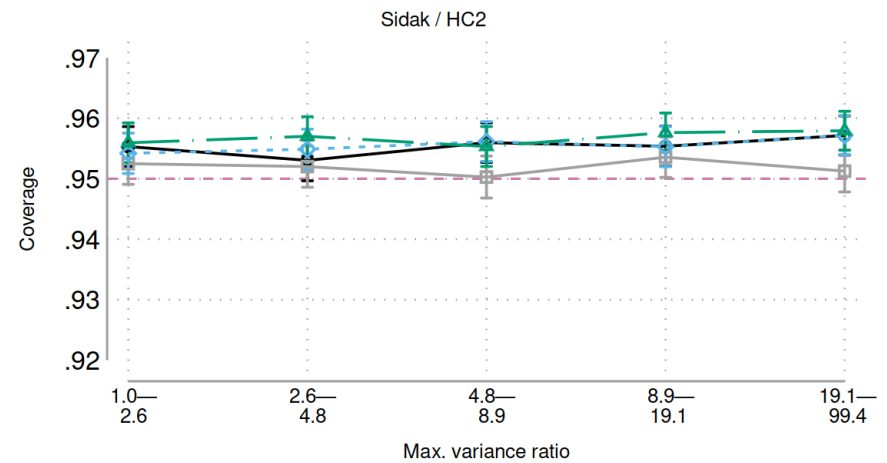
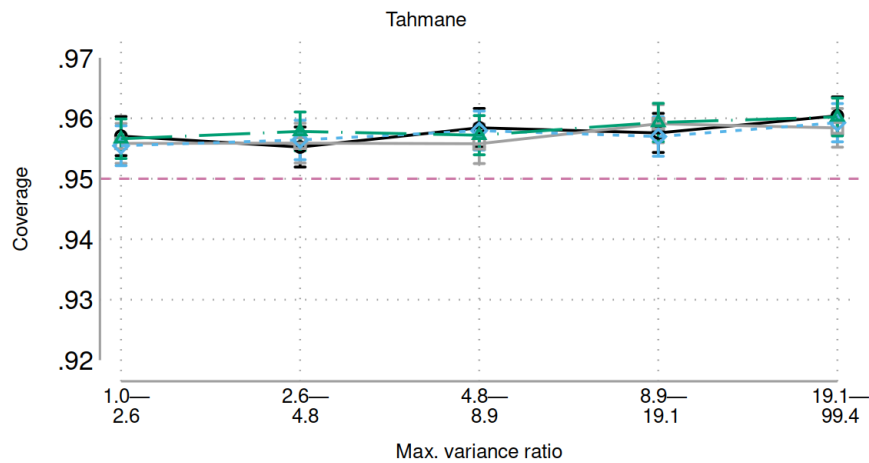
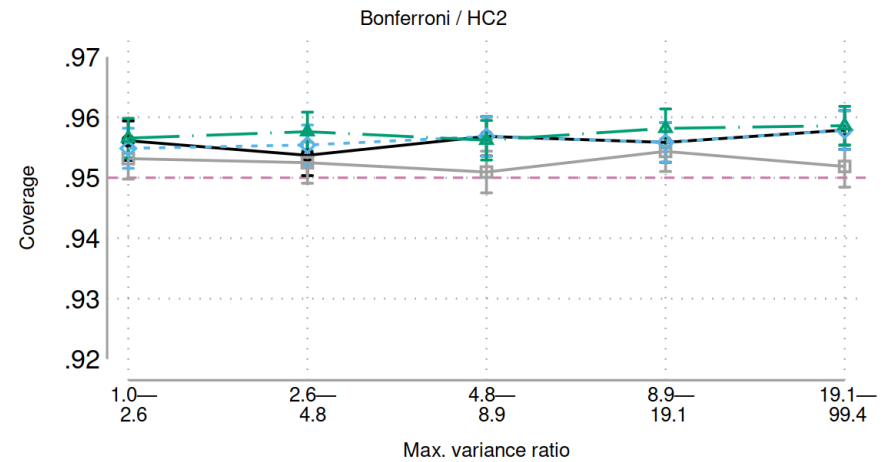
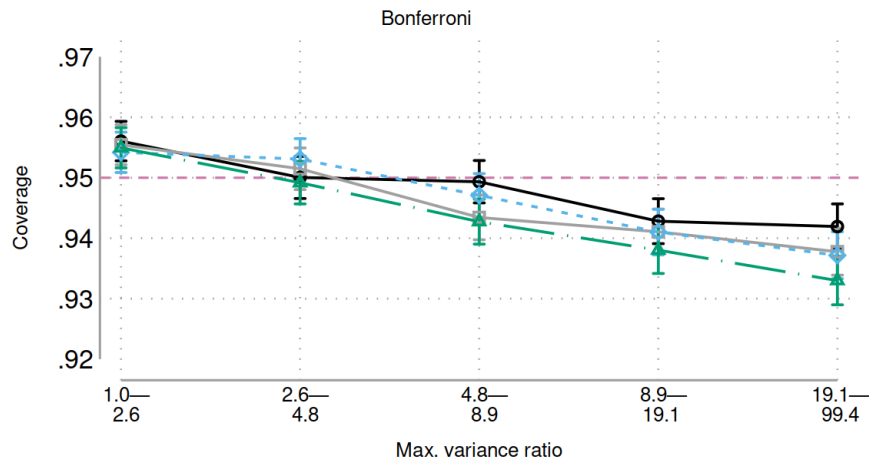
Groups:	$k = 3, k = 5$
Outcomes:	$N(0, \sigma_j^2)$
Std. deviation:	[0.3, 3.5]
Variance ratio:	[1, ~100]
Group sample sizes:	[10, 200] ^a
N simulations / datasets:	300,000 ^b
Method / Std. err. / df:	$6 \times 4 \times 4^c$
Coverage:	all k^* CIs include 0

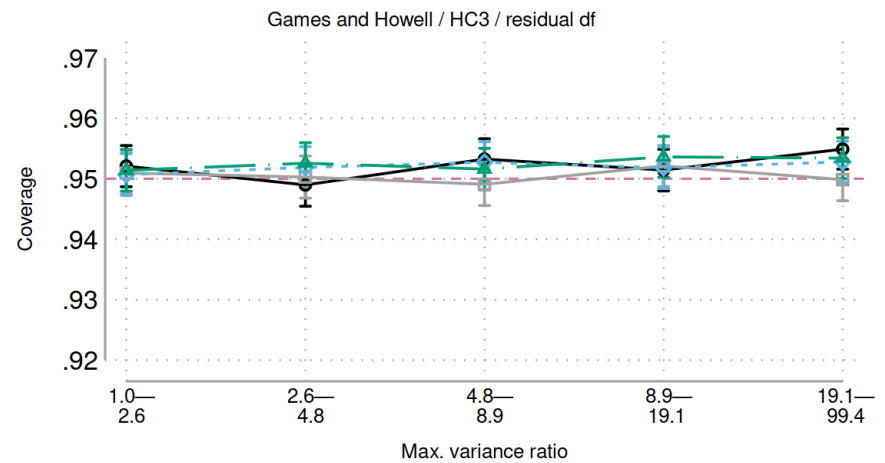
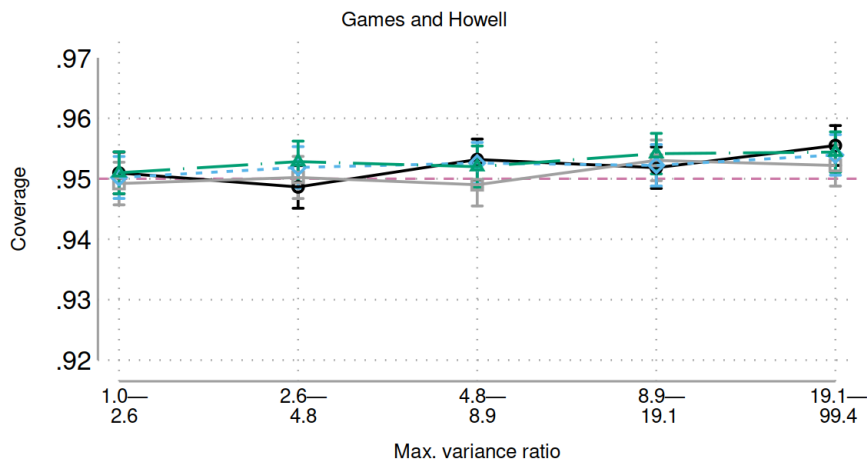
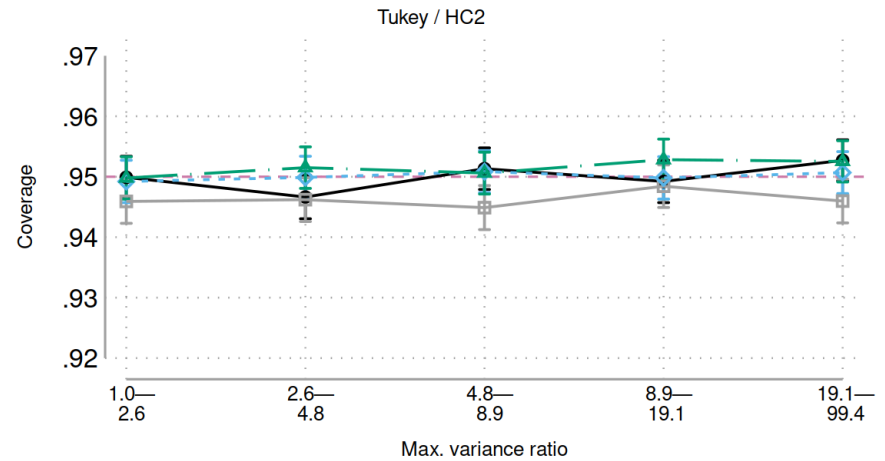
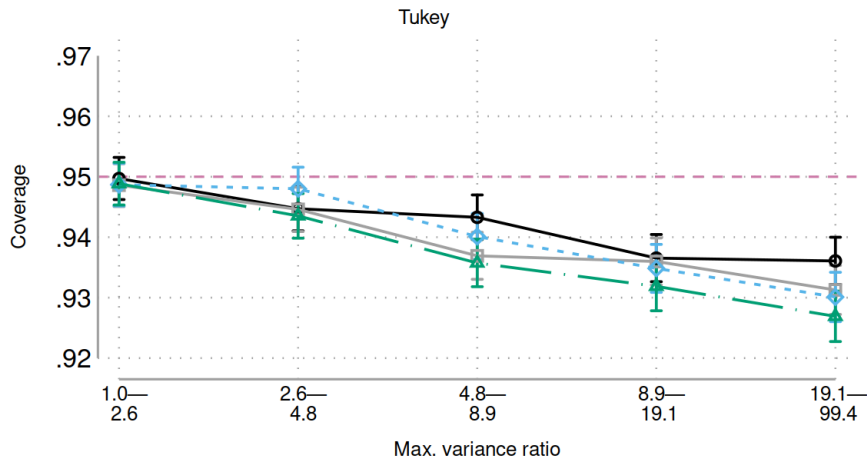
^a restricted to range between $n_1 \times 0.5$ and $n_1 \times 1.5_1$

^b $N = 75.000$ (equal variances), $N = 225.000$ (unequal variances)
using `parallel` (<https://github.com/gvegayon/parallel>)

^c do not differentiate between Šidák and Tamhane, and Tukey and Games & Howell
additionally, SNK and Duncan

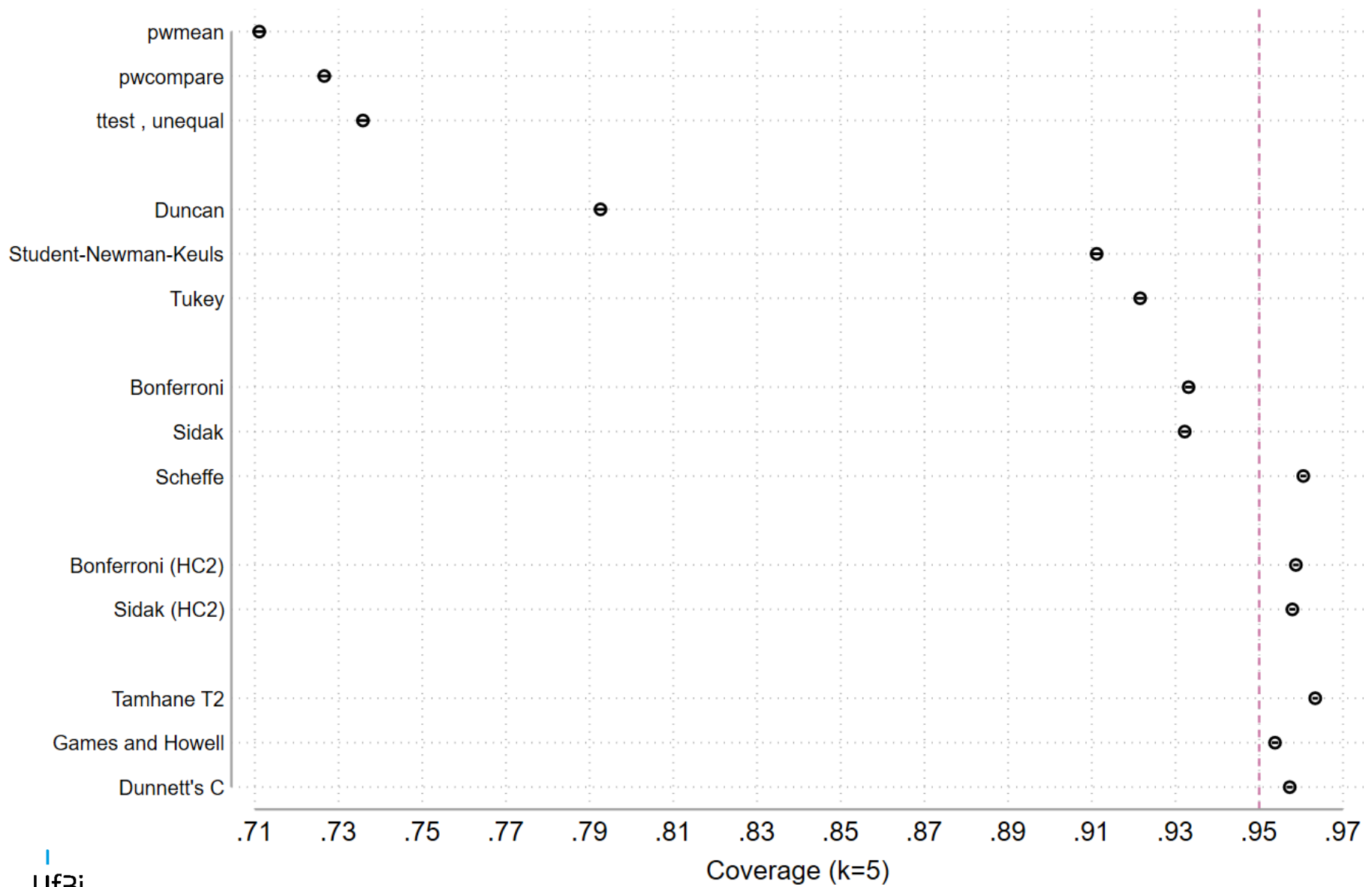


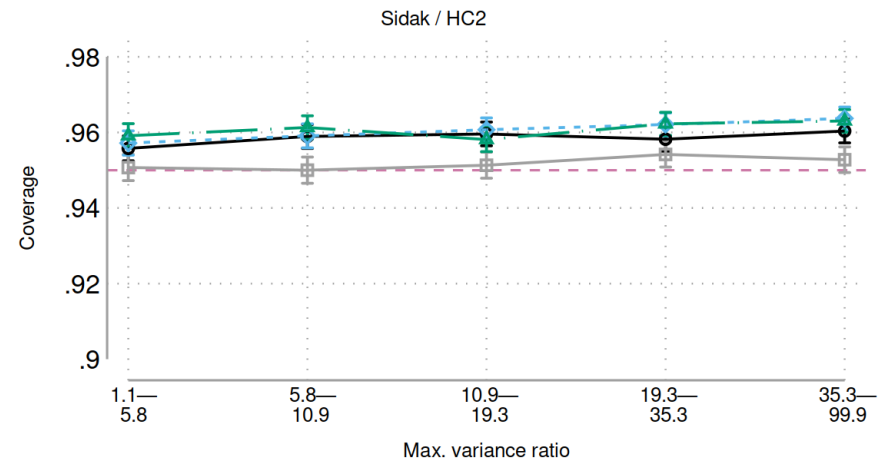
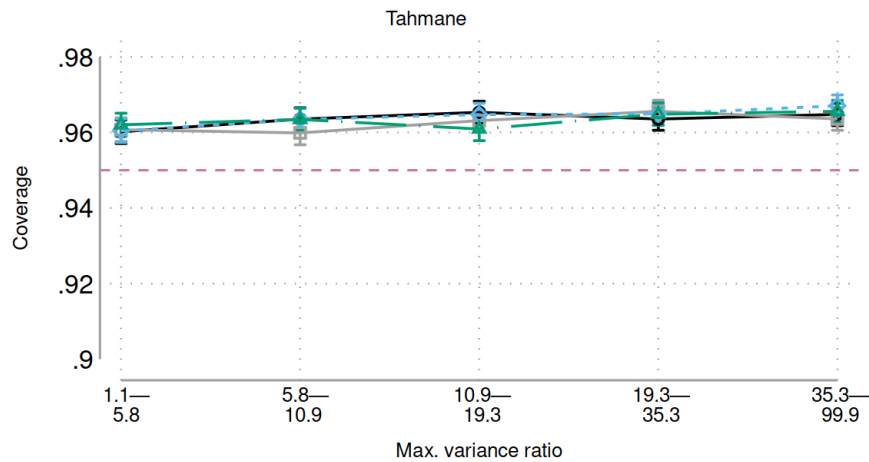
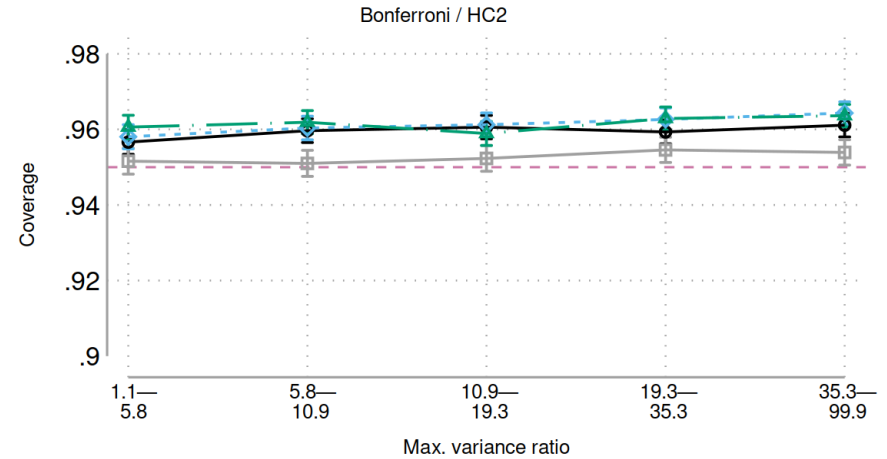
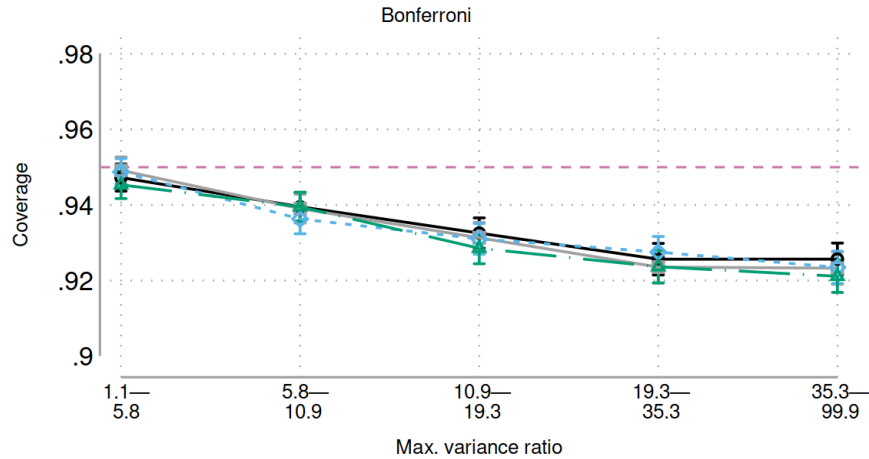


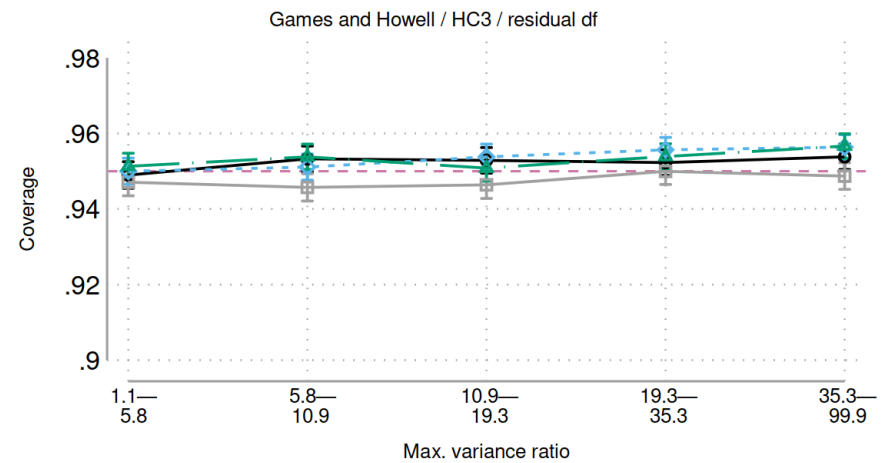
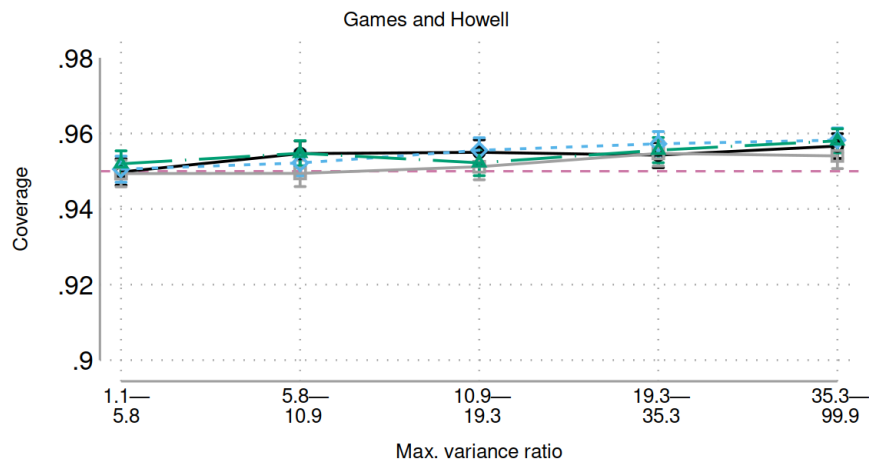
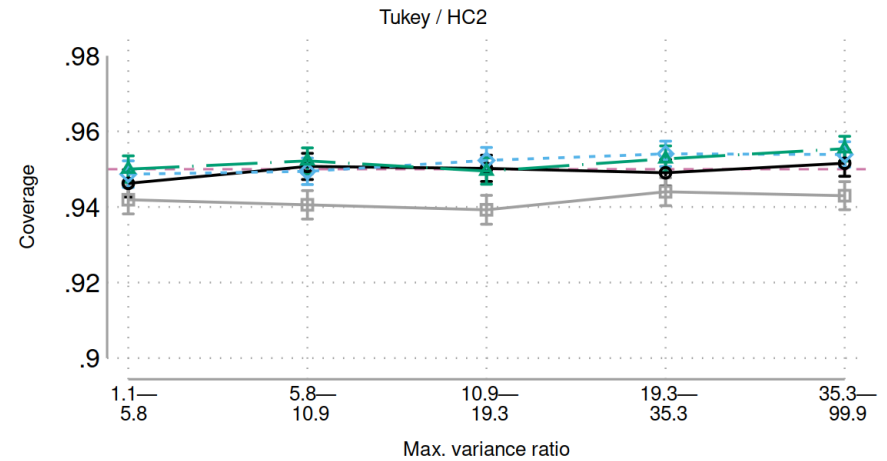
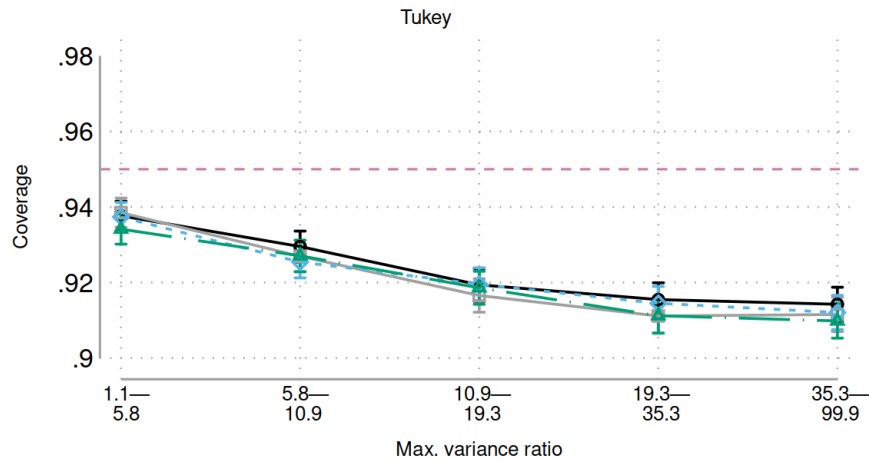


Standard deviation of group size (k=3)

- 0
- <=12
- 12-25
- 25-65







Conclusion

Best approach depends on specific scenario

But ...

... prefer Šidák over Bonferroni

... use robust standard errors

... generally, don't use Tukey

... until StataCorp allows robust std. err.

... use Games & Howell instead

Download `pwmc` from SSC

or GitHub (<https://github.com/kleindaniel81/pwmc>)

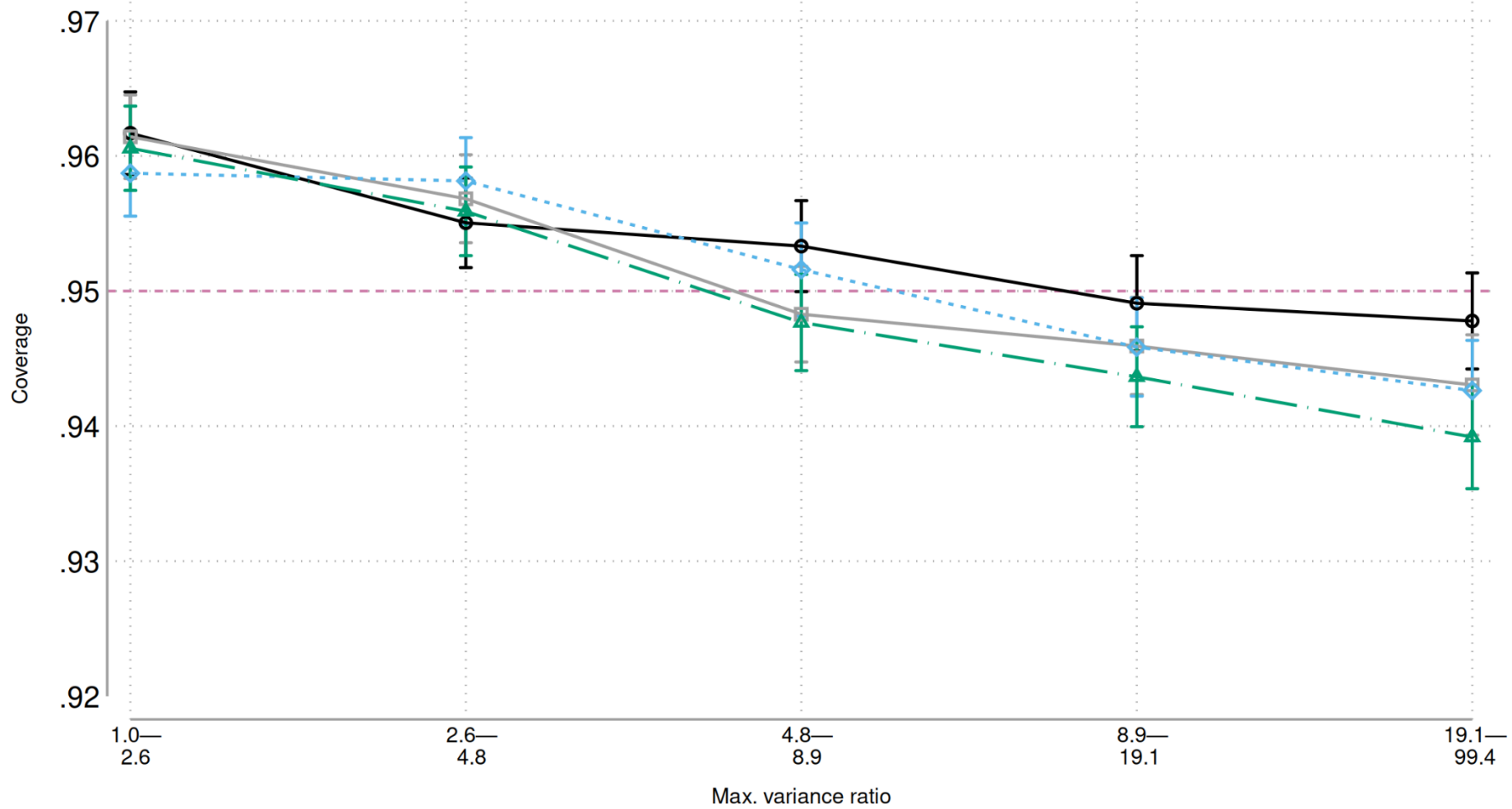
Contact

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Backup (k=3)

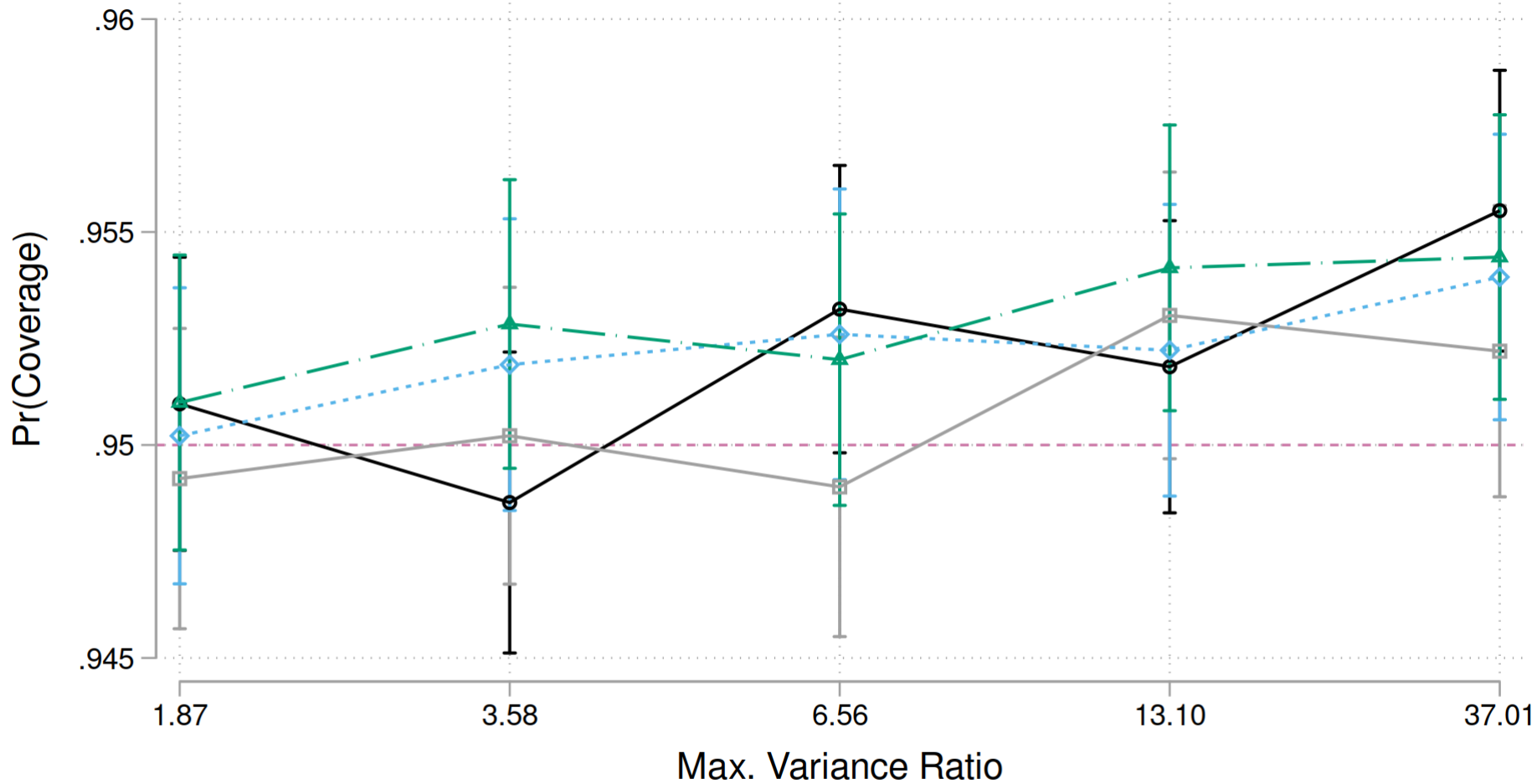
Scheffe



Standard deviation of group size (k=3)

- 0
- ≤12
- 12-25
- 25-65

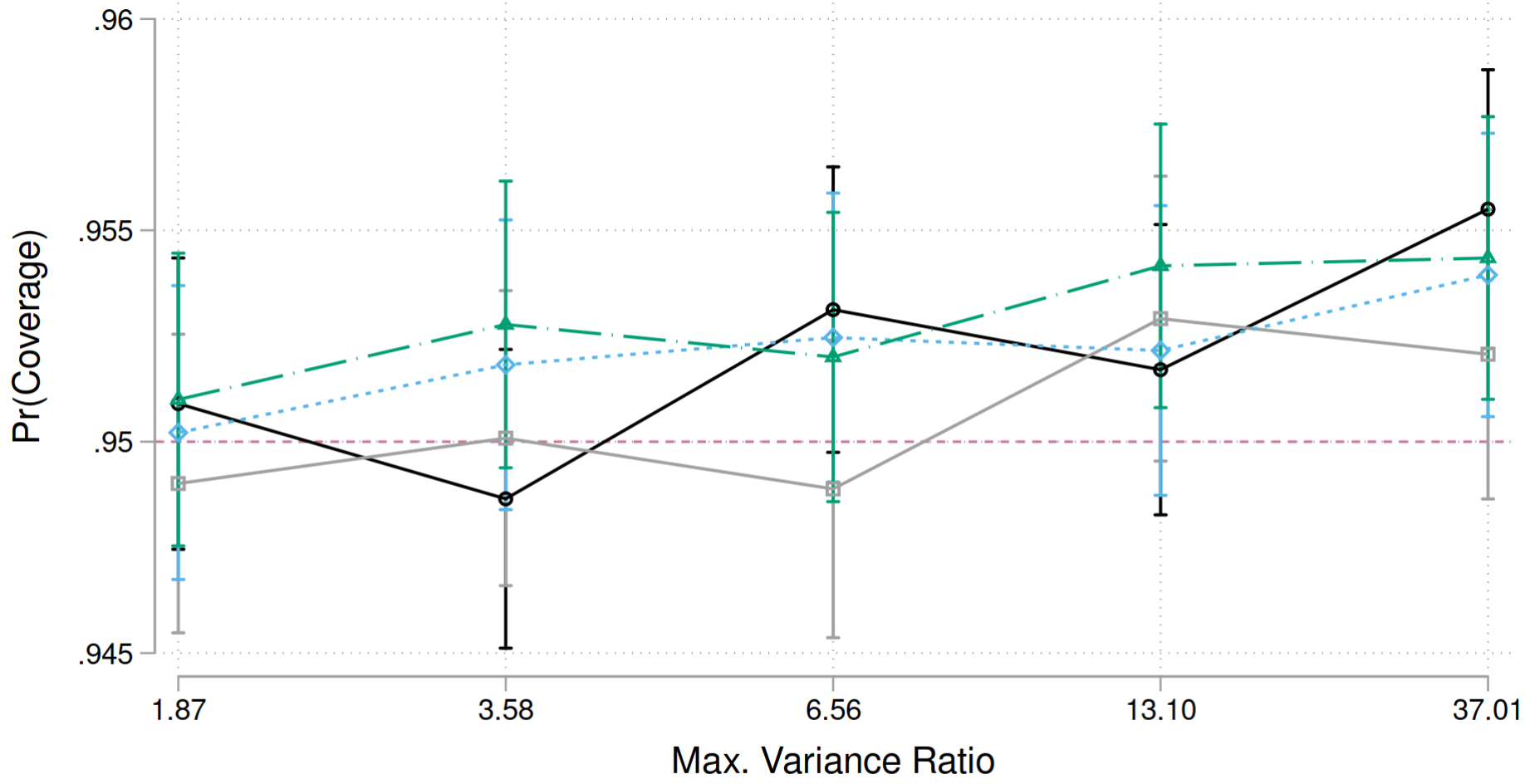
51 GH/HC2/Satter



Variation of group size (SD)

- 0
- 0/12
- 12/25
- 25/65

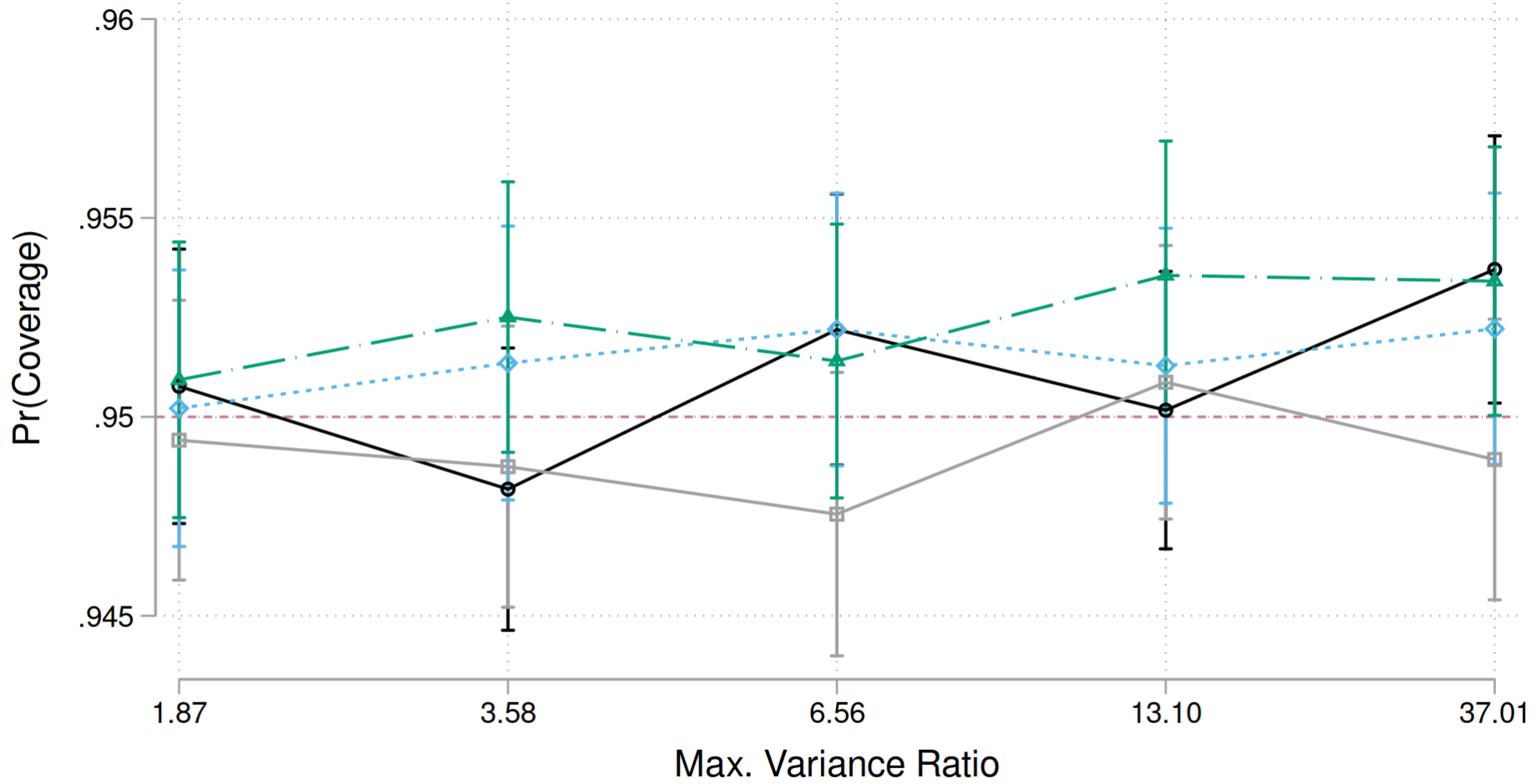
57 GH/HC2/Welch



Variation of group size (SD)

- 0
- 0/12
- 12/25
- 25/65

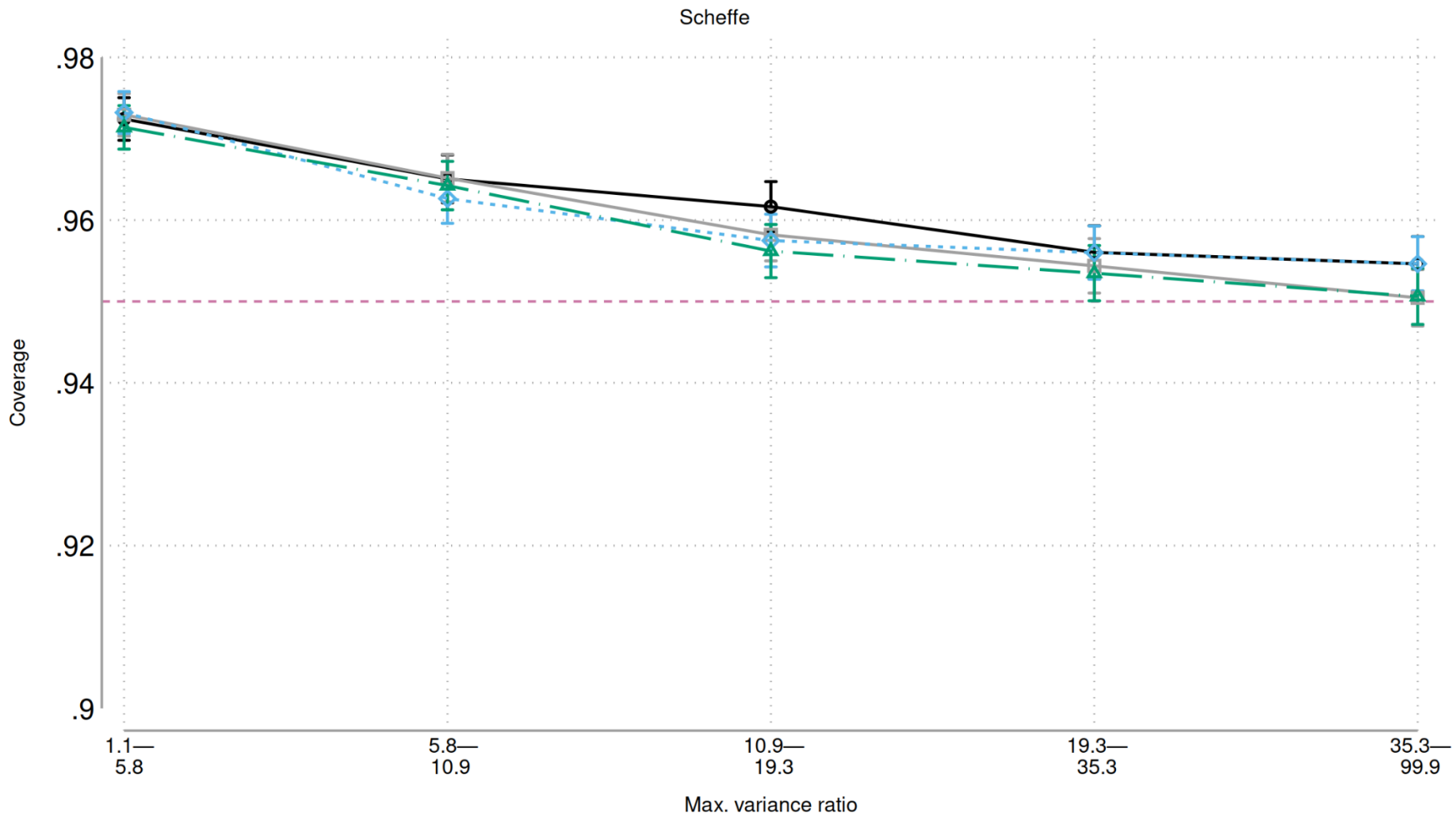
63 GH/HC2/BM



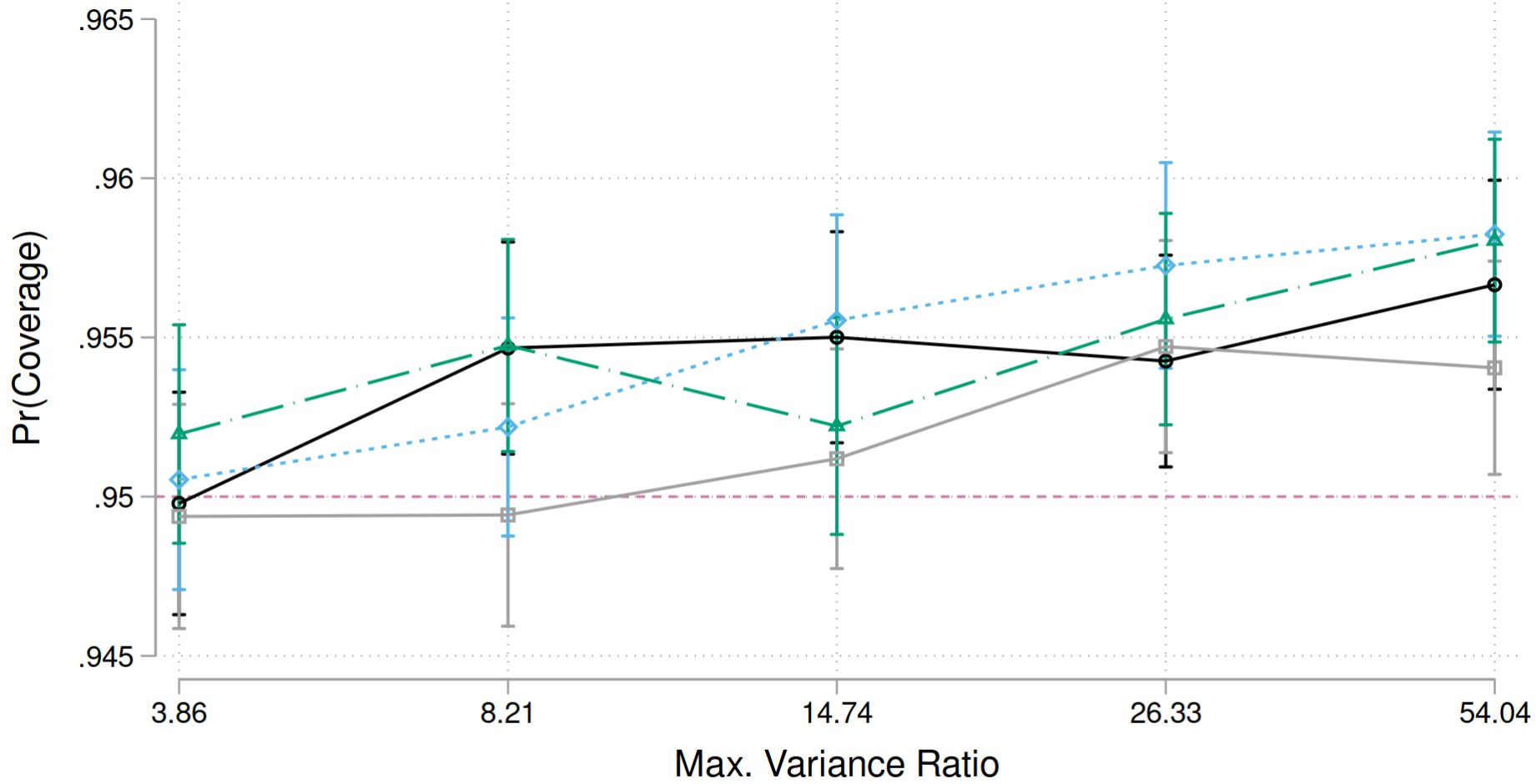
Variation of group size (SD)

—○— 0 —□— 0/12 -◇- 12/25 —▲— 25/65

Backup (k=5)



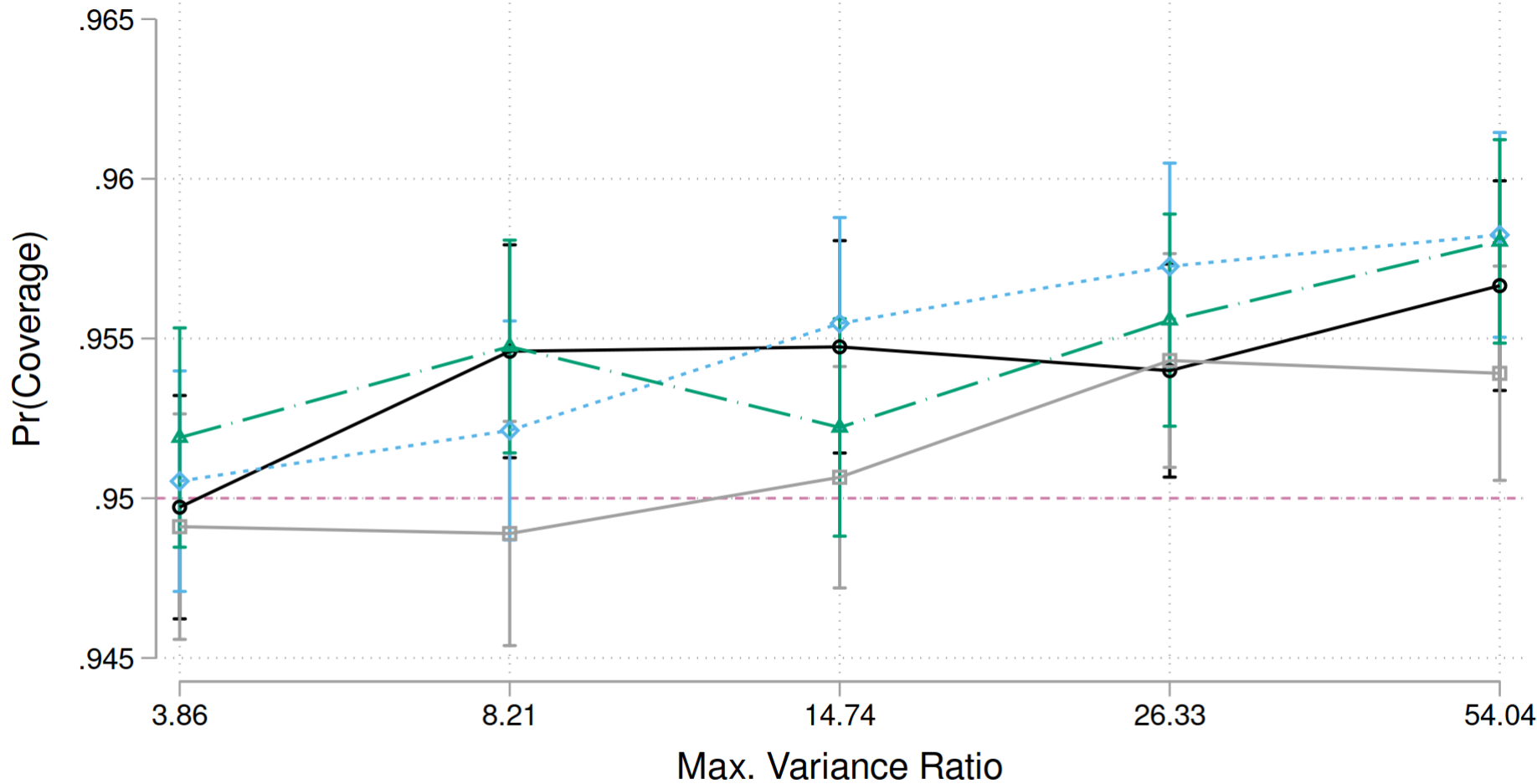
51 GH/HC2/Satter



Variation of group size (SD)

—○— 0 -□- 0/16 -◇- 16/29 -▲- 29/63

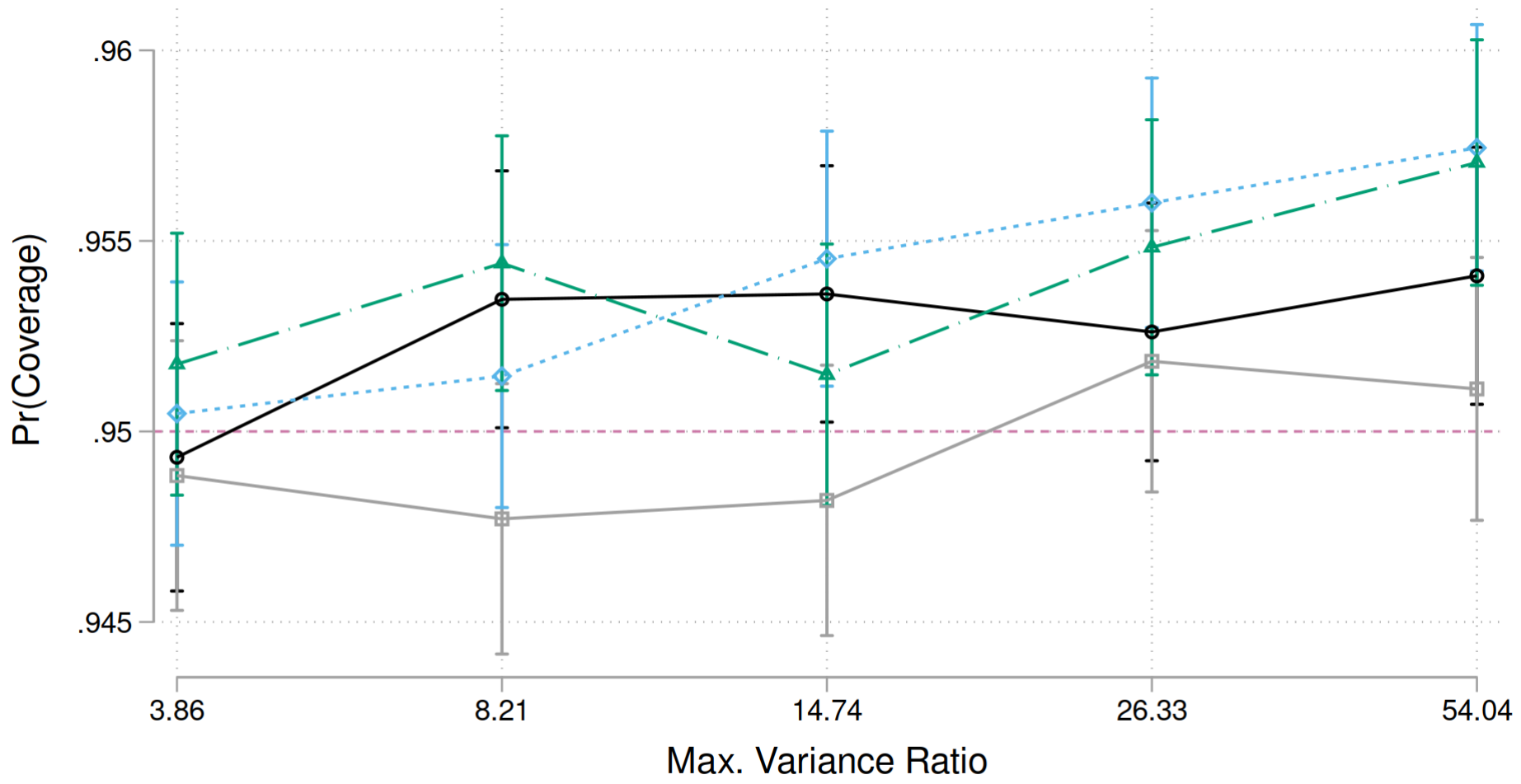
57 GH/HC2/Welch



Variation of group size (SD)

- 0
- 0/16
- 16/29
- 29/63

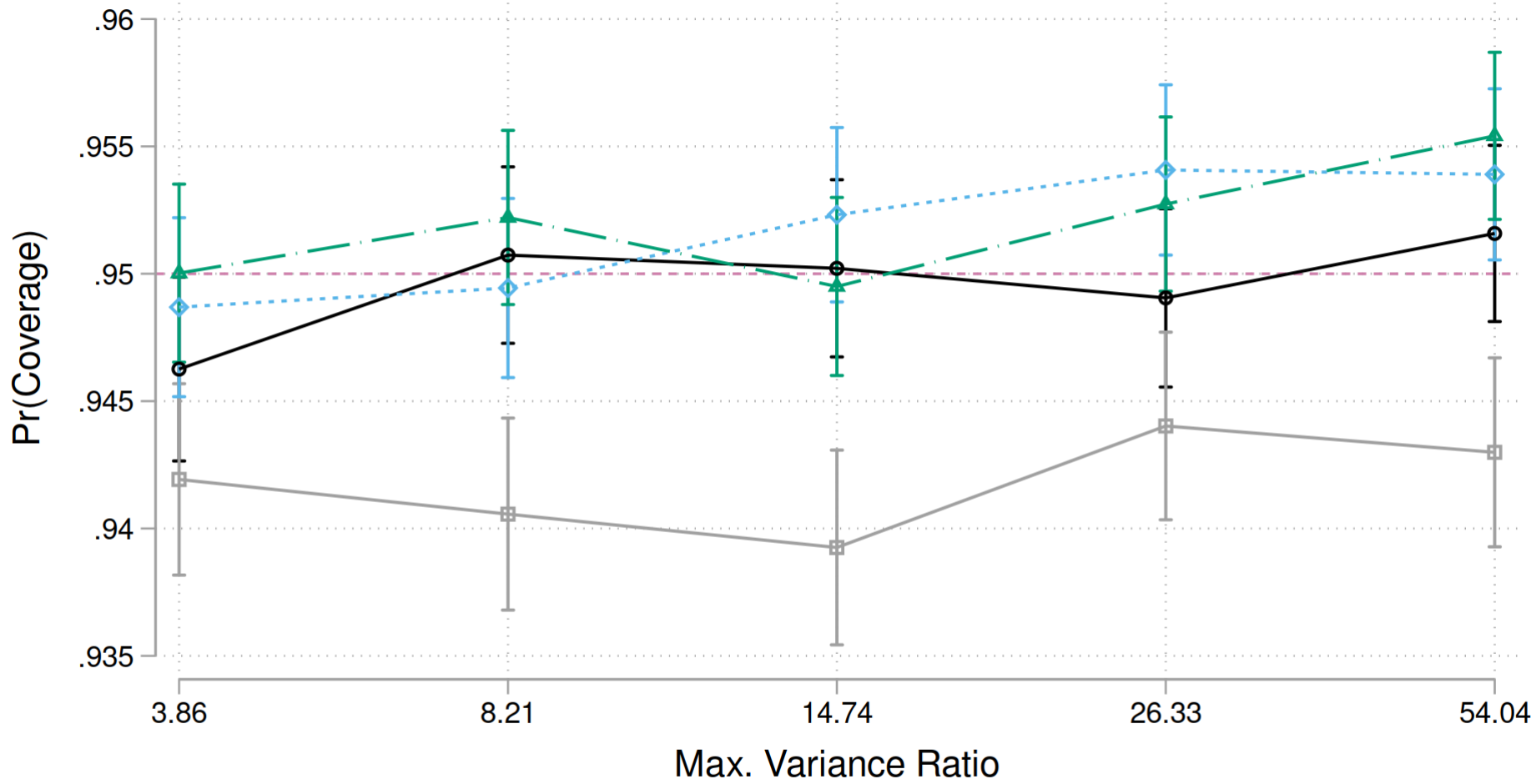
63 GH/HC2/BM



Variation of group size (SD)

—○— 0 —□— 0/16 -◇- 16/29 —▲— 29/63

69 GH/HC2/Resid



Variation of group size (SD)

—○— 0 —□— 0/16 -◇- 16/29 —▲— 29/63

Quick refresher on unadjusted t -test

Mean difference: $\hat{\delta} = \hat{\mu}_l - \hat{\mu}_m$

100(1 - α) CI: $\hat{\delta} \pm c(\alpha) \widehat{se}(\hat{\delta})$

Critical value: $c(\alpha) = \text{inv}t_{\nu, \alpha/2}$

Degrees of freedom: $\nu = \sum_k (n_j - 1) = \sum_k n_j - k$

Standard error: $\widehat{se}(\hat{\delta}) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_k s_j^2 \nu_j}{\nu} \left(\frac{1}{n_l} + \frac{1}{n_m} \right)}$

p -value: $p = 2t_{\nu, |t_0|}$