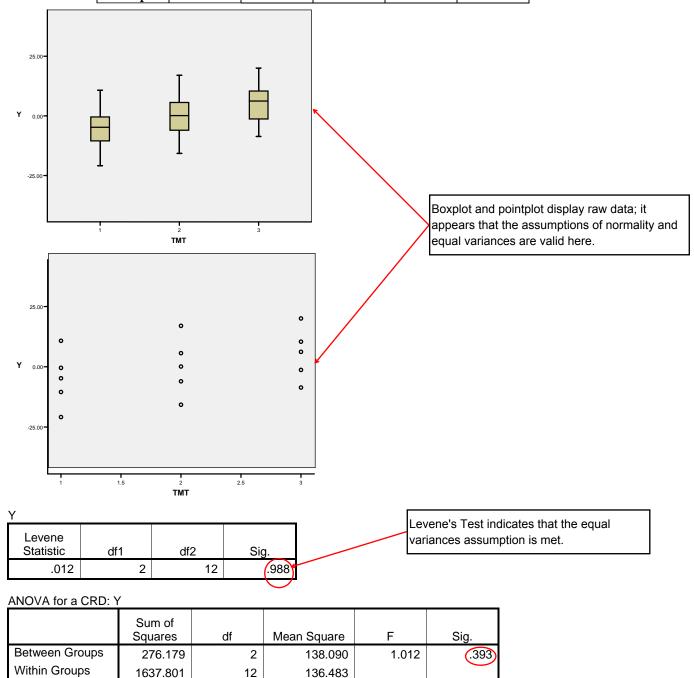
## MATH 204: PRINCIPLES OF STATISTICS 2 The Need for Blocking in an RBD Analysis

Consider the following response data: five measurements collected in three treatment groups:

	1	2	3	4	5
Group 1	-20.88	-4.76	-0.46	10.78	-10.47
Group 2	-15.75	0.11	5.64	16.98	-6.03
Group 3	-8.62	6.20	10.42	20.05	-1.29



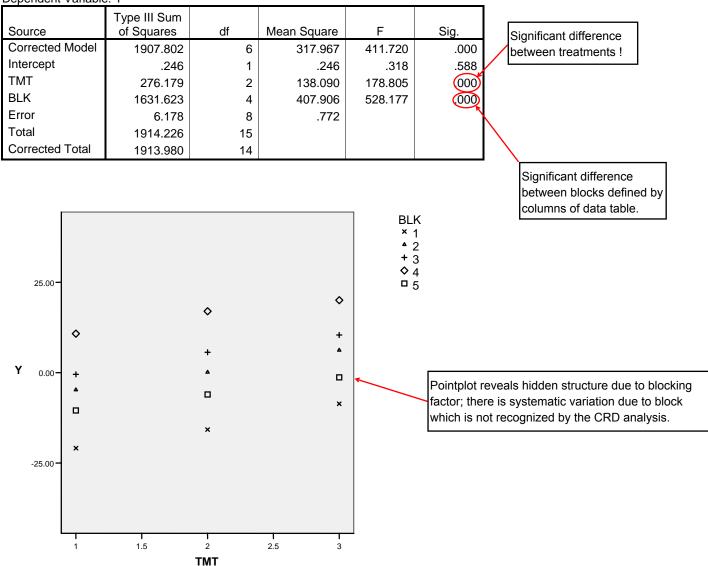
Thus the CRD analysis and ANOVA-F test imply that there is NO DIFFERENCE between TREATMENTS.

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Total

1913.980

Dependent Variable: Y



In fact, there is hidden structure in the data. If this structure is taken into account, evidence that the treatment means are significantly different is uncovered. The reason that the CRD and one-way ANOVA do not discover this is that they assume that the variability can be decomposed as

$$SS = SST + SSE$$

whereas in fact

$$SS = SST + SSB + SSE$$

that is, the CRD assumes that the random variability that is observed is MUCH LARGER than it actually is. Once the variation due to BLOCKS is taken into account, the ANOVA-F test result for TREATMENTS becomes significant.