

$m = \text{number of subjects} = 3.$

Advanced Data Analysis

Whiteboard Lecture

Longitudinal Data Analysis:

Whiteboard Interlude I

The number of measurements on each subject is denoted by a subscripted  $n$ :

$$n_1 = 2, \quad n_2 = 3, \quad n_3 = 2.$$

Consider (small) study that produces:

Name	Blood pressure
Anne	132
Anne	141
Bill	161
Bill	174
Bill	177
Clare	181
Clare	180

Double scripting is as follows:

$y_{ij} = j\text{th blood pressure measurement on subject } i$

for  $j = 1, \dots, n_i$  and  $i = 1, 2, 3.$

$$y_{11} = 132 \quad (\text{Anne})$$

$$y_{12} = 141$$

$$y_{21} = 161 \quad (\text{Bill})$$

$$y_{22} = 174$$

$$y_{23} = 177$$

$$y_{31} = 181 \quad (\text{Clare})$$

$$y_{32} = 180.$$

