Latin Square Design Worksheet - Tang Sales and Shelf Space
Source: K. Cox (1964). "The Responsiveness to Shelf Space Changes in Supermarkets," Journal of Marketing Research, Vol.1 \#2, pp. 63-67
Description: Latin Square Design of weekly sales for 6 weeks in 6 stores at 6 levels of shelf space. Category3=Tang (6 to 21 by 3)

| store $\backslash$ week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | mean |  | space | mean |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 38 | $\mathbf{3 1}$ | $\mathbf{3 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 5}$ | 25 | 30.667 |  | $\mathbf{6}$ | 32.000 |
| 2 | $\mathbf{5 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | 65 | 62 | $\mathbf{4 3}$ | 54.000 |  | $\mathbf{9}$ | 31.333 |
| 3 | 36 | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{5 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{5 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 7}$ | 49.000 |  | $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 33.500 |
| 4 | $\mathbf{3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | 27 | $\mathbf{4 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 9}$ | 33 | 31.333 |  | $\mathbf{1 5}$ | 34.833 |
| 5 | $\mathbf{2 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 24 | $\mathbf{2 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 21.000 |  | 18 | 36.833 |
| 6 | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 18 | $\mathbf{1 9}$ | $\mathbf{9}$ | $\mathbf{2 5}$ | $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 19.167 |  | $\mathbf{2 1}$ | 36.667 |
| mean | 34.000 | 31.333 | 33.833 | 37.500 | 38.333 | 30.167 | 34.194 |  | all | 34.194 |

Treatment Factor: $\qquad$ Row Blocking Factor: $\qquad$ Column Blocking Factor: $\qquad$

Total Sum of Squares:
$d f_{\text {Total }}=$

Space Sum of Squares:
$d f_{\text {space }}=$

Store Sum of Squares:
$d f_{\text {store }}=$

Week Sum of Squares:
$d f_{\text {week }}=$

Error Sum of Squares:
$d f_{\text {Error }}=$

## ANOVA Table

| Source | df | SS | MS | F | F(.05) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Space |  |  |  |  |  |
| Store |  |  |  |  |  |
| Week |  |  |  |  |  |
| Error |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |

Relative Efficiency of Latin Square to Completely Randomized Design:

