

Once the blind duplicate pairs have been matched up, a number of fairly standard statistical analyses were run:

- Pearson's correlation coefficient
- coefficient of variation, defined in this case as the mean standard deviation for all the pairs divided by the mean of all the measurements
- Lin's concordanceⁱ: this measure has the advantage over Pearson's correlation that it is able to detect non-reproducibility even in the unlikely event of a location shift (e.g., all duplicate measures are exactly 2 units higher than the original measures), a scale shift (e.g. all duplicate measures are a fixed multiple of the original measures) or both. In each of the cases a Pearson's correlation would fail to detect the non-reproducibility
- Z transformation of Lin's concordance, which improves the normal approximation

ⁱ Lin, LI-K (1989) A concordance correlation coefficient to evaluate reproducibility. **Biometrics** 45:255-268.