Hanna Bohannon

**Power Analysis in G\*Power**

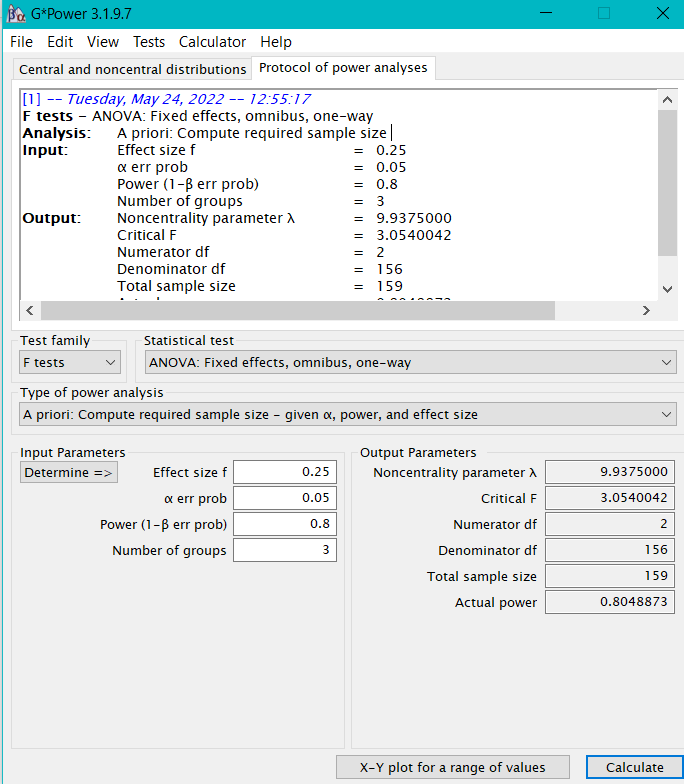
* Determine what analysis you would run
* Conduct an a priori power analysis to determine the sample size for that analysis

**Scenario 1:**

A company is hoping to collect data about the different marketing strategies they have undertake via social media. They want to measure the number of people who follow their posts on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn to determine if one site works better than the others.

• ANOVA: Fixed effects, omnibus, one-way

• Sample Size: 159



**Scenario 2:**

You have been hired to predict how roofing companies will fare in the upcoming years. There are several predictors: yearly hurricanes, winter storms, shingle prices, and GDP.

• Linear multiple regression: Fixed model, R2 deviation from zero.

• Sample Size: 85

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

**Scenario 3:**

A hospital has contracted with you to determine how to improve patient care, as measured continuously by both pain level and disability level. They are examining these metrics upon admission to the hospital and at discharge from the hospital, and they are comparing their current standard of care to one where they check on the patients every hour.

• MANOVA: Repeated measures, within-between interactions

• Sample Size: 158

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated