Calculating Power

- Power (1-β) is related to:

    - sample size (i.e., N)

    - effect size

    - α

- Cohen (1992) proposes that a reasonable level of Power to aim for should be around 0.8

- Power of 0.8 (with a β of 0.20), alongside an α of 0.05 results in a β:α ratio of 4:1 in terms of the risk associated with respective errors

Effect Sizes

- We can measure the size of an experimental effect in an objective, standardised manner.

- The two most common measures of effect size are Cohen's d and Pearson's r.

	Small	Medium	Large
d	0.2	0.5	0.8
r	0.1	0.3	0.5