

Biostatistics Week XIII

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ACIBADEM
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ÜNİVERSİTESİ

Conflicting Results

- Researcher A conducts a study comparing the effects an intervention vs. placebo on reducing weight
 - 5 kg reduction among the intervention group ($p = 0.01$)
- Researcher B conducts a similar study comparing the effects an intervention vs. placebo on reducing weight
 - 5 kg reduction among the intervention group ($p = 0.35$)

Statistical Power

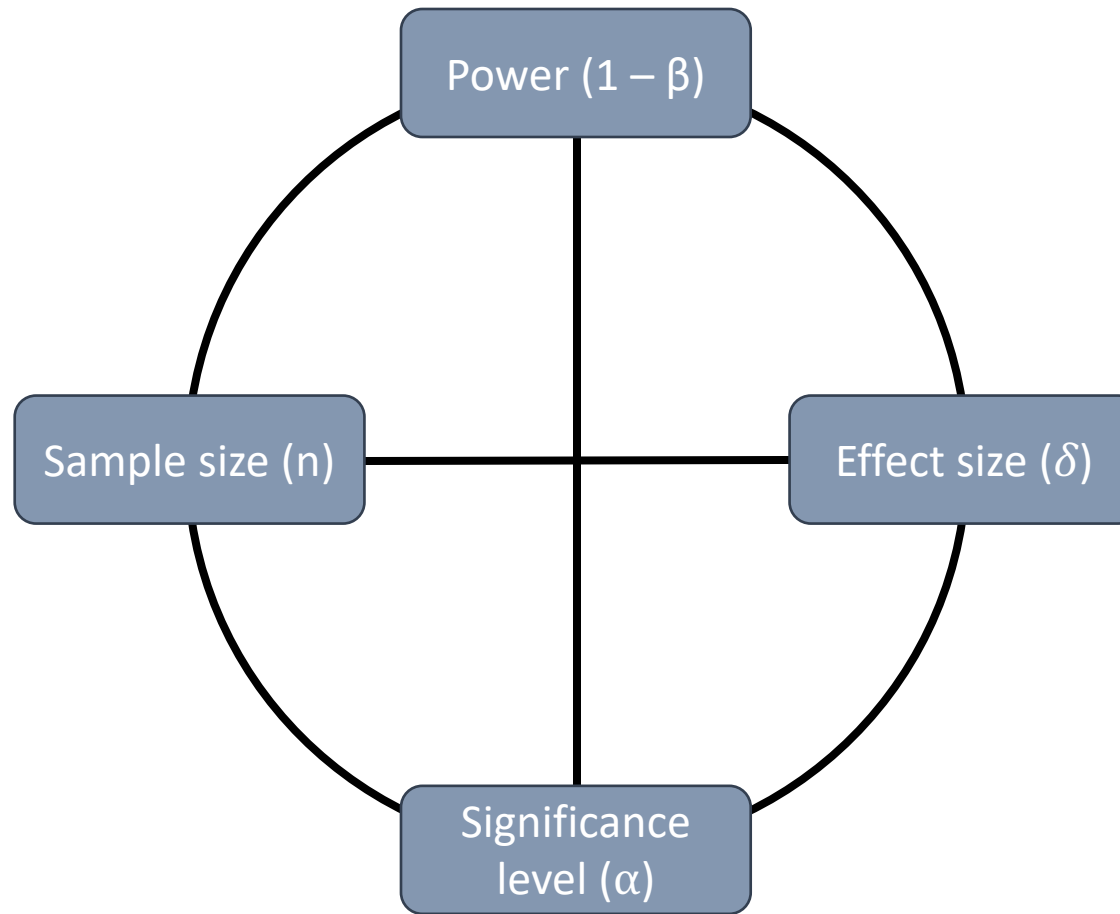
	Decision	
	Fail to reject	Reject
H_0		
True	Correct decision	Type I Error α
False	Type II Error β	Correct decision

- **Statistical power** = $1 - \beta$
 - $P(\text{reject } H_0 \mid H_0 \text{ is false})$

Statistical Power

- Power is affected by:
 - Significance level (α)
 - Effect size (δ)
 - Sample size (n)

Power Analysis/Sample Size Calculation



- Given any three, the fourth can be determined

Default Values

- Power = usually **0.80**, 0.90
- Significance level = usually **0.05**, 0.01, 0.001
- Effect size
 - Literature review
 - Pilot study
 - Cohen's recommendations

Brief Summary

- Given any three of the following, the fourth can be determined:
 - Power
 - Significance level
 - Effect size
 - Sample size
- Determining sample size prior to starting a study is important
 - Too small of a sample size can under detect the effect of interest in your experiment
 - Too large of a sample size may lead to unnecessary wasting of resources