

# Week 4

Monday, 28 January 2019

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## Effect sizes

- Main statistics in reports
- Communicate significance of the result
- Allow meta-analytic conclusion
- Allow power analysis
- Cohen's d
  - effect size estimator
  - prefer Hedge's g for sample < 20, unbiased Cohen's d
  - up to 4% more than actual effect size for population
  - Standardized mean differences
- Pearson's r family
  - Strength of association
  - % of variance explained
- Cohen's w
  - Association strength for categorical variables
  - Chi-squared test effect size
- Z-score
  - Number of  $\sigma$  above/below mean
- Statistically significant and practically insignificant is possible
- Large effect can also be implausible

<b>Effect size</b>	<b><i>d</i></b>	<b>Reference</b>
Very small	0.01	Sawilowsky, 2009
Small	0.20	Cohen, 1988
Medium	0.50	Cohen, 1988
Large	0.80	Cohen, 1988
Very large	1.20	Sawilowsky, 2009
Huge	2.0	Sawilowsky, 2009

## Cohen's d

- Mean diff / std dev (compound or from second group)



- Different for within and between designs, factor of  $\sqrt{2 * (1 - r)}$

### Correlations r

- Small = 0.1, medium = 0.3, large = 0.5
- Can be converted to Cohen's d

- **Hedge's g**

- $g_{star} = 1 - \left( \frac{3}{4(n_1 + n_2) - 9} \right) d$
- Correct bias for small sample size

- **Effect size exercise**

- Good to keep in mind that the bigger the sample size the more significant difference important to keep in sight effect size
- Probability of superiority is nice way to imagine d effect size in action
  - $P = CDF\left(\frac{\delta}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$  where CDF is the cumulative distribution function of the standard normal distribution, and  $\delta$  the population Cohen's d
- $R^2$  is percentage of variance explained

- $$r = \frac{d_s}{\sqrt{d_s^2 + \frac{N^2 - 2N}{n_1 \times n_2}}}$$

- $N = n_1 + n_2$ ,  $d_s$  is Cohen's d for the sample studied
- $\eta$  square
  - part of r family and used for more than two sets of observations
  - Sum to 100% and give percent of total variance accounted for by group membership
  - Hard to compare between studies as total variance differs from each study

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