

Power Analysis as a tool for program planning

– *some caveats*

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12th March 2003

Power Analysis

– *why the topic makes us groan inwardly*

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Power analysis at its worst:

*a bad attempt at achieving
a dubious goal, wrapped in
a veneer of statistical
legitimacy*

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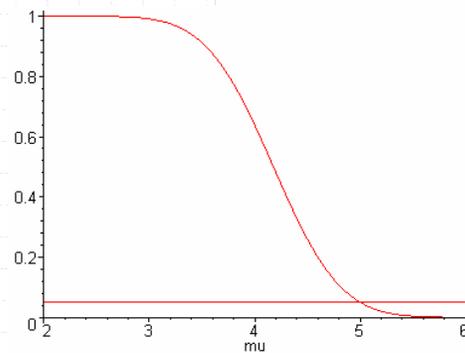
- ◆ Power: Probability of rejecting Null hypothesis, as a function of μ

A simple power function

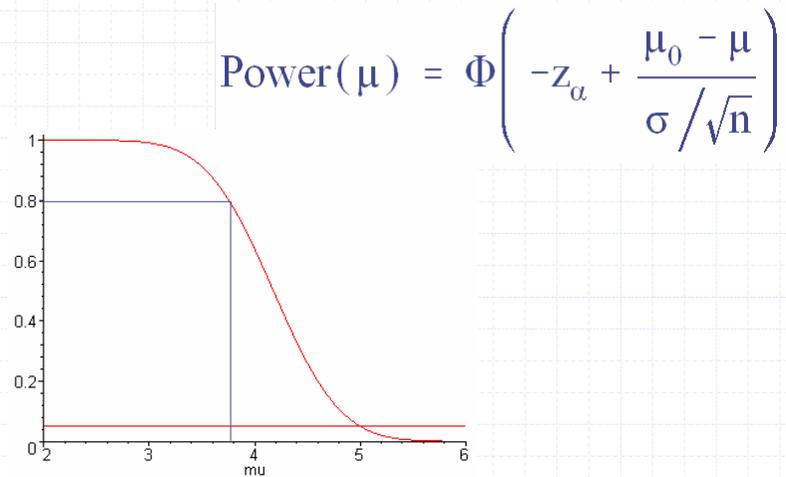
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Necessary Sample Size

$$\text{Power}(\mu) = \Phi\left(-z_{\alpha} + \frac{\mu_0 - \mu}{\sigma/\sqrt{n}}\right)$$

leads to

$$n = \frac{(z_{\beta} + z_{\alpha})^2 \sigma^2}{(\mu_0 - \mu_A)^2}$$

Power Calculation can be deceptively easy

- ◆ Planning value of variance directly proportional to necessary sample size
- ◆ Normal distribution?
- ◆ Homoscedasticity?

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- ◆ The Siren Song of canned software

Typical problems:

- Overly simplistic model of population change
- Overly simplistic model of data generation
- Little or no basis for parameter specification
- Unrealistic expectations

A suggestion

- ◆ Prior to data collection, create fake data set(s), including all potential sources of variation.
- ◆ Analyze fake data in advance of study ... after data collection, there should be nothing left to do.
- ◆ Use simulation based power analysis for clearly defined questions.
- ◆ Bayesian approach to Frequentist problem: express uncertainty in terms of distributions on parameters.

Observations yesterday

- ◆ What matters is advanced thinking
- ◆ Power depends on method of analysis as well as type of data
- ◆ Power analysis not bad *per se*, but overly simplistic power analysis can lend greater legitimacy to a poorly planned study than is merited.

A power analysis using BUGS

- ◆ Pr(Detect gnatcatcher) in T visits.
- ◆ Planning data: 46 birds banded, number of observations by 10 observers recorded.
- ◆ 141 sightings: estimate p by $141/460$?
(See BUGS file)