

Sample Size Calculations

Made Easy Using

G*Power

WAN MUHAMAD AMIR W AHMAD
MOHAMAD SHAFIQ MOHD IBRAHIM
ADAM HUSEIN
MOHD FADHLI KHAMIS

SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS MADE EASY USING G*POWER

ASST. PROF. DR. MOHAMAD SHAFIQ
MOHD IBRAHIM
Lecturer
Kulliyah of Dentistry
International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)
Kuantan Campus

Buy at www.karyausm.my

 www.penerbit.usm.my
 penerbit@usm.my
 PenerbitUSM
 PenerbitUSM
 penerbit_usm

© Penerbit Universiti Sains Malaysia, 2018

Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia

Cataloguing-in-Publication Data

Sample Size Calculations Made Easy Using G*Power / Editors Wan Muhamad Amir W Ahmad,
Mohamad Shafiq Mohd Ibrahim, Adam Husein, Mohd Fadhli Khamis
Includes index

ISBN 978-967-461-255-9

1. Sampling (Statistics) – Computer program. 2. Medical sciences – Research.
I. Mohamad Shafiq Mohd Ibrahim. II. Adam Husein. III. Mohd Fadhli Khamis.
005.55 QA277

Typeset in Cronos Pro

Copy Editor: Rosziana Radli
Cover Designer: Ahmad Fitri Ramli
Proofreader: Rosni Habib
Typesetter: Nur Syakirah Othman

Published by Penerbit Universiti Sains Malaysia, 11800 USM Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.
A member of the Malaysian Scholarly Publishing Council (MAPIM).

Printed by Sinaran Bros. Sdn. Bhd., 389 Lebu Chulia, 10200 Pulau Pinang, Malaysia.

CONTENTS

Preface	ix
Introduction	xi
1 Sample Size for Observational study	1
1.1 Descriptive Statistics	1
2 Numerical Data Analysis: Parametric Test	4
2.1 One Sample T-Test	4
2.1.1 Sample Size Determination	5
2.1.1.1 Small Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.2$)	5
2.1.1.2 Medium Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.5$)	6
2.1.1.3 Large Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.8$)	6
2.1.1.4 Other Example of Effect Size	7
2.2 Independent Samples T-Test	8
2.2.1 Sample Size Determination	8
2.2.1.1 Small Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.2$)	9
2.2.1.2 Medium Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.5$)	10
2.2.1.3 Large Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.8$)	11
2.2.1.4 Other Example of Effect Size	11
2.3 Dependent Samples (Matched Pairs, Paired Samples)	13
2.3.1 Sample Size Determination	13
2.3.1.1 Small Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.2$)	14
2.3.1.2 Medium Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.5$)	14
2.3.1.3 Large Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.8$)	15
2.3.1.4 Other Example of Effect Size	16
2.4 Correlation	18
2.4.1 Sample Size Determination	18
2.4.1.1 Correlation Value ($p H_1 = 0.5$)	18
2.4.1.2 Coefficient of Determination ($\rho^2 = 0.5$)	19
2.5 Partial Correlation	21
2.5.1 Sample Size Determination	21
2.5.1.1 Correlation Value ($p H_1 = 0.6$)	21
2.5.1.2 Coefficient of Determination ($\rho^2 = 0.45$)	22

3	Numerical Data Analysis : Non-Parametric Test	24
3.1	Kruskal Wallis Test	24
3.1.1	Sample Size Determination	24
3.1.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.2$)	24
3.1.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.5$)	25
3.1.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.8$)	26
3.1.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	27
3.2	Wilcoxon-Mann-Whitney or Mann-Whitney U Test	29
3.2.1	Sample Size Determination	29
3.2.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.2$)	29
3.2.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.5$)	30
3.2.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.8$)	31
3.2.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	32
3.3	Sign Test	34
3.3.1	Sample Size Determination	34
3.3.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($g = 0.05$)	34
3.3.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($g = 0.15$)	35
3.3.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($g = 0.25$)	36
3.4	Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test (Matched Pairs)	36
3.4.1	Sample Size Determination	37
3.4.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.2$)	37
3.4.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.5$)	38
3.4.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($dz = 0.8$)	39
3.4.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	40
3.5	One Sample Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test	42
3.5.1	Sample Size Determination	42
3.5.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.2$)	42
3.5.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.5$)	43
3.5.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($d = 0.8$)	43
3.5.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	44
4	Design of Experiment	46
4.1	One-Way ANOVA	46
4.1.1	Sample Size Determination	46
4.1.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.10$)	46
4.1.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.25$)	47
4.1.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.40$)	48
4.1.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	49
4.2	Completely Randomized Design	51
4.2.1	Sample Size Determination	51
4.2.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.10$)	52
4.2.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.25$)	52
4.2.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.40$)	53
4.2.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	54

4.3	Randomized Complete Block Design	56
4.3.1	Sample Size Determination	56
4.3.1.1	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Small = 0.02)	57
4.3.1.2	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Medium = 0.06)	58
4.3.1.3	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Large = 0.14)	60
4.4	Latin Square Design	61
4.4.1	Sample Size Determination	61
4.4.1.1	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Small = 0.02)	62
4.4.1.2	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Medium = 0.06)	64
4.4.1.3	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Large = 0.14)	65
4.5	Factorial Experiments (Two Factors)	67
4.5.1	Sample Size Determination	67
4.5.1.1	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Small = 0.02)	67
4.5.1.2	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Medium = 0.06)	69
4.5.1.3	Approximate Partial η^2 (eta squared) Convention (Large = 0.14)	70
4.6	Factorial Experiments (Three Factors)	72
4.6.1	Sample Size Determination	72
4.6.1.1	Approximate Small Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.10$)	73
4.6.1.2	Approximate Medium Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.25$)	74
4.6.1.3	Approximate Large Effect Size Convention ($f = 0.40$)	75
5	Categorical Data Analysis	76
5.1	Sample Size Determination for Chi-Square Test (2×2)	76
5.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.10$)	76
5.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.30$)	77
5.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.50$)	78
5.2	Sample Size Determination for Chi-Square Test (2×3)	79
5.2.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.10$)	80
5.2.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.30$)	81
5.2.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.50$)	82
5.3	Sample Size Determination for Chi-Square Test (3×4)	83
5.3.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.10$)	83
5.3.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.30$)	84
5.3.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($w = 0.50$)	85

6	Linear Regression	86
6.1	Simple Linear Regression	86
6.1.1	Sample Size Determination: Using fixed model, R^2 increase	86
6.1.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.02$)	86
6.1.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.15$)	87
6.1.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.35$)	88
6.1.1.4	Other Example of Effect Size	89
6.1.2	Sample Size Determination: Using fixed model, R^2 deviation from zero	91
6.1.2.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.02$)	91
6.1.2.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.15$)	92
6.1.2.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.35$)	93
6.2	Multiple Linear Regression	94
6.2.1	Sample Size Determination	94
6.2.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.02$)	95
6.2.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.15$)	96
6.2.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention ($f^2 = 0.35$)	97
7	Logistic Regression Analysis	98
7.1	Sample Size Determination for Logistic Regression for a Continuous Predictor	98
7.1.1	Sample Size Determination for Low Association (0.04)	100
7.1.2	Sample Size Determination for Moderate Association (0.25)	101
7.1.3	Sample Size Determination for Strong Association (0.81)	102
7.2	Sample Size Determination for Logistic Regression for a Dichotomous Predictor	103
7.2.1	Sample Size Determination for Low Association (0.04)	104
7.2.2	Sample Size Determination for Moderate Association (0.25)	105
7.2.3	Sample Size Determination for Strong Association (0.81)	106
8	Multivariate Analysis of Variance	107
8.1	Multivariate Analysis of Variance for Independent Samples	107
8.1.1	Sample Size Determination	107
8.1.1.1	Small Effect Size Convention [$f^2(V) = 0.01$]	107
8.1.1.2	Medium Effect Size Convention [$f^2(V) = 0.06$]	108
8.1.1.3	Large Effect Size Convention [$f^2(V) = 0.16$]	109
	Bibliography	111
	Index	113

Sample Size Calculations

Made Easy Using

G*Power

G*power is a free software that helps researchers to calculate the sample size needed when conducting a research. The importance of sample size calculation is imperative for the knowledge of researchers. Sample size is very important in designing and planning a successful research as it involves time and financial planning. What is best about the G*power is that researchers can plan the real sample size according to their study design, such as minimum sample size for regression analysis with three predictor variables. This technique is commonly used when researchers need a quick decision on: "What is the sample size needed for an analysis?" This brief book illustrates how sample size is calculated based on specific statistical test. The step-by-step and simple discussions through simple presentation and easy-to-understand language used in this book help researchers to understand better about the sample size calculations.



Wan Muhamad Amir W Ahmad is a lecturer at the School of Dental Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia. He is a statistician by profession with PhD in Biostatistics. His core academic teaching includes biostatistics, statistical software application, statistics computing, statistical consultant, epidemiological research designs in health sciences research, research methodology, elementary statistics, time series forecasting, operational research, advanced statistics and design of experiment. He has vast experience in teaching undergraduate and postgraduate students. Dr. Wan Muhamad Amir is active in many aspects of biostatistics, having contributed to theoretical biostatistics in the areas of building statistical methodology, as well as conducting SPSS workshops. He also maintains active research interests in the theory and application of applied linear methods. His publications include more than 140 articles in local and international journals as well as more than 14 books on mathematics and statistics.



Mohamad Shafiq Mohd Ibrahim is currently pursuing his PhD in Biostatistics at the School of Dental Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia. He obtained his BSc in Financial Mathematics (2012) and MSc in Mathematics (2015) from Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. He has various experiences conducting SPSS workshops at the School of Informatics and Applied Mathematics, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu. His research interest are in applied linear methods.



Adam Husein has been appointed as the Dean for the School of Dental Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia in April 2011. Graduated with BDS from University of Adelaide, Australia in 1996, he returned to work with the Ministry of Health Malaysia (1996–1999) before joining Universiti Sains Malaysia in 2000 as a trainee lecturer. From 2000 until 2004, he then continued his study at the University of Adelaide and successfully obtained Graduate Diploma in Clinical Dentistry, Doctor in Clinical Dentistry and Fellowship of the Royal Australasian College of Dental Surgeons (FRACDS). Previously, Professor Dr. Adam was appointed as Deputy Dean (Academic and Student Development) from 2005 till December 2009. He is also a senior lecturer at the Restorative Unit (Prosthodontics), School of Dental Sciences. His current research interests are dental biomaterials and stem cells.



Mohd Fadhli Khamis has been appointed as the Deputy Dean (Academic, Student and Alumni), School of Dental Sciences, Universiti Sains Malaysia since January 2013. He graduated from the University of Malaya in 1994 with a BDS. After working with the Ministry of Health for six years, he pursued postgraduate studies and obtained PhD (Dentistry) from the University of Adelaide in 2006. Currently, Dr. Mohd Fadhli is also coordinating forensic dentistry teaching at the School of Dental Sciences and School of Health Sciences. His research interests include dental anatomy and anthropology, and forensic odontology. He also serves as the member of USM Animal Ethics Committee providing statistical advice.