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Description

`power pairedmeans` computes sample size, power, or target mean difference for a two-sample paired-means test. By default, it computes sample size for given power and the values of the null and alternative mean differences. Alternatively, it can compute power for given sample size and the values of the null and alternative mean differences or the target mean difference for given sample size, power, and the null mean difference. Also see [PSS-2] [power](#) for a general introduction to the power command using hypothesis tests.

For precision and sample-size analysis for a CI for the difference between two means from paired samples, see [PSS-3] [ciwidth pairedmeans](#).

Quick start

Sample size for a test of $H_0: \mu_2 - \mu_1 = d = 0$ versus $H_a: d \neq 0$ given alternative pretreatment mean $m_{a1} = 73$ and alternative posttreatment mean $m_{a2} = 57$ with standard deviation of the differences $\sigma_d = 36$ using default power of 0.8 and significance level $\alpha = 0.05$

```
power pairedmeans 73 57, sddiff(36)
```

Same as above, specified using the difference between means of -16

```
power pairedmeans, altdiff(-16) sddiff(36)
```

Same as above, but instead of standard deviation of the differences, specify correlation between paired observations of 0.5 with pretreatment standard deviation of 29 and posttreatment standard deviation of 40

```
power pairedmeans 73 57, corr(.5) sd1(29) sd2(40)
```

For differences in means of $-20, -18, -16, -14, -12$, and -10

```
power pairedmeans, altdiff(-20(2)-10) sddiff(36)
```

Power for a sample size of 23

```
power pairedmeans 73 57, sddiff(36) n(23)
```

Effect size and target mean difference for sample sizes 20, 30, and 40 with power of 0.85

```
power pairedmeans 73, sddiff(36) power(.85) n(20(10)40)
```

Same as above, but display results as a graph of target mean difference versus sample size

```
power pairedmeans 73, sddiff(36) power(.85) n(20(10)40) graph
```

Menu

Statistics > Power, precision, and sample size

Syntax

Compute sample size

```
power pairedmeans  $m_{a1}$   $m_{a2}$  , corrspec [ power(numlist) options ]
```

Compute power

```
power pairedmeans  $m_{a1}$   $m_{a2}$  , corrspec n(numlist) [ options ]
```

Compute effect size and target mean difference

```
power pairedmeans [  $m_{a1}$  ] , corrspec n(numlist) power(numlist) [ options ]
```

where *corrspec* is one of

```
sddiff()  
corr() [ sd() ]  
corr() [ sd1() sd2() ]
```

m_{a1} is the alternative pretreatment mean or the pretreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis, and m_{a2} is the alternative posttreatment mean or the value of the posttreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis. m_{a1} and m_{a2} may each be specified either as one number or as a list of values in parentheses (see [U] 11.1.8 **numlist**).

<i>options</i>	Description
Main	
* <u>a</u> lpha(<i>numlist</i>)	significance level; default is alpha(0.05)
* <u>p</u> ower(<i>numlist</i>)	power; default is power(0.8)
* <u>b</u> eta(<i>numlist</i>)	probability of type II error; default is beta(0.2)
* <u>n</u> (<i>numlist</i>)	sample size; required to compute power or effect size
<u>n</u> fractional	allow fractional sample size
* <u>n</u> ulldiff(<i>numlist</i>)	null difference, the difference between the posttreatment mean and the pretreatment mean under the null hypothesis; default is nulldiff(0)
* <u>a</u> ltdiff(<i>numlist</i>)	alternative difference $d_a = m_{a2} - m_{a1}$, the difference between the posttreatment mean and the pretreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis
* <u>s</u> ddiff(<i>numlist</i>)	standard deviation σ_d of the differences; may not be combined with corr()
* <u>c</u> orr(<i>numlist</i>)	correlation between paired observations; required unless sddiff() is specified
* <u>s</u> d(<i>numlist</i>)	common standard deviation; default is sd(1) and requires corr()
* <u>s</u> d1(<i>numlist</i>)	standard deviation of the pretreatment group; requires corr()
* <u>s</u> d2(<i>numlist</i>)	standard deviation of the posttreatment group; requires corr()
<u>k</u> nownsd	request computation assuming a known standard deviation σ_d ; default is to assume an unknown standard deviation
* <u>f</u> pc(<i>numlist</i>)	finite population correction (FPC) as a sampling rate or population size
<u>d</u> irection(<u>u</u> pper <u>l</u> ower)	direction of the effect for effect-size determination; default is direction(upper), which means that the postulated value of the parameter is larger than the hypothesized value
<u>o</u> nesided	one-sided test; default is two sided
<u>p</u> arallel	treat number lists in starred options or in command arguments as parallel when multiple values per option or argument are specified (do not enumerate all possible combinations of values)
Table	
[<u>n</u> o] <u>t</u> able[(<i>tablespec</i>)]	suppress table or display results as a table; see [PSS-2] power, table
<u>s</u> aving(<i>filename</i> [, replace])	save the table data to <i>filename</i> ; use replace to overwrite existing <i>filename</i>
Graph	
<u>g</u> raph[(<i>graphopts</i>)]	graph results; see [PSS-2] power, graph

Iteration	
<code>init(#)</code>	initial value for sample size or mean difference; default is to use normal approximation
<code>iterate(#)</code>	maximum number of iterations; default is <code>iterate(500)</code>
<code>tolerance(#)</code>	parameter tolerance; default is <code>tolerance(1e-12)</code>
<code>ftolerance(#)</code>	function tolerance; default is <code>ftolerance(1e-12)</code>
<code>[no]log</code>	suppress or display iteration log
<code>[no]dots</code>	suppress or display iterations as dots
<code>notitle</code>	suppress the title

*Specifying a list of values in at least two starred options, or at least two command arguments, or at least one starred option and one argument results in computations for all possible combinations of the values; see [U] 11.1.8 `numlist`. Also see the `parallel` option.

`collect` is allowed; see [U] 11.1.10 `Prefix commands`.

`notitle` does not appear in the dialog box.

where *tablespec* is

`column[:label] [column[:label] [...]] [, tableopts]`

column is one of the columns defined below, and *label* is a column label (may contain quotes and compound quotes).

<i>column</i>	Description	Symbol
<code>alpha</code>	significance level	α
<code>power</code>	power	$1 - \beta$
<code>beta</code>	type-II-error probability	β
<code>N</code>	number of subjects	N
<code>delta</code>	effect size	δ
<code>d0</code>	null mean difference	d_0
<code>da</code>	alternative mean difference	d_a
<code>ma1</code>	alternative pretreatment mean	μ_{a1}
<code>ma2</code>	alternative posttreatment mean	μ_{a2}
<code>sd_d</code>	standard deviation of the differences	σ_d
<code>sd</code>	common standard deviation	σ
<code>sd1</code>	standard deviation of the pretreatment group	σ_1
<code>sd2</code>	standard deviation of the posttreatment group	σ_2
<code>corr</code>	correlation between paired observations	ρ
<code>fpc</code>	FPC as a population size	N_{pop}
	FPC as a sampling rate	γ
<code>target</code>	target parameter; synonym for <code>da</code>	
<code>_all</code>	display all supported columns	

Column `beta` is shown in the default table in place of column `power` if specified.

Columns `ma1`, `ma2`, `sd`, `sd1`, `sd2`, `corr`, and `fpc` are shown in the default table if specified.

Options

Main

`alpha()`, `power()`, `beta()`, `n()`, `nfractional`; see [PSS-2] **power**. The `nfractional` option is allowed only for sample-size determination.

`nulldiff(numlist)` specifies the difference between the posttreatment mean and the pretreatment mean under the null hypothesis. The default is `nulldiff(0)`, which means that the pretreatment mean equals the posttreatment mean under the null hypothesis.

`altdiff(numlist)` specifies the alternative difference $d_a = m_{a2} - m_{a1}$, the difference between the posttreatment mean and the pretreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis. This option is the alternative to specifying the alternative means m_{a1} and m_{a2} . If m_{a1} is specified in combination with `altdiff(#)`, then $m_{a2} = \# + m_{a1}$.

`sddiff(numlist)` specifies the standard deviation σ_d of the differences. Either `sddiff()` or `corr()` must be specified.

`corr(numlist)` specifies the correlation between paired, pretreatment and posttreatment, observations. This option along with `sd1()` and `sd2()` or `sd()` is used to compute the standard deviation of the differences unless that standard deviation is supplied directly in the `sddiff()` option. Either `corr()` or `sddiff()` must be specified.

`sd(numlist)` specifies the common standard deviation of the pretreatment and posttreatment groups. Specifying `sd(#)` implies that both `sd1()` and `sd2()` are equal to `#`. Options `corr()` and `sd()` are used to compute the standard deviation of the differences unless that standard deviation is supplied directly with the `sddiff()` option. The default is `sd(1)`.

`sd1(numlist)` specifies the standard deviation of the pretreatment group. Options `corr()`, `sd1()`, and `sd2()` are used to compute the standard deviation of the differences unless that standard deviation is supplied directly with the `sddiff()` option.

`sd2(numlist)` specifies the standard deviation of the posttreatment group. Options `corr()`, `sd1()`, and `sd2()` are used to compute the standard deviation of the differences unless that standard deviation is supplied directly with the `sddiff()` option.

`knownsd` requests that the standard deviation of the differences σ_d be treated as known in the computations. By default, the standard deviation is treated as unknown, and the computations are based on a paired t test, which uses a Student's t distribution as a sampling distribution of the test statistic. If `knownsd` is specified, the computation is based on a paired z test, which uses a normal distribution as the sampling distribution of the test statistic.

`fpc(numlist)` requests that a finite population correction be used in the computation. If `fpc()` has values between 0 and 1, it is interpreted as a sampling rate, n/N , where N is the total number of units in the population. When sample size n is specified, if `fpc()` has values greater than n , it is interpreted as a population size, but it is an error to have values between 1 and n . For sample-size determination, `fpc()` with a value greater than 1 is interpreted as a population size. It is an error for `fpc()` to have a mixture of sampling rates and population sizes.

`direction()`, `onesided`, `parallel`; see [PSS-2] **power**.

Table

`table`, `table()`, `notable`; see [PSS-2] **power**, **table**.

`saving()`; see [PSS-2] **power**.

Graph

`graph`, `graph()`; see [PSS-2] [power](#), [graph](#). Also see the [column](#) table for a list of symbols used by the graphs.

Iteration

`init(#)` specifies the initial value of the sample size for the sample-size determination or the initial value of the mean difference for the effect-size determination. The default is to use a closed-form normal approximation to compute an initial value of the sample size or mean difference.

`iterate()`, `tolerance()`, `ftolerance()`, `log`, `nolog`, `dots`, `nodots`; see [PSS-2] [power](#).

The following option is available with `power pairedmeans` but is not shown in the dialog box:

`notitle`; see [PSS-2] [power](#).

Remarks and examples

Remarks are presented under the following headings:

[Introduction](#)

[Using power pairedmeans](#)

[Computing sample size](#)

[Computing power](#)

[Computing effect size and target mean difference](#)

[Testing a hypothesis about two correlated means](#)

[Video examples](#)

This entry describes the `power pairedmeans` command and the methodology for power and sample-size analysis for a two-sample paired-means test. See [PSS-2] [Intro \(power\)](#) for a general introduction to power and sample-size analysis and [PSS-2] [power](#) for a general introduction to the power command using hypothesis tests.

Introduction

The analysis of paired means is commonly used in settings such as repeated-measures designs with before and after measurements on the same individual or cross-sectional studies of paired measurements from twins. For example, a company might initiate a voluntary exercise program and would like to test that the average weight loss of participants from beginning to six months is greater than zero. Or a school district might design an intensive remedial program for students with low math scores and would like to know if the students' math scores improve from the pretest to the posttest. For paired data, the inference is made on the mean difference accounting for the dependence between the two groups.

This entry describes power and sample-size analysis for the inference about the population mean difference performed using hypothesis testing. Specifically, we consider the null hypothesis $H_0: d = d_0$ versus the two-sided alternative hypothesis $H_a: d \neq d_0$, the upper one-sided alternative $H_a: d > d_0$, or the lower one-sided alternative $H_a: d < d_0$. The parameter d is the mean difference between the posttreatment mean μ_2 and pretreatment mean μ_1 .

A two-sample paired-means test assumes that the two correlated samples are drawn from two normal populations or that the sample size is large. When the population variances are known, the sampling distribution of the test statistic under the null hypothesis is standard normal, and the corresponding test is known as a paired z test. If the population variances are unknown, the sampling distribution of the test statistic under the null hypothesis is Student's t , and the corresponding test is known as a paired t test.

The random sample is typically drawn from an infinite population. When the sample is drawn from a population of a fixed size, sampling variability must be adjusted for a finite population size.

The `power pairedmeans` command provides power and sample-size analysis for the comparison of two correlated means using a paired t test or a paired z test.

Using power pairedmeans

`power pairedmeans` computes sample size, power, or target mean difference for a two-sample paired-means test. All computations are performed for a two-sided hypothesis test where, by default, the significance level is set to 0.05. You may change the significance level by specifying the `alpha()` option. You can specify the `onesided` option to request a one-sided test.

By default, all computations are based on a paired t test, which assumes an unknown standard deviation of the differences. For a known standard deviation, you can specify the `knownsd` option to request a paired z test.

For all computations, you must specify either the standard deviation of the differences in the `sddiff()` option or the correlation between the paired observations in the `corr()` option. If you specify the `corr()` option, then individual standard deviations of the pretreatment and posttreatment groups may also be specified in the respective `sd1()` and `sd2()` options. By default, their values are set to 1. When the two standard deviations are equal, you may specify the common standard deviation in the `sd()` option instead of specifying them individually.

To compute sample size, you must specify the pretreatment and posttreatment means under the alternative hypothesis, m_{a1} and m_{a2} , respectively, and, optionally, the power of the test in the `power()` option. The default power is set to 0.8.

To compute power, you must specify the sample size in the `n()` option and the pretreatment and posttreatment means under the alternative hypothesis, m_{a1} and m_{a2} , respectively.

Instead of the alternative means m_{a1} and m_{a2} , you can specify the difference $m_{a2} - m_{a1}$ between the alternative posttreatment mean and the alternative pretreatment mean in the `altdiff()` option when computing sample size or power.

By default, the difference between the posttreatment mean and the pretreatment mean under the null hypothesis is set to zero. You may specify other values in the `nulldiff()` option.

To compute effect size, the standardized difference between the alternative and null mean differences, and target mean difference, you must specify the sample size in the `n()` option, the power in the `power()` option, and, optionally, the direction of the effect. The direction is upper by default, `direction(upper)`, which means that the target mean difference is assumed to be larger than the specified null value. This is also equivalent to the assumption of a positive effect size. You can change the direction to be lower, which means that the target mean difference is assumed to be smaller than the specified null value, by specifying the `direction(lower)` option. This is equivalent to assuming a negative effect size.

By default, the computed sample size is rounded up. You can specify the `nfractional` option to see the corresponding fractional sample size; see [Fractional sample sizes](#) in [PSS-4] **Unbalanced designs** for an example. The `nfractional` option is allowed only for sample-size determination.

Some of `power pairedmeans`'s computations require iteration. For example, when the standard deviation of the differences is unknown, computations use a noncentral Student's t distribution. Its degrees of freedom depends on the sample size, and the noncentrality parameter depends on the sample size and effect size. Therefore, the sample-size and effect-size determinations require iteration. The default initial

values of the estimated parameters are obtained by using a closed-form normal approximation. They may be changed by specifying the `init()` option. See [PSS-2] [power](#) for the descriptions of other options that control the iteration procedure.

All computations assume an infinite population. For a finite population, use the `fpc()` option to specify a sampling rate or a population size. When this option is specified, a finite population correction is applied to the standard deviation of the differences. The correction factor depends on the sample size; therefore, computing sample size in this case requires iteration. The initial value for sample-size determination in this case is based on the corresponding normal approximation with a finite population size.

In the following sections, we describe the use of `power pairedmeans` accompanied by examples for computing sample size, power, and target mean difference.

Computing sample size

To compute sample size, you must specify the pretreatment and posttreatment means under the alternative hypothesis, m_{a1} and m_{a2} , respectively, or the difference between them in `altdiff()` and, optionally, the power of the test in the `power()` option. A default power of 0.8 is assumed if `power()` is not specified.

► Example 1: Sample size for a two-sample paired-means test

Consider a study of low birthweight (LBW) infants as in [Howell \(2002, 186\)](#). The variable of interest is the Bayley mental development index (MDI) of infants when they are 6-, 12-, and 24-months old. Previous research suggested that the MDI scores for LBW children might decline significantly between 6 and 24 months of age. Suppose we would like to conduct a similar study where the null hypothesis of interest is no difference between 6-month and 24-month MDI scores, $H_0: d = 0$, and the two-sided alternative is $H_a: d \neq 0$, implying the existence of a difference.

In this example, we use the estimates from [Howell \(2002, 193\)](#) as our study parameters. The mean MDI score of a 6-month group was estimated to be 111. We want to obtain the minimum sample size that is required to detect the mean MDI score of 106.71 in a 24-month group with a power of 80% using a 5%-level two-sided test. The standard deviation of the differences was previously estimated to be 16.04. To compute the sample size, we specify the alternative means after the command name and standard deviation of the differences in `sddiff()`.


```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, sddiff(16.04)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
HO: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500      ma1 =   111.0000
      power =    0.8000      ma2 =   106.7100
      delta =   -0.2675
      d0 =     0.0000
      da =    -4.2900
      sd_d =   16.0400
Estimated sample size:
      N =      112
```

As we mentioned in the [previous section](#), sample-size determination requires iteration in the case of an unknown standard deviation. By default, `power pairedmeans` suppresses the iteration log, which may be displayed by specifying the `log` option.

A sample of 112 subjects is required for the test to detect the resulting difference of -4.29 with a power of 80%.

Study parameters are divided into two columns. The parameters that are always displayed are listed in the first column, and the parameters that are displayed only if they are specified are listed in the second column.

In this example, we specified optional command arguments containing the alternative pretreatment mean `ma1` and the alternative posttreatment mean `ma2`. Because these arguments are optional, they are listed in the second column.

◀

► Example 2: Specifying mean differences

Instead of the individual alternative means, we can specify their difference, $106.71 - 111 = -4.29$, in the `altdiff()` option.

```
. power pairedmeans, altdiff(-4.29) sddiff(16.04)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
HO: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500
      power =    0.8000
      delta =   -0.2675
      d0 =     0.0000
      da =    -4.2900
      sd_d =   16.0400
Estimated sample size:
      N =      112
```

We obtain the same results as in [example 1](#).

◀

► Example 3: Specifying individual standard deviations

Howell (2002) also reported the group-specific standard deviations: 13.85 in the 6-month group and 12.95 in the 24-month group. Using the values of individual standard deviations and the standard deviation of the differences from the [previous example](#), we obtain the correlation between the 6-month group and the 24-month group to be $(13.85^2 + 12.95^2 - 16.04^2) / (2 \times 13.85 \times 12.95) = 0.285$. To compute the sample size, we specify the group-specific standard deviations in `sd1()` and `sd2()` and the correlation in `corr()`.

```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, corr(0.285) sd1(13.85) sd2(12.95)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
H0: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500          ma1 = 111.0000
      power =    0.8000          ma2 = 106.7100
      delta =   -0.2675          sd1 = 13.8500
      d0 =      0.0000          sd2 = 12.9500
      da =     -4.2900          corr = 0.2850
      sd_d =    16.0403
Estimated sample size:
      N =          112
```

We obtain the same sample size as in [example 1](#).

The correlation and standard deviations are reported in the second column.



► Example 4: Specifying common standard deviation

If standard deviations in both groups are equal, we may specify the common standard deviation in option `sd()`. As a demonstration, we use the average of the individual standard deviations $(13.85 + 12.95)/2 = 13.4$ as our common standard deviation.

```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, corr(0.285) sd(13.4)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test assuming sd1 = sd2 = sd
H0: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500          ma1 = 111.0000
      power =    0.8000          ma2 = 106.7100
      delta =   -0.2677          sd = 13.4000
      d0 =      0.0000          corr = 0.2850
      da =     -4.2900
      sd_d =    16.0241
Estimated sample size:
      N =          112
```

The resulting standard deviation of the differences of 16.0241 is close to our earlier estimate of 16.04, so the computed sample size is the same as the sample size in [example 1](#).



► Example 5: Nonzero null

In all the previous examples, we assumed that the difference between the 6-month and 24-month means is zero under the null hypothesis. For a nonzero null hypothesis, you can specify the corresponding null value in the `nulldiff()` option.

Continuing with [example 2](#), we will suppose that we are testing the nonzero null hypothesis of $H_0: d = d_0 = -1$. We compute the sample size as follows:

```
. power pairedmeans, nulldiff(-1) altdiff(-4.29) sddiff(16.04)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
HO: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
    alpha =    0.0500
    power =    0.8000
    delta =   -0.2051
    d0 =    -1.0000
    da =    -4.2900
    sd_d =   16.0400
Estimated sample size:
    N =      189
```

Compared with [example 2](#), the absolute value of the effect size `delta` decreases to 0.2051, and thus a larger sample of 189 subjects is required to detect this smaller effect.

◀

Computing power

To compute power, you must specify the sample size in the `n()` option and the pretreatment and post-treatment means under the alternative hypothesis, m_{a1} and m_{a2} , respectively, or the difference between them in the `altdiff()` option.

► Example 6: Power of a two-sample paired-means test

Continuing with [example 1](#), we will suppose that because of limited resources, we anticipate to obtain a sample of only 100 subjects. To compute power, we specify the sample size in the `n()` option:

```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, n(100) sddiff(16.04)
Estimated power for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
HO: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
    alpha =    0.0500          ma1 =   111.0000
    N =      100              ma2 =   106.7100
    delta =   -0.2675
    d0 =      0.0000
    da =    -4.2900
    sd_d =   16.0400
Estimated power:
    power =    0.7545
```

Compared with [example 1](#), the power decreases to 75.45%.

◀

► Example 7: Known standard deviation

In the case of a known standard deviation σ_d , you can specify the `knownsd` option to request a paired z test. Using the same study parameters as in [example 6](#), we can compute the power as follows:

```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, n(100) sddiff(16.04) knownsd
Estimated power for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired z test
H0: d = d0   versus   Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500          ma1 =   111.0000
        N =      100          ma2 =   106.7100
      delta =   -0.2675
        d0 =    0.0000
        da =   -4.2900
      sd_d =   16.0400
Estimated power:
      power =    0.7626
```

The power of 76.26% of a paired z test is close to the power of 75.45% of a paired t test obtained in [example 6](#).



► Example 8: Multiple values of study parameters

Continuing with [example 3](#), we will suppose that we would like to assess the effect of varying correlation on the power of our study. The standard deviation of the MDI scores for infants aged 6 months is 13.85 and that for infants aged 24 months is 12.95, which are obtained from [Howell \(2002, 193\)](#). We believe the data on pairs to be positively correlated because we expect a 6-month-old infant with a high score to have a high score at 24 months of age as well. We specify a range of correlations between 0.1 and 0.9 with the step size of 0.1 in the `corr()` option:

```
. power pairedmeans 111 106.71, n(100) sd1(13.85) sd2(12.95) corr(0.1(0.1)0.9)
> table(alpha N power corr sd_d delta)
Estimated power for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
H0: d = d0   versus   Ha: d != d0
```

alpha	N	power	corr	sd_d	delta
.05	100	.656	.1	17.99	-.2385
.05	100	.7069	.2	16.96	-.2529
.05	100	.7632	.3	15.87	-.2703
.05	100	.8239	.4	14.7	-.2919
.05	100	.8859	.5	13.42	-.3196
.05	100	.9425	.6	12.01	-.3571
.05	100	.983	.7	10.41	-.412
.05	100	.9988	.8	8.518	-.5037
.05	100	1	.9	6.057	-.7083

As the correlation increases, the power also increases. This is because the standard deviation of the differences is negatively related to correlation when the correlation is positive. As the correlation increases, the standard deviation of the differences decreases, thus resulting in higher power. Likewise, the opposite is true when the correlation is negative.

For multiple values of parameters, the results are automatically displayed in a table. In the above, we use the `table()` option to build a custom table. For more examples of tables, see [PSS-2] [power, table](#). If you wish to produce a power plot, see [PSS-2] [power, graph](#).



Computing effect size and target mean difference

Effect size δ for a two-sample paired-means test is defined as a standardized difference between the alternative mean difference d_a and the null mean difference d_0 , $\delta = (d_a - d_0)/\sigma_d$.

Sometimes, we may be interested in determining the smallest effect and the corresponding mean difference that yield a statistically significant result for prespecified sample size and power. In this case, power, sample size, and the alternative pretreatment mean must be specified. By default, the null mean difference is set to 0. In addition, you must also decide on the direction of the effect: upper, meaning $d_a > d_0$, or lower, meaning $d_a < d_0$. The direction may be specified in the `direction()` option; `direction(upper)` is the default.

▷ Example 9: Minimum detectable value of the effect size

Continuing with [example 6](#), we may be interested to find the minimum effect size with a power of 80% given a sample of 100 subjects. To compute the smallest effect size and the corresponding target mean difference, we specify the sample size `n(100)`, power `power(0.8)`, and the standard deviation of the differences `sddiff(16.04)`:

```
. power pairedmeans 111, n(100) power(0.8) sddiff(16.04)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated target parameters for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
H0: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0; da > d0
Study parameters:
      alpha =    0.0500          ma1 =   111.0000
      power =    0.8000
      N      =    100
      d0     =    0.0000
      sd_d   =   16.0400
Estimated effect size and target parameters:
      delta =    0.2829
      da    =    4.5379
      ma2   =   115.5379
```

The smallest detectable value of the effect size is 0.28, which corresponds to the alternative mean difference of 4.54. Compared with [example 1](#), for the same power of 80%, the target mean difference increased to 4.54 when the sample size was reduced to 100 subjects.



Testing a hypothesis about two correlated means

In this section, we demonstrate the use of the `ttest` command for testing hypotheses about paired means. Suppose we wish to test the hypothesis that the means of the paired samples are the same. We can use the `ttest` command to do this. We demonstrate the use of this command using the fictional `bpwide` dataset; see [R] [ttest](#) for details.

➤ Example 10: Testing means from paired data

Suppose that we have a sample of 120 patients. We are interested in investigating whether a certain drug induces a change in the systolic blood pressure. We record blood pressures for each patient before and after the drug is administered. In this case, each patient serves as his or her own control. We wish to test whether the mean difference between the posttreatment and pretreatment systolic blood pressures are significantly different from zero.

```
. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r19/bpwide
(Fictional blood-pressure data)
. ttest bp_before == bp_after
Paired t test
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. err.	Std. dev.	[95% conf. interval]	
bp_bef-e	120	156.45	1.039746	11.38985	154.3912	158.5088
bp_after	120	151.3583	1.294234	14.17762	148.7956	153.921
diff	120	5.091667	1.525736	16.7136	2.070557	8.112776

```
mean(diff) = mean(bp_before - bp_after)          t = 3.3372
H0: mean(diff) = 0                               Degrees of freedom = 119
Ha: mean(diff) < 0                               Ha: mean(diff) != 0       Ha: mean(diff) > 0
Pr(T < t) = 0.9994                               Pr(|T| > |t|) = 0.0011           Pr(T > t) = 0.0006
```

We find statistical evidence to reject the null hypothesis of $H_0: d = 0$ versus the two-sided alternative $H_a: d \neq 0$ at the 5% significance level; the p -value = 0.0011.

We use the estimates of this study to perform a sample-size analysis we would have conducted before the study.

```
. power pairedmeans, altdiff(5.09) sddiff(16.71)
Performing iteration ...
Estimated sample size for a two-sample paired-means test
Paired t test
H0: d = d0 versus Ha: d != d0
Study parameters:
alpha = 0.0500
power = 0.8000
delta = 0.3046
d0 = 0.0000
da = 5.0900
sd_d = 16.7100
Estimated sample size:
N = 87
```

We find that the sample size required to detect a mean difference of 5.09 for given standard deviation of the differences of 16.71 with 80% power using a 5%-level two-sided test is 87.



Video examples

- Sample-size calculation for comparing sample means from two paired samples
- Power calculation for comparing sample means from two paired samples
- Minimum detectable effect size for comparing sample means from two paired samples

Stored results

power pairedmeans stores the following in `r()`:

Scalars

<code>r(alpha)</code>	significance level
<code>r(power)</code>	power
<code>r(beta)</code>	probability of a type II error
<code>r(delta)</code>	effect size
<code>r(N)</code>	sample size
<code>r(nfractional)</code>	1 if <code>nfractional</code> is specified, 0 otherwise
<code>r(onesided)</code>	1 for a one-sided test, 0 otherwise
<code>r(d0)</code>	difference between the posttreatment and pretreatment means under the null hypothesis
<code>r(da)</code>	difference between the posttreatment and pretreatment means under the alternative hypothesis
<code>r(ma1)</code>	pretreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis
<code>r(ma2)</code>	posttreatment mean under the alternative hypothesis
<code>r(corr)</code>	correlation between paired observations
<code>r(sd_d)</code>	standard deviation of the differences
<code>r(sd1)</code>	standard deviation of the pretreatment group
<code>r(sd2)</code>	standard deviation of the posttreatment group
<code>r(sd)</code>	common standard deviation
<code>r(knownsd)</code>	1 if option <code>knownsd</code> is specified, 0 otherwise
<code>r(fpc)</code>	finite population correction
<code>r(separator)</code>	number of lines between separator lines in the table
<code>r(divider)</code>	1 if <code>divider</code> is requested in the table, 0 otherwise
<code>r(init)</code>	initial value for sample size or target mean difference
<code>r(maxiter)</code>	maximum number of iterations
<code>r(iter)</code>	number of iterations performed
<code>r(tolerance)</code>	requested parameter tolerance
<code>r(deltax)</code>	final parameter tolerance achieved
<code>r(ftolerance)</code>	requested distance of the objective function from zero
<code>r(function)</code>	final distance of the objective function from zero
<code>r(converged)</code>	1 if iteration algorithm converged, 0 otherwise

Macros

<code>r(type)</code>	test
<code>r(method)</code>	pairedmeans
<code>r(direction)</code>	upper or lower
<code>r(columns)</code>	displayed table columns
<code>r(labels)</code>	table column labels
<code>r(widths)</code>	table column widths
<code>r(formats)</code>	table column formats

Matrices

<code>r(pss_table)</code>	table of results
---------------------------	------------------

Methods and formulas

Consider a sequence of n paired observations denoted by X_{ij} for $i = 1, \dots, n$ and groups $j = 1, 2$. Individual observation corresponds to the pair (X_{i1}, X_{i2}) , and inference is made on the differences within the pairs. Let $d = \mu_2 - \mu_1$ denote the mean difference, where μ_j is the population mean of group j , and $D_i = X_{i2} - X_{i1}$ denote the difference between individual observations. Let d_0 and d_a denote the null and alternative values of the mean difference d . Let $\bar{d} = \sum_{i=1}^n D_i / n$ denote the sample mean difference.

Unlike a two-sample means test where we consider two independent samples, a paired-means test allows the two groups to be dependent. As a result, the standard deviation of the differences is given by $\sigma_d = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 - 2\rho\sigma_1\sigma_2}$, where σ_1 and σ_2 are the pretreatment and posttreatment group standard deviations, respectively, and ρ is the correlation between the paired measurements.

Power, sample-size, and effect-size determination for a paired-means test is analogous to a one-sample mean test where the sample of differences D_i 's is treated as a single sample. See [Methods and formulas](#) in [\[PSS-2\] power onemean](#).

Also see [Armitage, Berry, and Matthews \(2002\)](#); [Dixon and Massey \(1983\)](#); and [Chow et al. \(2018\)](#) for more details.

References

- Armitage, P., G. Berry, and J. N. S. Matthews. 2002. *Statistical Methods in Medical Research*. 4th ed. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Chow, S.-C., J. Shao, H. Wang, and Y. Lokhnygina. 2018. *Sample Size Calculations in Clinical Research*. 3rd ed. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
- Dixon, W. J., and F. J. Massey, Jr. 1983. *Introduction to Statistical Analysis*. 4th ed. New York: McGraw–Hill.
- Howell, D. C. 2002. *Statistical Methods for Psychology*. 5th ed. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Also see

- [\[PSS-2\] power](#) — Power and sample-size analysis for hypothesis tests
- [\[PSS-2\] power repeated](#) — Power analysis for repeated-measures analysis of variance
- [\[PSS-2\] power, graph](#) — Graph results from the power command
- [\[PSS-2\] power, table](#) — Produce table of results from the power command
- [\[PSS-3\] ciwidth pairedmeans](#) — Precision analysis for a paired-means-difference CI
- [\[PSS-5\] Glossary](#)
- [\[R\] ttest](#) — t tests (mean-comparison tests)

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