

Consulting Meeting/Sample Size

The opening of a good consulting meeting has three parts, two of which we briefly discussed last time. As your group members come in, discuss these three parts and actually practice starting a meeting with each other.

1. Introductions: Share your preferred names (and pronunciation), and something about where they come from (country, state, college, neighborhood, major).

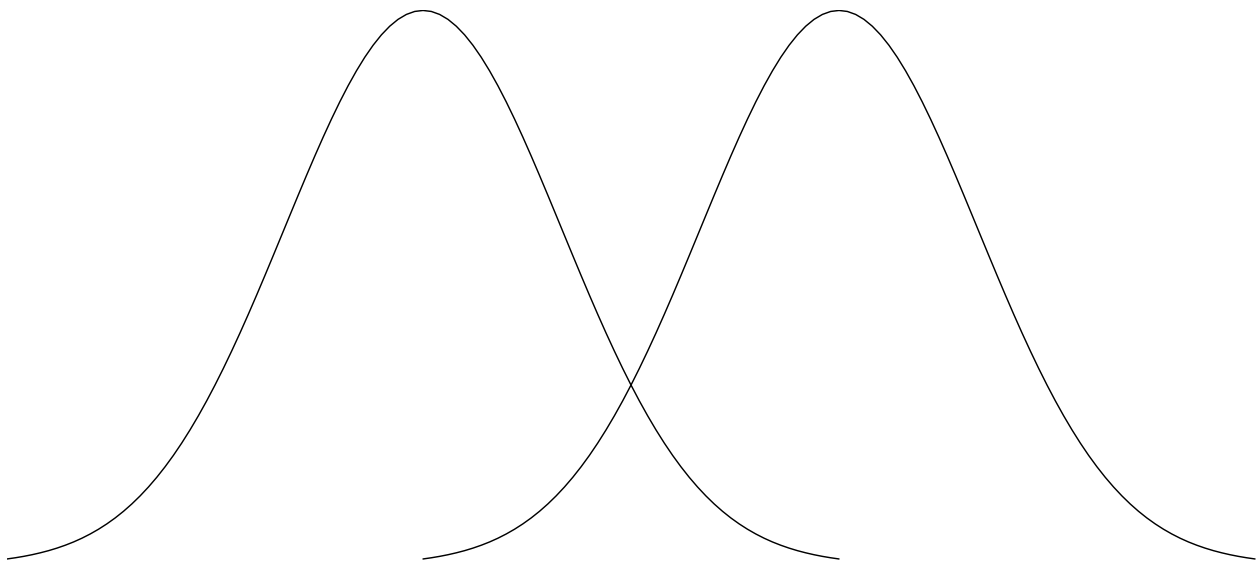
2. Time Conversation: Together with your group, remember what this was and practice.

3. Wanted Conversation: Together with your group, remember what this was and practice.

Why is computing sample size important? What happens if it's too small? Too large?

The five pieces of information involved in calculating the sample size for a one sample t-test are N , σ , d ($\mu_1 - \mu_0$), α , and β . With your group, define each of these and be able to explain what they mean in ordinary language.

Use them to label the plot below. (Also, can you label the axes?)



Suppose that instead of asking how large the sample size should be, your client says they have enough money for 30, and asks if that's enough. How do you respond?

Today you should have

- practiced how to start a consulting meeting
- reviewed why sample size is important and how to compute it

Name: _____

How do you feel about starting a meeting with the three elements we practiced today?

Do you feel able to do a sample size calculation? If not, what do you still not understand?

Please leave this sheet, your nametag, and your playing card on the tables by the door.
The other handouts are for you to keep; this sheet will not be returned except by request.