**How to use Power Calculator with Clustered Design**

1. Access power calculator at <https://egap.shinyapps.io/Power_Calculator/>
2. Select whether you have a clustered design or binary dependent variable.
3. If you have a clustered design, this means that your randomization occurs at a higher level than the units of analysis. An example of a cluster RCT is when treatment is randomly assigned to classes and students are clustered within classes. There must be a balance between the number of clusters and number of units. Cluster randomization is preferred when the target of the treatment is group rather than a particular person.
4. You also need to select the Intra-Cluster Correlation (ICC), on a scale of 0 to 1. The ICC refers to how correlated the units are within a cluster. The closer the ICC is to 0, then the units within cluster do not act differently based on their cluster. The closer the ICC is to 1, then the units within the clusters behave the same as the other units in the same cluster. As the ICC increases, the sample size needed to detect a statistically significant effect increases as well.
5. Next, you should select a significance level from: alpha = 0.10, alpha = 0.05, or alpha = 0.01
6. The power calculations are showed at the bottom of the screen after you input the aforementioned values

**How to use Power Calculator with Binary Dependent Variable**

1. Access power calculator at <https://egap.shinyapps.io/Power_Calculator/>
2. Select whether you have a clustered design or binary dependent variable.
3. If you have a binary dependent variable, you need to select the proportion you plan to put in your control group, as well as the proportion you plan to put in your treatment group.
4. Next, you should select a significance level from: alpha = 0.10, alpha = 0.05, or alpha = 0.01
5. The power calculations are showed at the bottom of the screen after you input the aforementioned values