Multiple testing

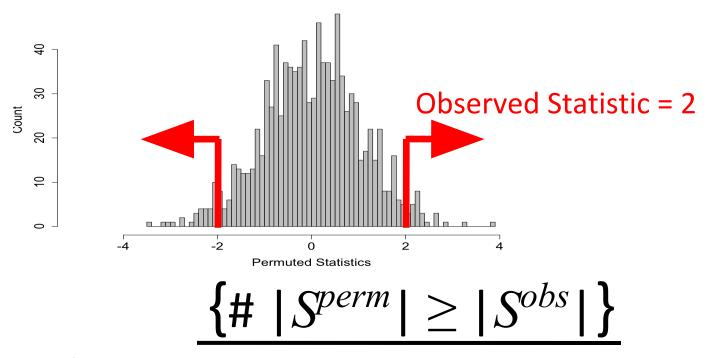
Jeff Leek

@jtleek



P-values

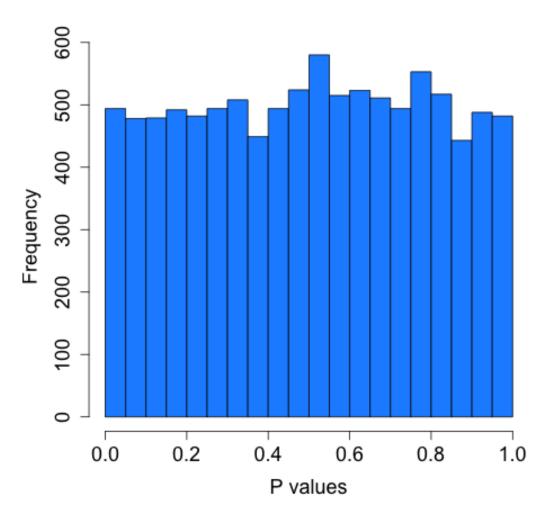
how to calculate

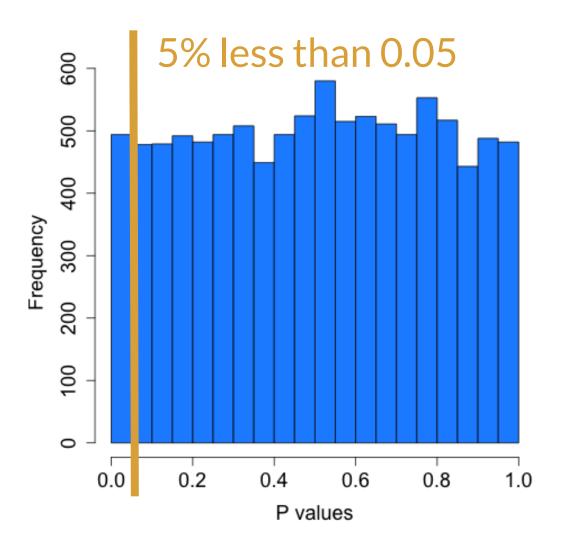


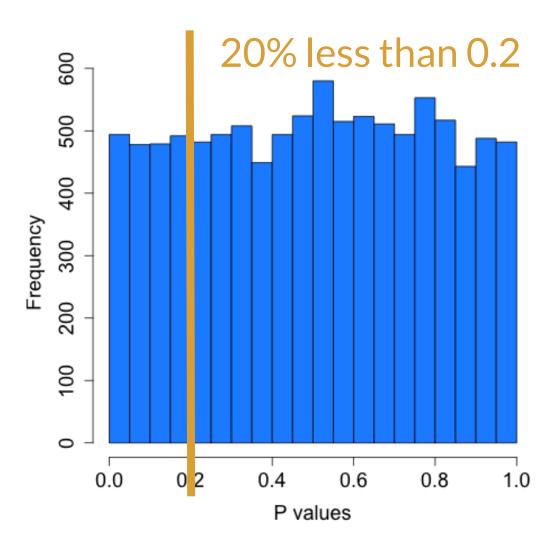
P-value =

of Darmutations

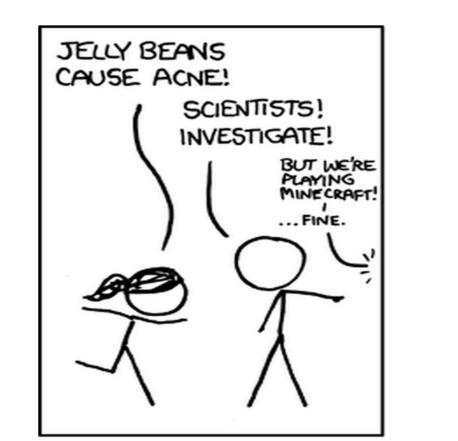
P-values are uniformly distributed when nothing is happening "the null"

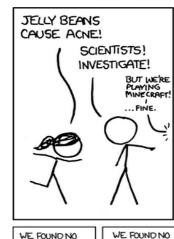


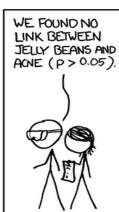


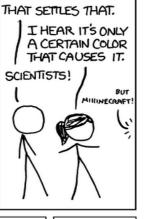


What is the problem with multiple testing?















WE FOUND NO

LINK BETWEEN

PINK JELLY



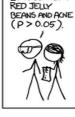
WE FOUND NO

LINK BETWEEN



WE FOUND NO



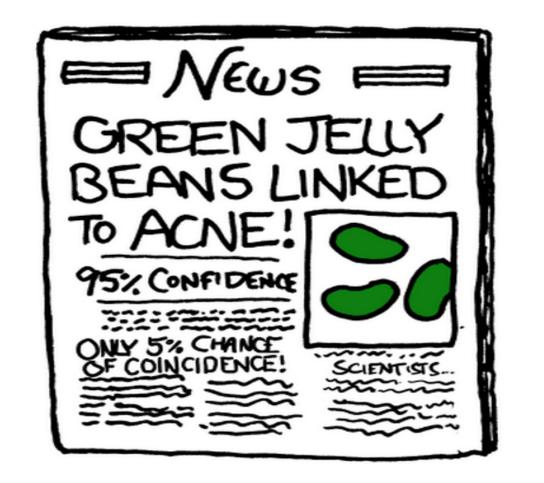


LINK BETWEEN









Error rates

• Family wise error rate:

Pr(# False Positives ≥ 1)

• False discovery rate:

```
# False positivesE  ———# Total Discoveries
```

Interpretation

Suppose 550 out of 10,000 genes are significant at 0.05 level

P-value < 0.05

Expect 0.05*10,000 = 500 false positives

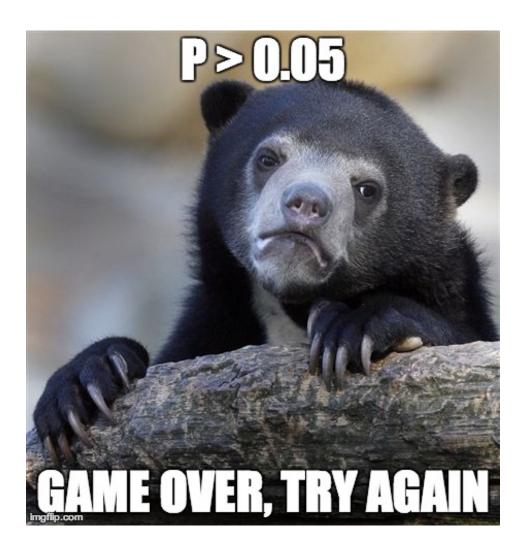
False Discovery Rate < 0.05

Expect 0.05*550 = 27.5 false positives

Family Wise Error Rate < 0.05

The probability of at least 1 false positive ≤ 0.05

The inevitable



Subject: A curse on you and your progeny!!!

Ingo:

Curse you, Ingo! Yet another disappearing act!

The association between flame broiled food consumption and breast cancer disappears in the imputed dataset (see below). I'm beginning to hate this imputation stuff! I much prefer biased data. The findings are more interesting (and more publishable).

Beware of statistics "hacking"



False-Positive Psychology: Undisclosed Flexibility in Data Collection and Analysis Allows Presenting Anything as Significant

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