

# The Value of Accepting the Null Hypothesis

Important Substantive Cases

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## The Value of Accepting the Null Hypothesis ( $H_0$ )

| case                   | description  | H0                                   | example   |
|------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| Equivalence Testing    | Equivalence Of 2 Treatments Or Interventions                           | $\beta_1 = \beta_2$                  | The effect of Treatment A is indistinguishable from the effect of Treatment B (especially important if one treatment is much more expensive, or time consuming than another). |
| Equivalence Testing    | Equivalence Of 2 Groups On An Outcome                                  | $\bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2$              | Men and women are more similar than different <i>wrt</i> psychological processes (Hyde).  |
| Retiring Interventions | There Is No Evidence That Intervention X Is Effective                  | $\beta_{intervention} = 0$           | Evidence consistently suggests that a particular treatment has near zero effect.  |
| Contextual Equivalence | Equivalence of a Predictor Across Contexts (Moderation)                | $\beta_{interaction} = 0$            | Warm and supportive parenting is equally beneficial across different contexts or countries.   |
| Full Mediation         | $x \rightarrow y$ Association Is Completely Mediated; No Direct Effect | $\beta_{xmy} \neq 0; \beta_{xy} = 0$ | The relationship of the treatment and the outcome is completely mediated by mechanism $m$ .   |
| Theory Simplification  | Removing An Association From A Theory                                  | $\beta_x = 0$                        | There is no evidence that x is associated with y.   |