

The Value of Accepting the Null Hypothesis

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Important Substantive Cases

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 1 is indistinguishable from the effect of Treatment 2 (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 2005).
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.
Family Member Equivalence	Equivalence of a Predictor Across Family Members	$\beta_{parent1} = \beta_{parent2}$	Parenting from one parent is equivalent to parenting from another parent
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.

References

Hyde, Janet Shibley. 2005. “The gender similarities hypothesis.” *American Psychologist* 60 (6): 581–92.
<https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.60.6.581>.