The Value of Accepting the Null Hypothesis

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Background

In standard frequentist models, we cannot formally accept the Null Hypothesis H_0, but can only reject, or fail to reject, H_0.

Bayesian models allow one to both accept and reject H_0 (Kruschke and Liddell 2018).

Accepting H_0 may have consequences for affirming similarity, universality, or treatment invariance (Morey, Homer, and Proulx 2018).

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 *wrt* 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.

case	description	H0	example
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.
Theory Rejection	Rejecting A Theory	$\beta_{theory} = 0$	There is strong evidence (*contra* Theory X) that x is not associated with y.

References

Hyde, Janet Shibley. 2005. "The Gender Similarities Hypothesis." *American Psychologist* 60 (6). American Psychological Association: 581–92. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.60.6.581.

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