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> anova (model.interceptonly, model.null)
Data: RO
Models:
model.null: DV ~ (1 | Subject) + (1 | Item)
model.interceptonly: DV ~ Condition + (1 | Subject) + (1 | Item)

```

	Df	AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	Chisq	Chi	Df	Pr(>Chisq)
model.null	3	601.97	614.91	-297.98	595.97				
model.interceptonly	5	605.70	627.28	-297.85	595.70	0.2617		2	0.8773

- Our model with a fixed effect of Condition, and with random intercepts is no better than our model with just the random intercepts. In fact, it's worse - look at the AIC values. So we have no effect of Condition in our re-reading data.

# What can we conclude from non-significant results?

- With NHST, a non-significant result means we cannot reject the null hypothesis. But it does not mean our data support the null hypothesis. There may be other hypotheses that our data fit.
- What we can do is estimate the Bayes factor associated with our data in support of the null and experimental model.