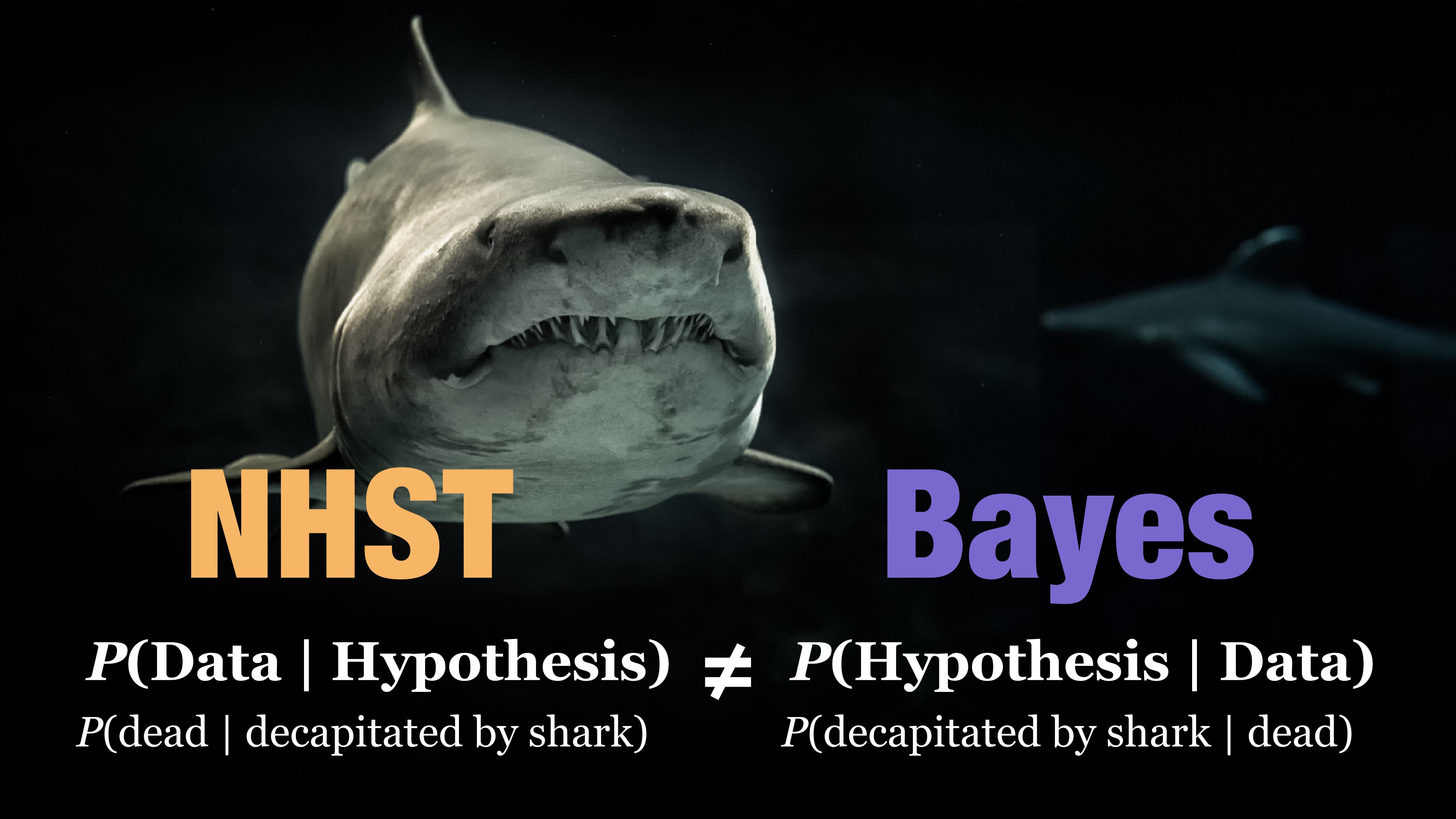




# NHST vs Bayes





# NHST

$P(\text{Data} \mid \text{Hypothesis}) \neq P(\text{Hypothesis} \mid \text{Data})$

$P(\text{dead} \mid \text{decapitated by shark})$

# Bayes

$P(\text{decapitated by shark} \mid \text{dead})$

# NHST

$\neq$

# Bayesian

$P(\text{Data} \mid \text{Theory})$

no prior knowledge

quantifies long-run probability  
of finding a false positive

hard cut-off decisions

$P(\text{Theory} \mid \text{Data})$

incorporates prior knowledge

quantifies uncertainty around  
possible parameter values

gradual assessment of evidence

# NHST

$\neq$

# Bayesian

$P(\text{Data} \mid \text{Theory})$

no prior knowledge

quantifies long-run probability  
of finding a false positive

hard cut-off decisions

$P(\text{Theory} \mid \text{Data})$

incorporates prior knowledge

quantifies uncertainty around  
possible parameter values

gradual assessment of evidence

# Bayesian

- 👍 very **flexible** in terms of model architecture
- 👍 not limited by optimization constraints (no “**convergence failures**”)
- 👍 not limited to categorical decision procedure
- 👎 computationally expensive
- 👎 one more layer of researcher degrees of freedom
- 👎 **more “thinking”** required

# flexibility

one and the same framework for everything you need

## types of **error distributions**

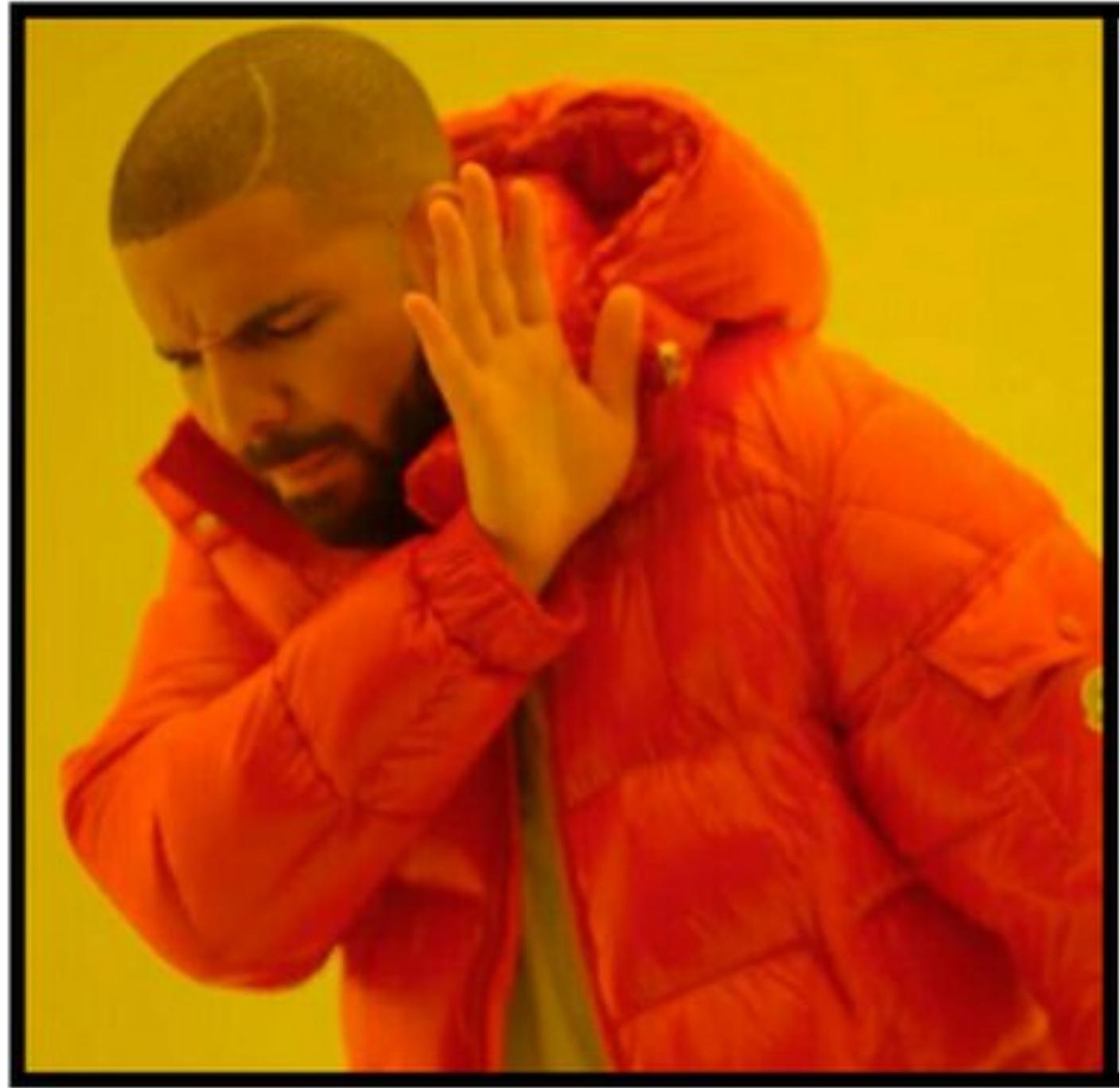
gaussian, binomial,  
ordinal, multinomial,  
etc.

## levels of **covariance**

simple regression, multiple  
regression, mixed-effect  
regression, etc.

## types of **fitting procedures**

univariate, multivariate,  
mixture, etc.



# convergence issues?

## lmer()

Warning message:

```
In checkConv(attr(opt, "derivs"), opt$par, ctrl = control$checkConv, :  
  Model failed to converge with max|grad| = 0.0139723 (tol = 0.002, component 1)
```

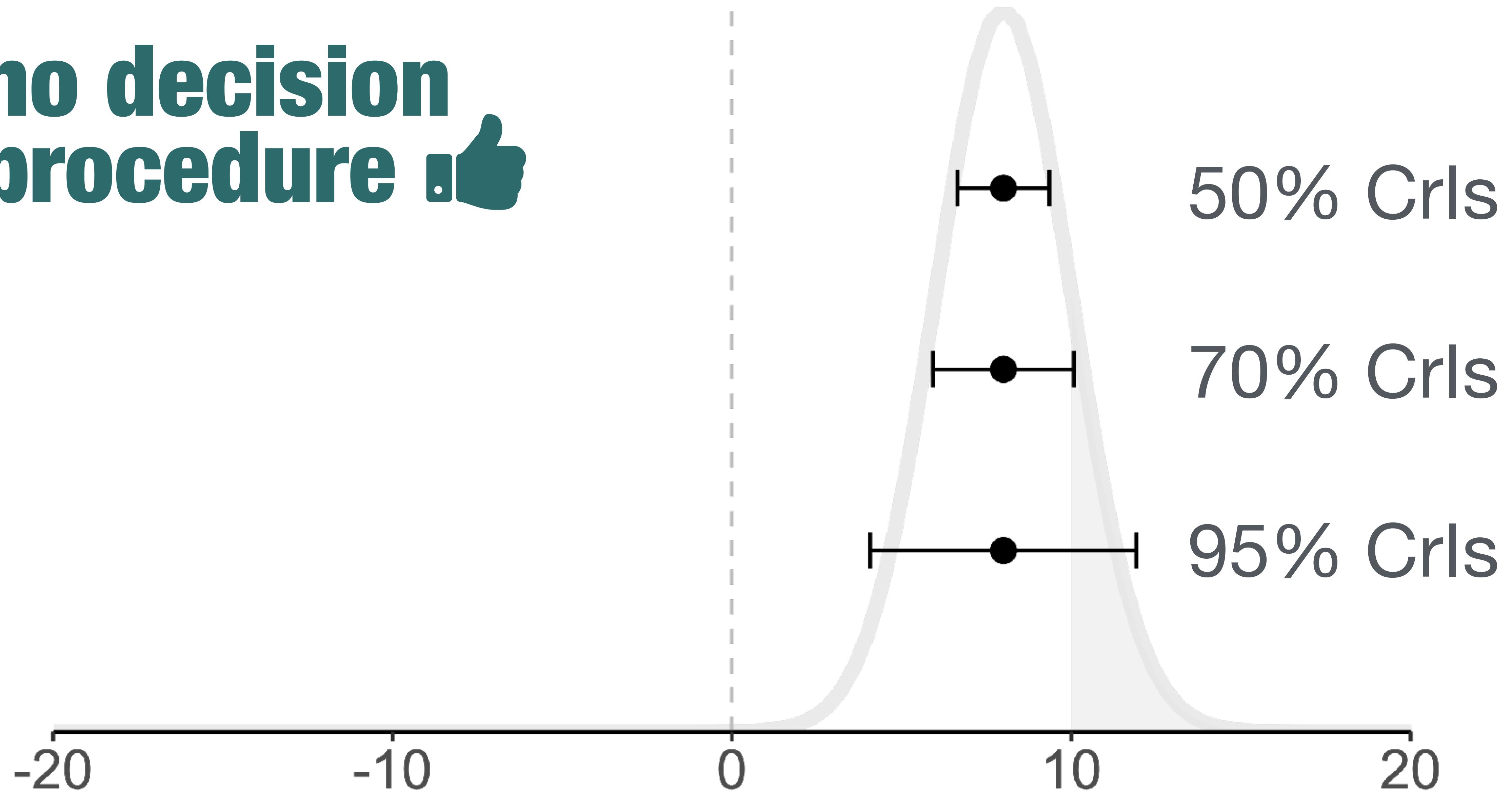
# DO I BRING MY UMBRELLA?



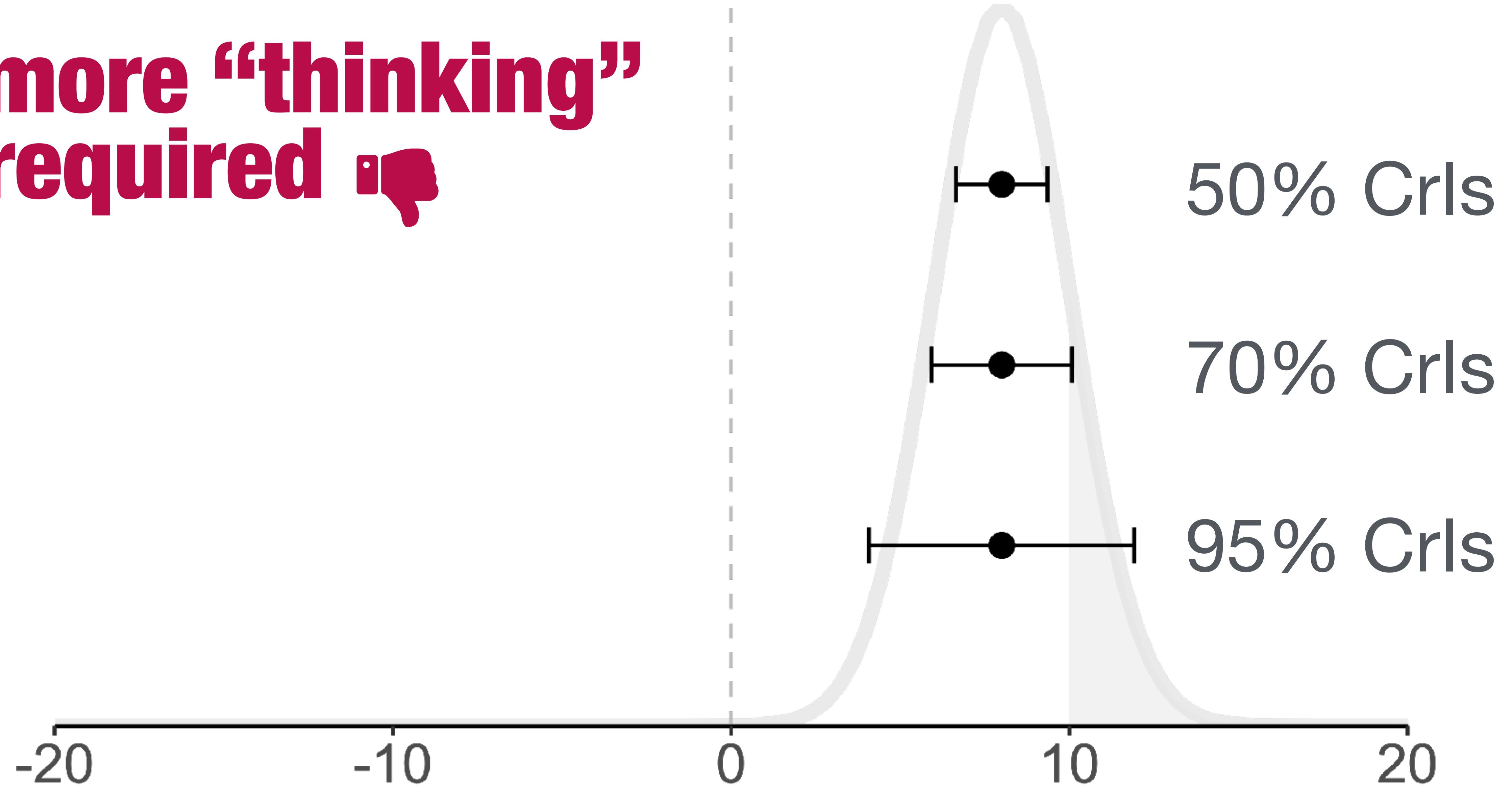
# ARE MY RESULTS SIGNIFICANT?

A dark, moody photograph of two children standing in a field at sunset. The child on the left stands with their back to the viewer, while the child on the right holds a black umbrella over both of them. The sky is filled with heavy, dark clouds, with some lighter, orange and yellow hues near the horizon, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

**no decision  
procedure** 



more “thinking”  
required 🙅





# computationally expensive

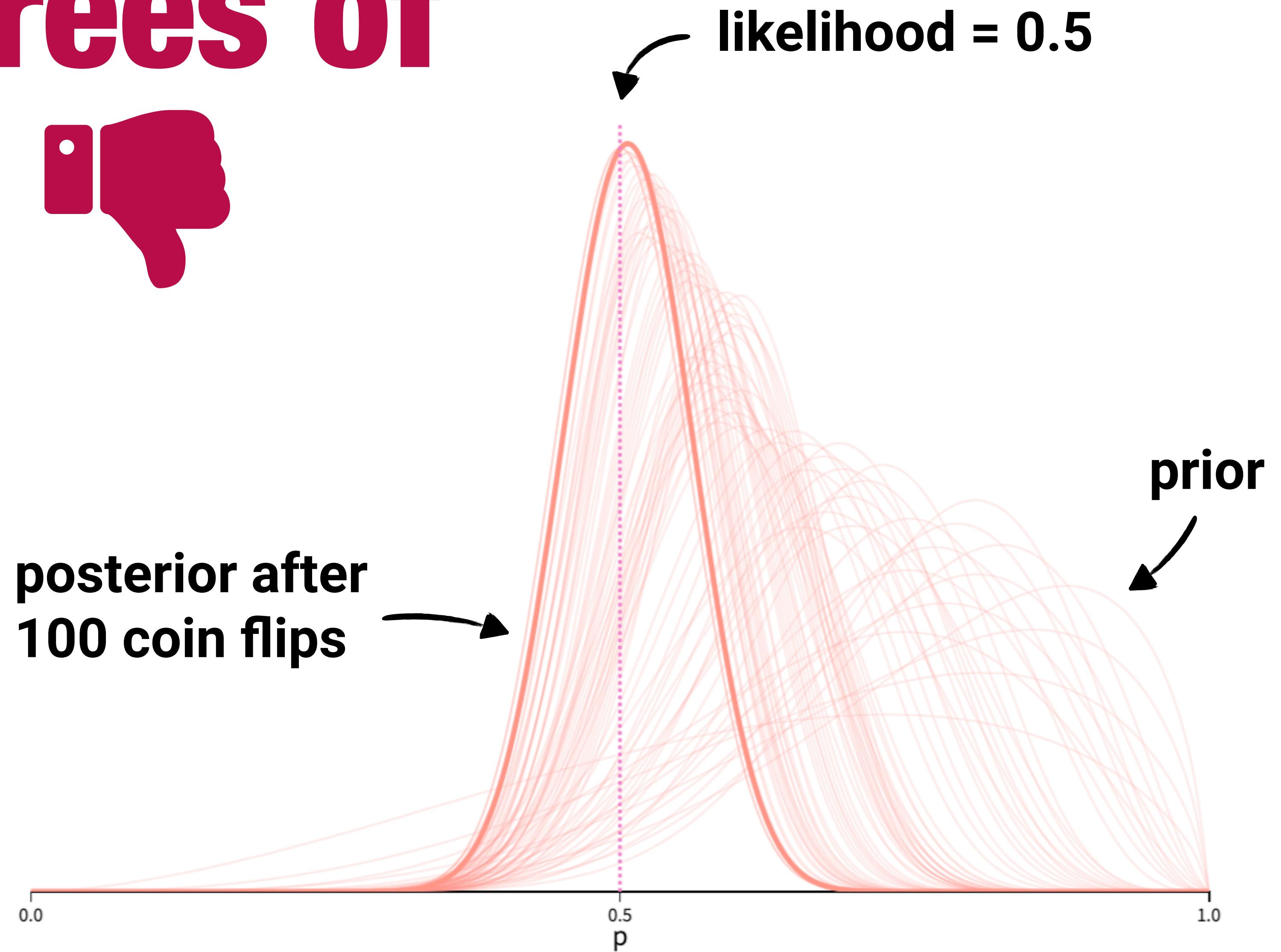
$$Pr(\text{Theory} \mid \text{Data}) = \frac{Pr(\text{Data} \mid \text{Theory}) \times Pr(\text{Theory})}{Pr(\text{Data})}$$

$$\Pr(\text{Data}) = \int \Pr(\text{Data}, \text{Theory}) d\text{Theory}$$

can be **intractable** to solve, but...

can be **approximated** with clever algorithms

# more degrees of freedom? ⚡



# Bayesian

- 👍 very **flexible** in terms of model architecture
- 👍 not limited by optimization constraints (no “**convergence failures**”)
- 👍 not limited to categorical decision procedure
- 👎 computationally expensive
- 👎 one more layer of researcher degrees of freedom
- 👎 **more “thinking”** required

# ROADMAP

