

Hypothesis testing

test statistic

Summary of hypothesis testing

	Do not reject H_{0}	Reject H_0
H_0 is $True$	Correct Decision	Type 1 error
	1-lpha	α
H_{\circ} is False	Type 2 error	Correct decision

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	$oldsymbol{eta}$	power: $1-eta$

How different is different?

- How do we know that the difference between the experimental and control groups is not due to chance?
- We don't! But we can calculate the odds that it is.
- This is the p value
- In repeated experiments of this sample size how often would

you see a result as or more extreme than this, assuming the null hypothesis?

p value

- If the test is two sided: $\mu \neq \mu_0$
 - p value = 2 * P(X > | observed value|)

lacktriangle

■
$$H_{\rm A}$$
: $\mu > \mu_0$

- \blacksquare p value = P(X > observed value)
- $H_{\rm A}$: $\mu < \mu_0$
- p value = P(X < observed value)

Significance Level

The Truth Wears Off (Lehrer 2010)

http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2010/12/13/the-truth-wears-off

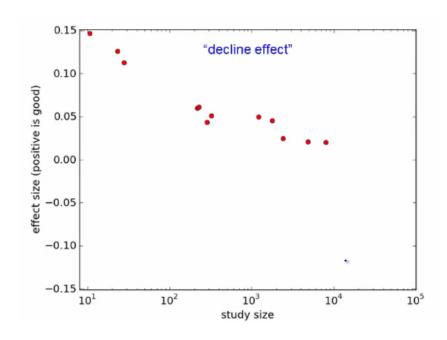
John Davis, University of Illinois

Anders Pope Moller

Reason 1: Publication Bias (Joober 2012)

negative results are completely absent

The Decline Effect



...publication bias

Effect Size

10000120

how

Effect Size

Cohen's Heuristic

- small 0.2
- medium 0.5
- large 0.8

Confidence Interval (off effect size)

• If we repeated the experiment 100 times than we expect that the interval will contains the observed effect size 95/100

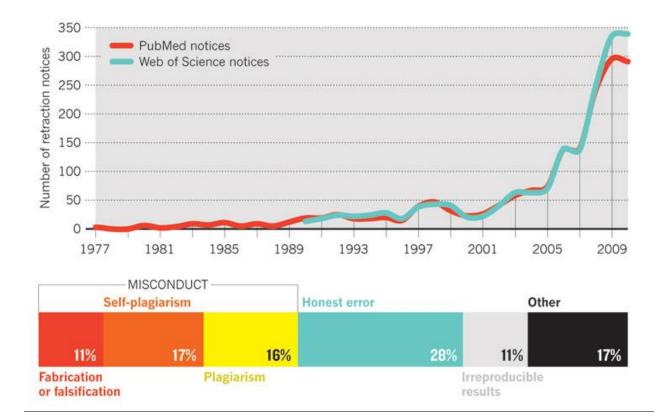
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times

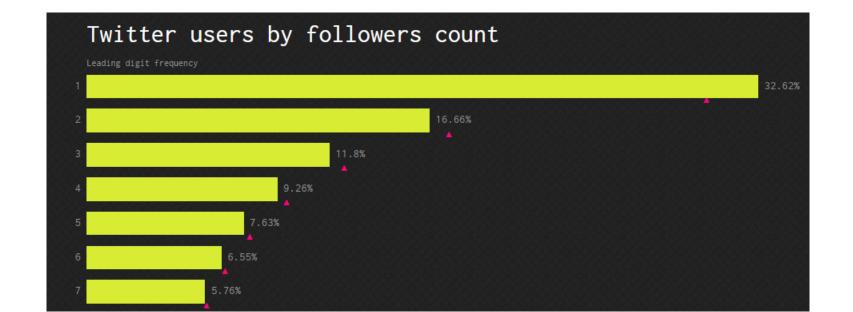
• If the confidence interval includes zero, then this is equivalent ot saying that the result is not statistically significant.

Reason 2: Mistakes and Fraud (Reason 2)

• From 2001-2011:10X increase in retractions but only 1.44X increase in papers.



Example of method to detect fraud



http://www.testingbenfordslaw.com/