#### HYPOTHESIS TESTING

Data Analysis for Journalism and Political Communication (Spring 2025)

Prof. Bell



# WRITING HYPOTHESES

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- 1 The null hypothesis  $(H_0)$ , also called "H-naught"
- 2 The alternative hypothesis ( $H_A$  or  $H_1$ )

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    - ► H<sub>0</sub>: Voters who decided in the last month were **not** more likely to support Donald Trump than Kamala Harris.
  - $H_A$  is the hypothesis of **difference**. For example:
    - $\blacktriangleright$   $H_A$ : Voters who decided in the last month were more likely to support Donald Trump than Kamala Harris.

Identify whether each of these hypotheses is  $H_0$  or  $H_A$ , and provide it's opposite:

- Global temperatures are not different today than they were 50 years ago.
- Regular viewers of 24-hour news channels are more partisan than non-viewers.
- The number of soldiers from a voter's area who are killed in Iraq is correlated with votes for John Kerry in the 2004 presidential election.

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- $\bullet$   $H_0$ : Global temperatures are not different today than they were 50 years ago.
  - $H_A$ : Global temperatures are higher today than they were 50 years ago.
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  H<sub>0</sub>: Regular viewers of 24-hour news channels are not more partisan as non-viewers.
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- $H_A$ : The number of soldiers from a voter's area who are killed in Iraq is correlated with votes for John Kerry in the 2004 presidential election.

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## INTUITION OF HYPOTHESIS TESTING

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- To do this, we assume a world in which  $H_0$  is true, and place the burden on us (the prosecution) to show that this assumption is likely wrong.
- We can never prove or disprove H<sub>0</sub>. We can only generate enough evidence to reject H<sub>0</sub> or fail to reject H<sub>0</sub>.

In-class example

# Types of Hypothesis Tests

# One-sample t-test

A difference-of-means test comparing an estimate of the mean to a specific alternative mean (often 0)

# Two-sample t-test

A difference-of-means test comparing estimates of the mean of two samples

# Types of Hypothesis Tests

#### One-tailed t-test

A difference-of-means test of whether an estimate of the mean is greater or less than an alternative (mean or sample)

## Two-tailed t-test

A difference-of-means test of whether an estimate of the mean is different than an alternative (mean or sample)

\*Most researchers use two-tailed tests even when they hypothesize a directional difference (greater or lesser) because a two-tailed test is more conservative and less likely to result in Type 1 error.

Return to the in-class example

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#### REAL-WORLD EXAMPLE

"Working Twice as Hard to Get Half as Far: Race, Work Ethic, and America's Deserving Poor"

Christopher D. DeSante, Am. Journal of Political Science vol. 57 iss. 2 (2013)

