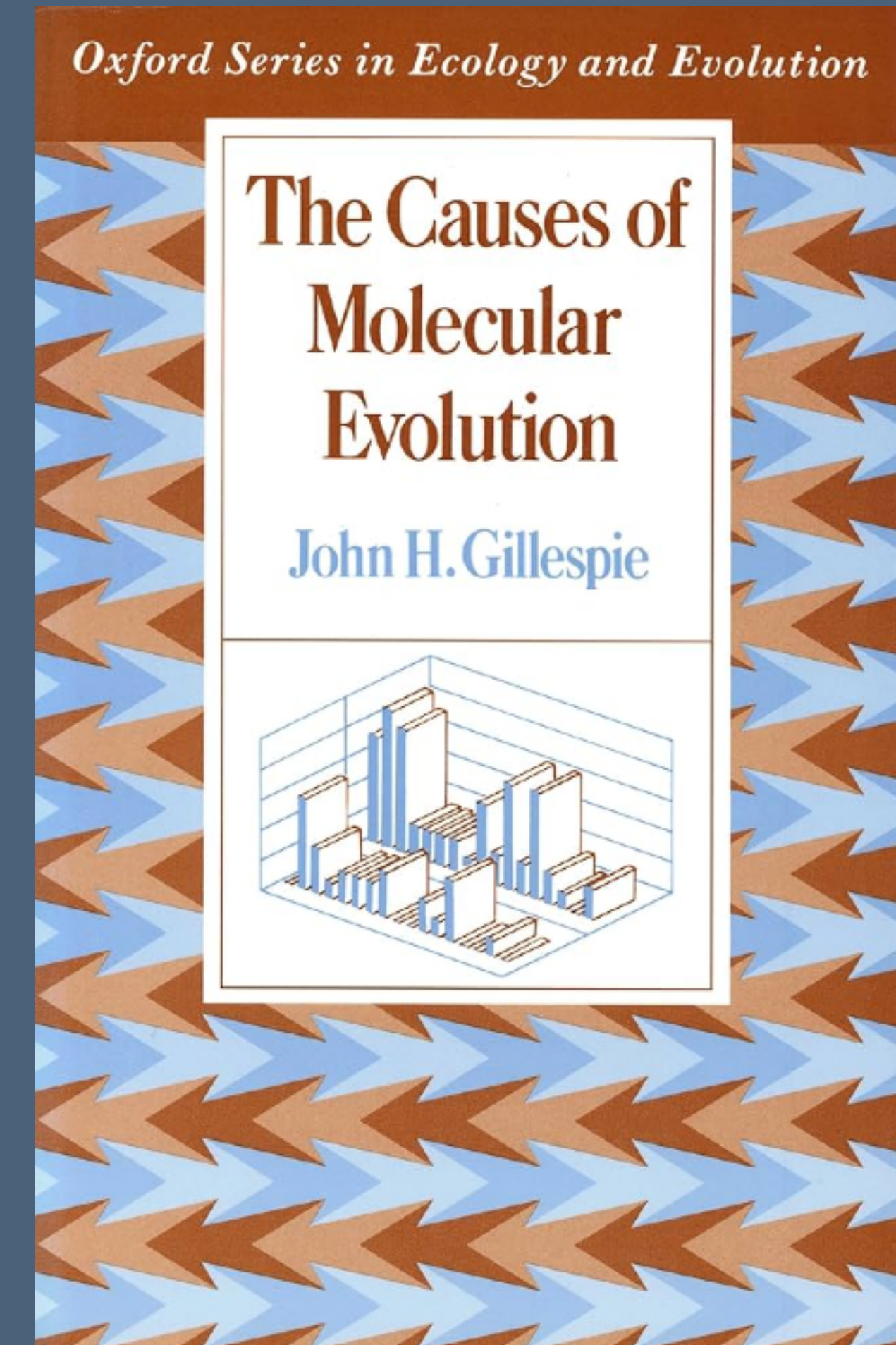
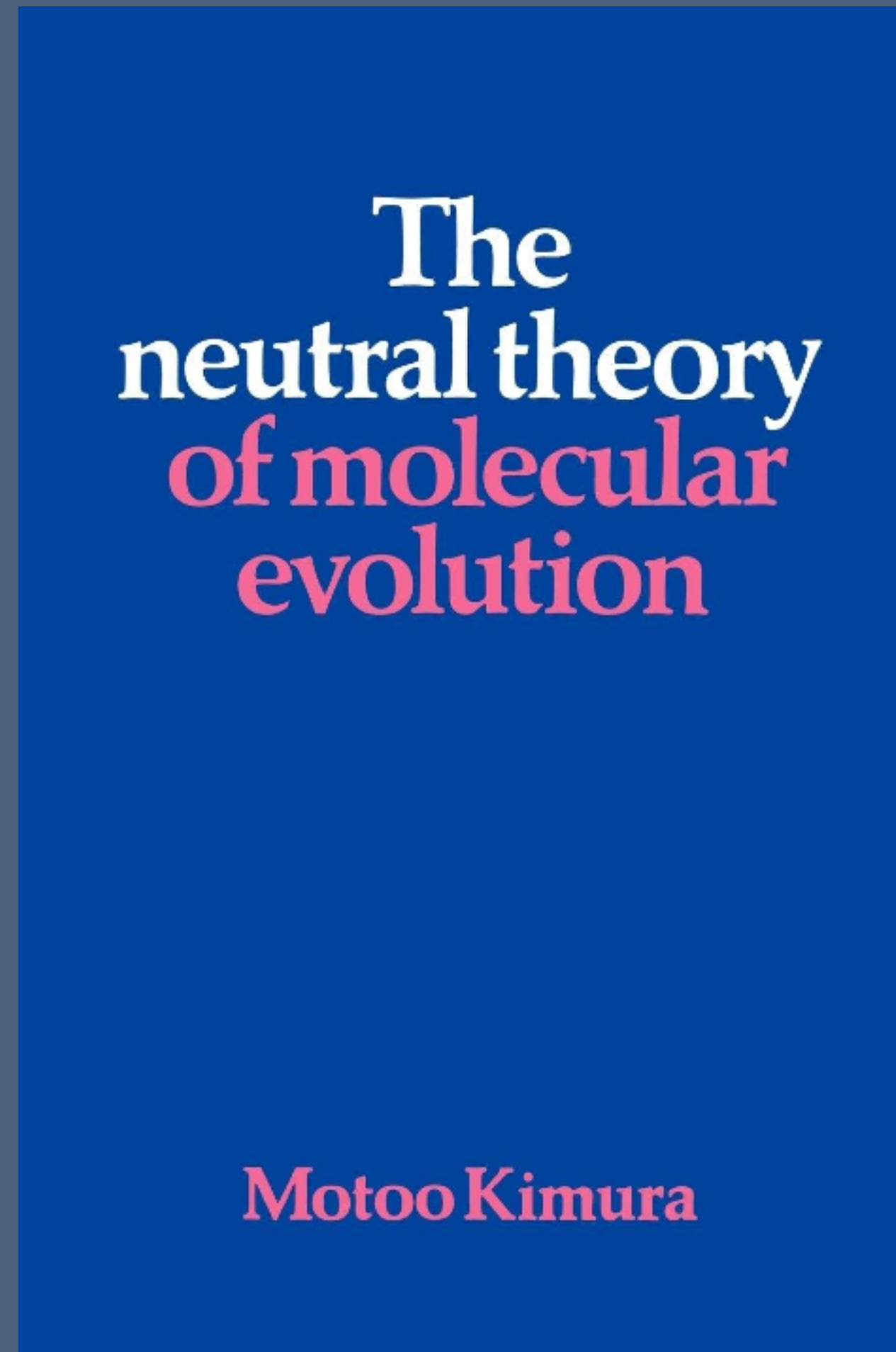


Null hypothesis and scientific models

- Null models are not unique:
 - What is a null pedigree?
 - Or a null population dynamics?
 - Null interaction network?
- Different hypothesis can lead to the same statistical models
- Kimura and Gillespie debates:
 - Kimura showed that data fit the neutral model, Gillespie came up with a selective model that showed the same prediction



Permutations frequently don't work

Nulls are not unique, some structure can't be permuted away

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METHODS



Common permutation methods in animal social network analysis do not control for non-independence

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Abstract

The non-independence of social network data is a cause for concern among behavioural ecologists conducting social network analysis. This has led to the adoption of several permutation-based methods for testing common hypotheses. One of the most common types of analysis is nodal regression, where the relationships between node-level network metrics and nodal covariates are analysed using a permutation technique known as node-label permutations. We show that, contrary to accepted wisdom, node-label permutations do not automatically account for the non-independences assumed to exist in network data, because regression-based permutation tests still assume exchangeability of residuals. The same assumption also applies to the quadratic assignment procedure (QAP), a permutation-based method often used for conducting dyadic regression. We highlight that node-label permutations produce the same p -values as equivalent parametric regression models, but that in the presence of non-independence, parametric regression models can also produce accurate effect size estimates. We also note that QAP only controls for a specific type of non-independence between edges that are connected to the same nodes, and that appropriate parametric regression models are also able to account for this type of non-independence. Based on this, we suggest that standard parametric models could be used in the place of permutation-based methods. Moving away from permutation-based methods could have several benefits, including reducing over-reliance on p -values, generating more reliable effect size estimates, and facilitating the adoption of causal inference methods and alternative types of statistical analysis.

Keywords Animal social network analysis · Mixed models · Node-label permutations · Permutation tests

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

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POOR STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE MANTEL TEST IN PHYLOGENETIC COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

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The Mantel test, based on comparisons of distance matrices, is commonly employed in comparative biology, but its statistical properties in this context are unknown. Here, we evaluate the performance of the Mantel test for two applications in comparative biology: testing for phylogenetic signal, and testing for an evolutionary correlation between two characters. We find that the Mantel test has poor performance compared to alternative methods, including low power and, under some circumstances, inflated type-I error. We identify a remedy for the inflated type-I error of three-way Mantel tests using phylogenetic permutations; however, this test still has considerably lower power than independent contrasts. We recommend that use of the Mantel test should be restricted to cases in which data can only be expressed as pairwise distances among taxa.

KEYWORDS: Comparative methods, independent contrasts, phylogenetic signal, statistical power, type-I error.