

UNDERSTANDING STATISTICS & EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

1. Basic Probability Theory
2. Signal Detection Theory (SDT)
3. SDT and Statistics I and II
4. Statistics in a nutshell
5. Multiple Testing
6. ANOVA
7. Experimental Design & Statistics
8. Correlations & PCA
9. Meta-Statistics: Basics
10. Meta-Statistics: Too good to be true
11. Meta-Statistics: How big a problem is publication bias?
12. Meta-Statistics: What do we do now?

Part II

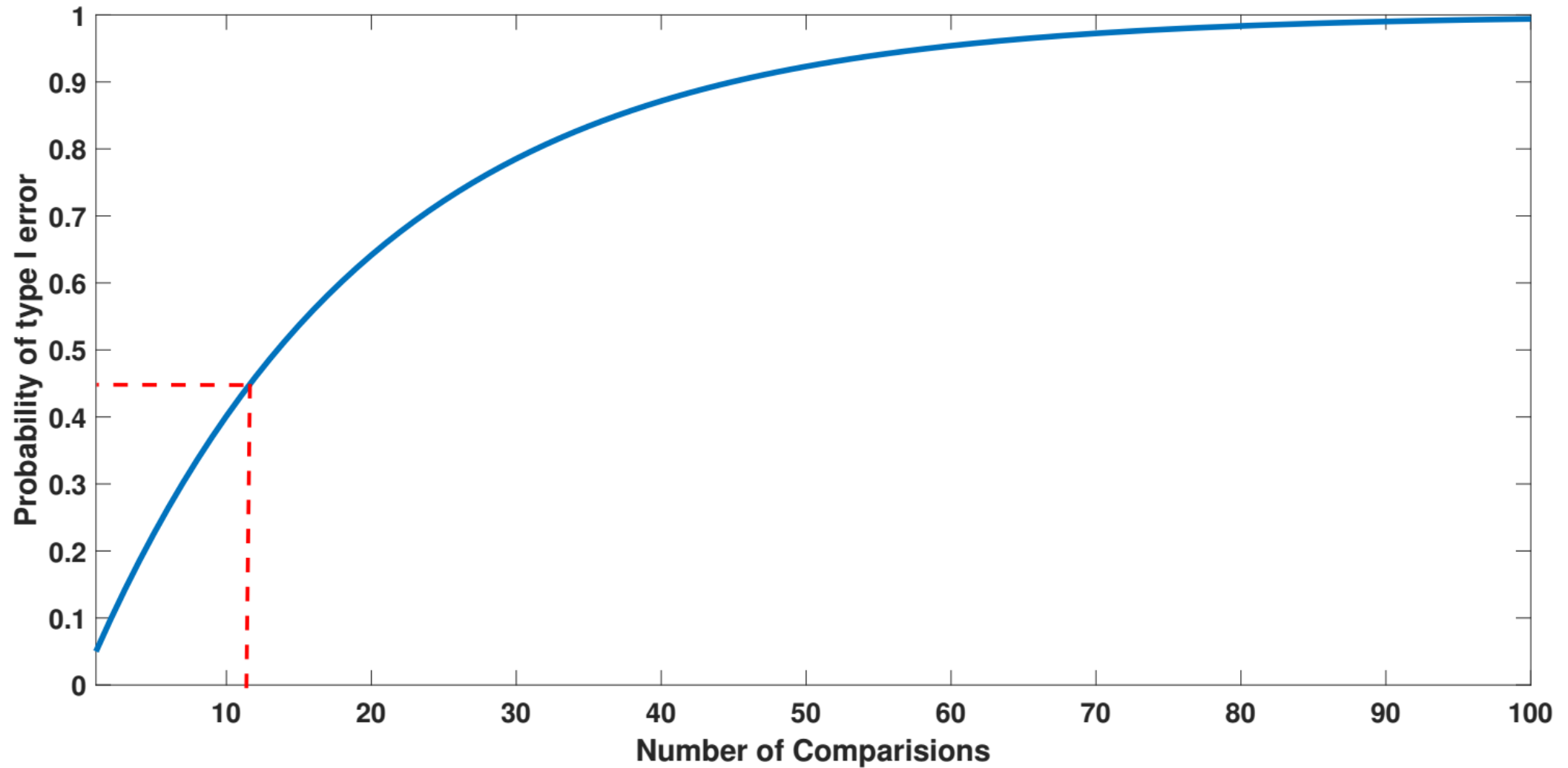
Multiple Comparisons

Problem 1: Independent tests

- A significance level of 0.05 means that your false positive rate for one test is 5%.
- If you run more than one test, your false positive rate will be higher than 5%.

If the Null hypothesis is true:

- For one test the chances of *not* making a type I error are: $P = 1 - \alpha = 0.95$
- For two *independent* tests: $P = (1 - \alpha)^2 = 0.90$
- For three *independent* tests: $P = (1 - \alpha)^3 = 0.86$
- For 12 *independent* tests: $P = (1 - \alpha)^{12} = 0.53$



For m independent statistical tests with the α significance level, the probability of at least one false discovery is:

$$1 - (1 - \alpha)^m < 0.05$$
$$\alpha = 1 - (1 - 0.05)^{1/m} \approx \frac{0.05}{m}$$

Bonferroni correction: for m independent statistic tests only those results are significant, for which

$$p < \frac{0.05}{m}$$

Bonferroni method creates more problems than it solves

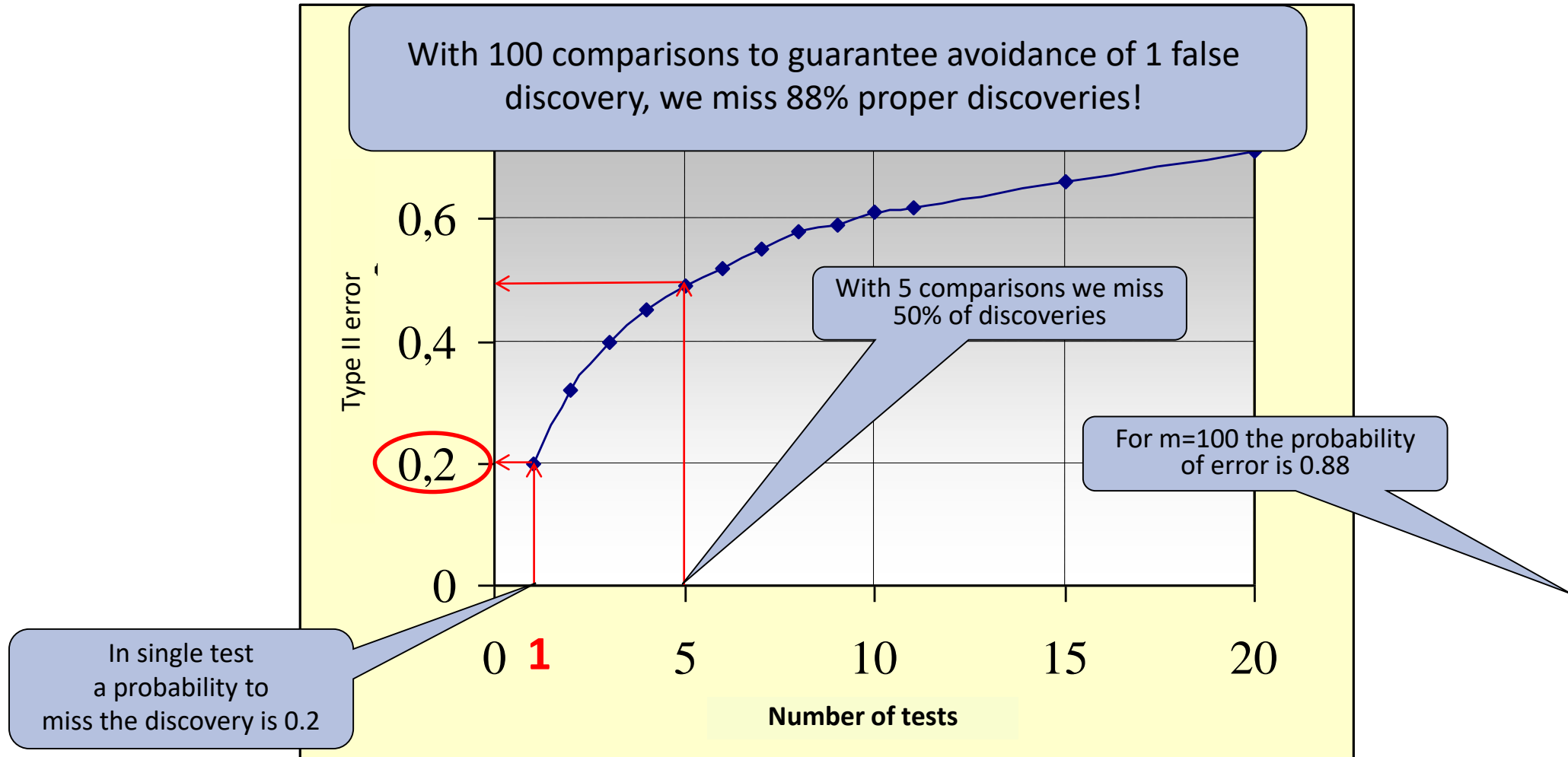
(Thomas Perneger, 1998):

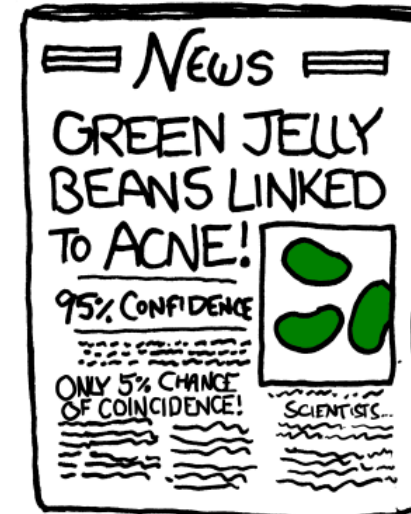
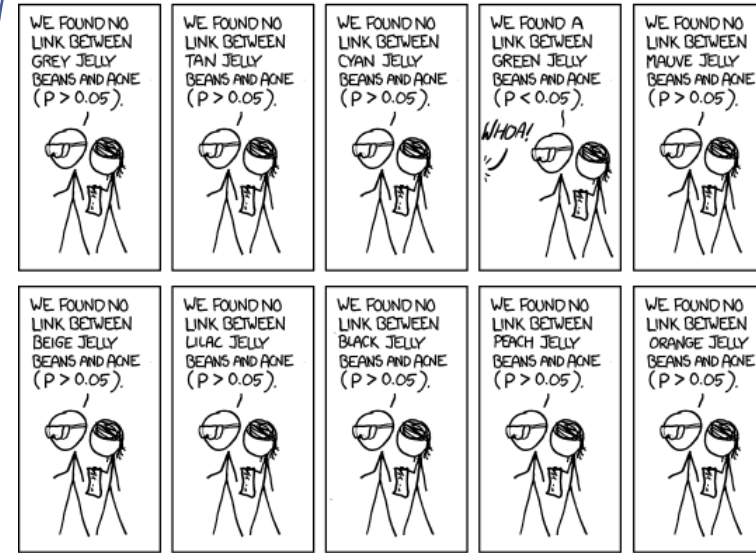
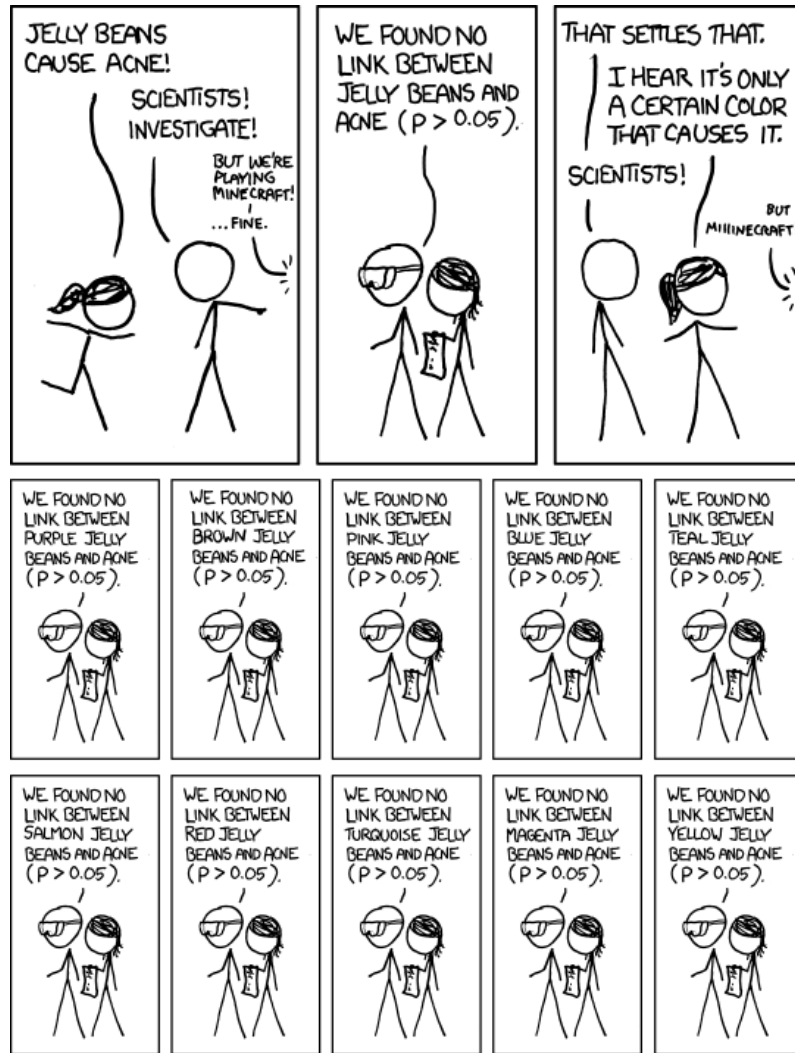
Bonferroni correction leads to a very high probability to miss proper associations!

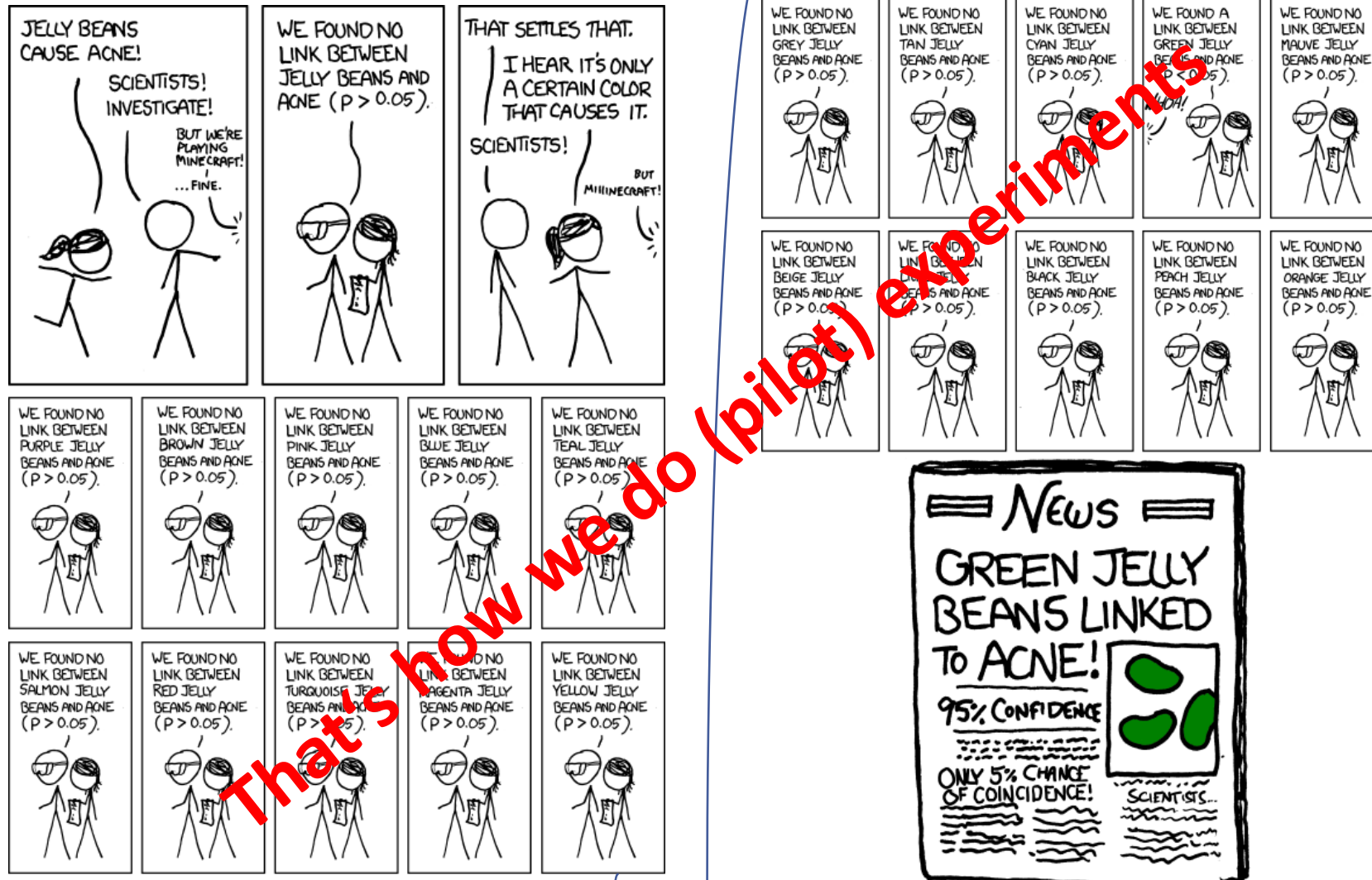


Dependence of type ii error on number of tests using the Bonferroni correction

Probability to miss gene with OR=2.7 with sample sizes 100 (case) and 100 (control)







That's how we do (pilot) experiments

FDR-control

False Discovery Rate Control: Benjamin, Hochberg (1995)

Problem 2: Not independent tests



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1. Test for goldfish fin > silverfish fin ($p < 0.05$)
2. Test for goldfish tail > silverfish tail ($p < 0.05$)
3.



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What if they are all correlated and you got a „bad“ sample?
Tests are not (necessarily) independent

Comment: It is not true that 5% of all science results are wrong because α is 0.05. This would be true only if the Null Hypothesis were always true.

Take Home Messages

1. You can only ask one question for a set of data. Otherwise you need to account for multiple comparisons.
2. Keep your designs as simple as possible.
3. If you cannot keep your design simple and have more than one group comparison, read the next chapter.

END Class 5