Good science, bad science: Questioning research practices in psychological research
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Appendix A

Appendix to Chapter 5
Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test

A non-parametric method to test to compare two populations is the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test (Mann & Whitney, 1947; Wilcoxon, 1945). Both independent samples \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_m \) and \( Y_1, Y_2, \ldots, Y_n \) are put in ascending order. All values are replaced by ranks ranging from 1 to \( m + n \). When there are tied groups, take the rank to be equal to the midpoint of the group. The ranks of each group are added and then the lowest of these ranks is the test statistic \( W \). \( W \) can be transformed in a \( Z \) score by:

\[
Z = \frac{W - \overline{W}}{SE_W}, \quad \text{where}
\]

\[
SE_W = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_2 (n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}.
\]

The null hypothesis is rejected if

\[
|Z| \geq z_{1-a/2},
\]

where \( z_{1-a/2} \) is the \( 1-a/2 \) quantile of standard normal distribution.

Yuen-Welch test

A robust method for comparing trimmed means is the Yuen-Welch Test (Yuen, 1974). \( n_j \) is the sample size associated with the \( j \)th group, and \( h_j \) is the number of observation left in the \( j \)th group after trimming. Put the remaining observations in ascending order yielding \( X_{(1)} \leq \cdots \leq X_{(n_j)} \). The trimmed mean of the \( j \)th group and can be estimated with:

\[
\overline{X}_j = \frac{1}{h_j} \sum_{i \in g_j} X_{(i)} ,
\]

and the Winsorized mean and variance with:

\[
\overline{X}_{wj} = \frac{1}{n_j} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} X_{wj} , \quad \text{where}
\]

\[
X_{wj} = X_{(g_j+1)j} \quad \text{if} \quad X_{(i)} \leq X_{(g_j+1)j}
\]

\[
= X_{(i)} \quad \text{if} \quad X_{(g_j+1)j} < X_{(i)} < X_{(n_j-g_j)j}
\]

\[
= X_{(n_j-g_j)j} \quad \text{if} \quad X_{(i)} \geq X_{(n_j-g_j)j}
\]

\[
s^2_{wj} = \frac{1}{n_j - 1} \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (X_{(i)} - \overline{X}_{wj})^2.
\]

Yuen’s test statistic is calculated with:
\[ T_y = \frac{\bar{X}_{i1} - \bar{X}_{i2}}{\sqrt{d_1 + d_2}}, \text{ where} \]

\[ d_j = \frac{(n_j - 1)s^2_{ij}}{h_j(h_j - 1)}. \]

The degrees of freedom are:

\[ \bar{\nu}_y = \frac{(d_1 + d_2)^2}{d_1^2 \frac{1}{h_1 - 1} + d_2^2 \frac{1}{h_2 - 1}}. \]

The null hypothesis is rejected if

\[ |r| \geq t, \]

where \( t \) is the \( 1-a/2 \) quantile of Student’s \( T \) distribution with \( \nu_y \) degrees of freedom.