All for one or some for all

Fayette Klaassen

DGPS – 17 September 2018

From Theory To Constraint To Prediction:
The Bayesian Payoff in Psychological Science

The problem – The example – The method – The illustration

In this talk:

The problem

The example

The method

The illustration

The problem

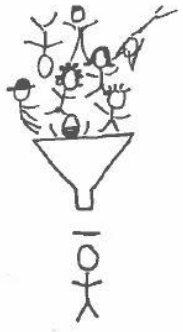
The problem

What effects are you interested in?

The problem

What effects are you interested in?

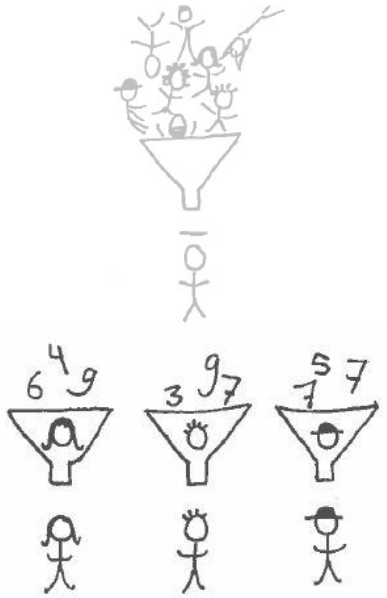
Group effects



The problem

What effects are you interested in?

Group effects



Individual effects

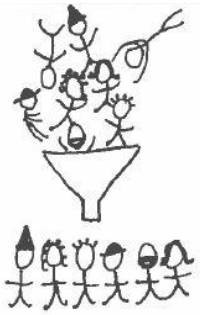
The problem

What effects are you interested in?

Group effects

Individual effects

Group of individuals

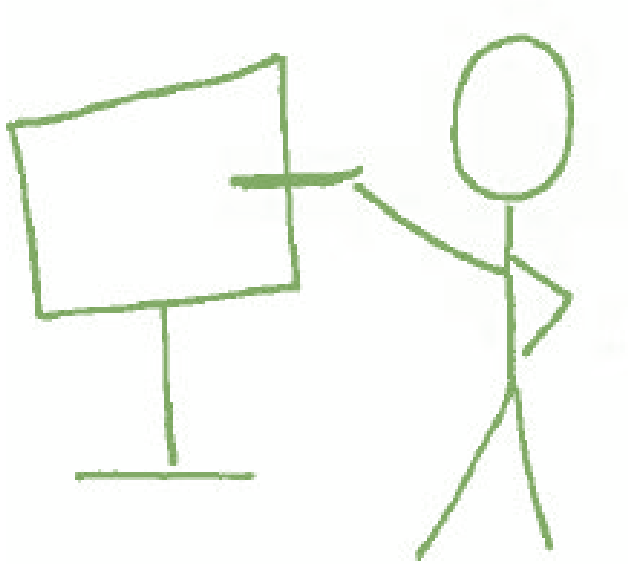


The problem

What effects are you interested in?

Does ‘it’ work for everyone?

The example



The example

frontiers in
HUMAN NEUROSCIENCE

ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE
published: 25 July 2012
doi: 10.3389/fnhum.2012.00219

When unconscious rewards boost cognitive task performance inefficiently: the role of consciousness in integrating value and attainability information

Claire M. Zedelius*, Harm Veling and Henk Aarts

Department of Psychology, Utrecht University, Utrecht, Netherlands

The example

26 participants

The example

26 participants

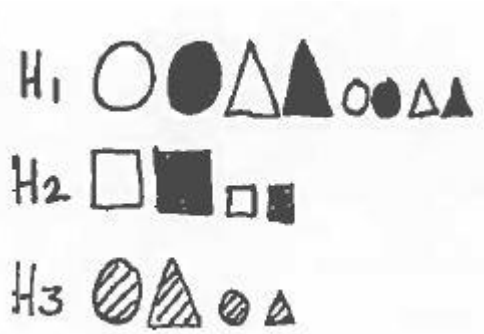
2x2x2 conditions

The example

26 participants

2x2x2 conditions

3 hypotheses



The example

26 participants

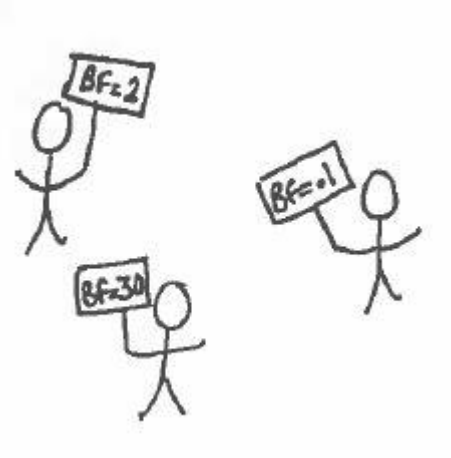
2x2x2 conditions

3 hypotheses

Is one of the hypotheses the best for everyone?

The method

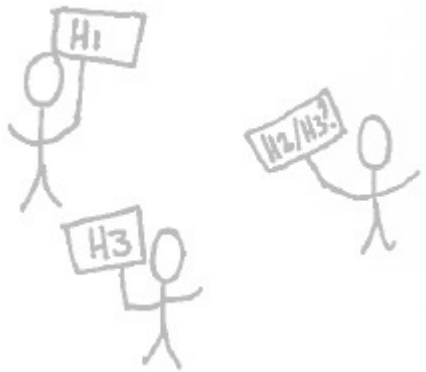
Individual Bayes factors



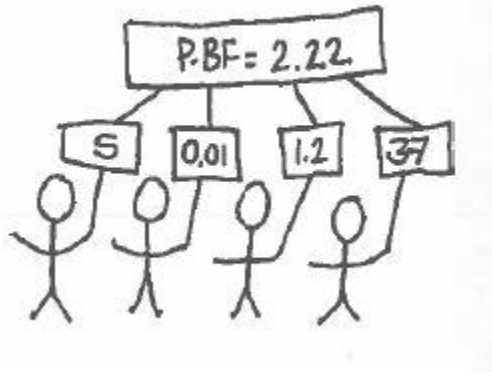
Individual Bayes factors

The method

Individual Bayes factors

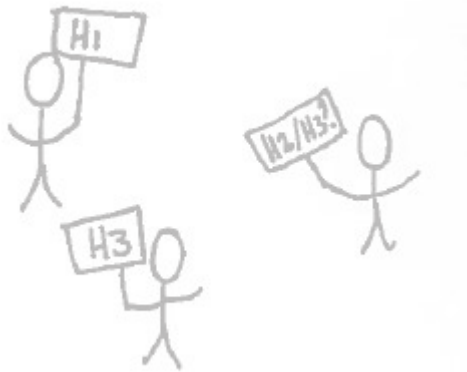


Aggregate Bayes factors

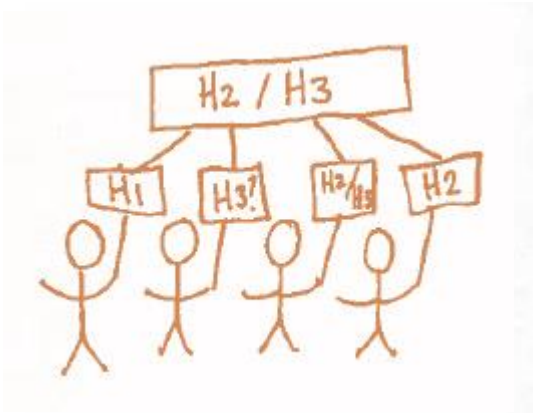


The method

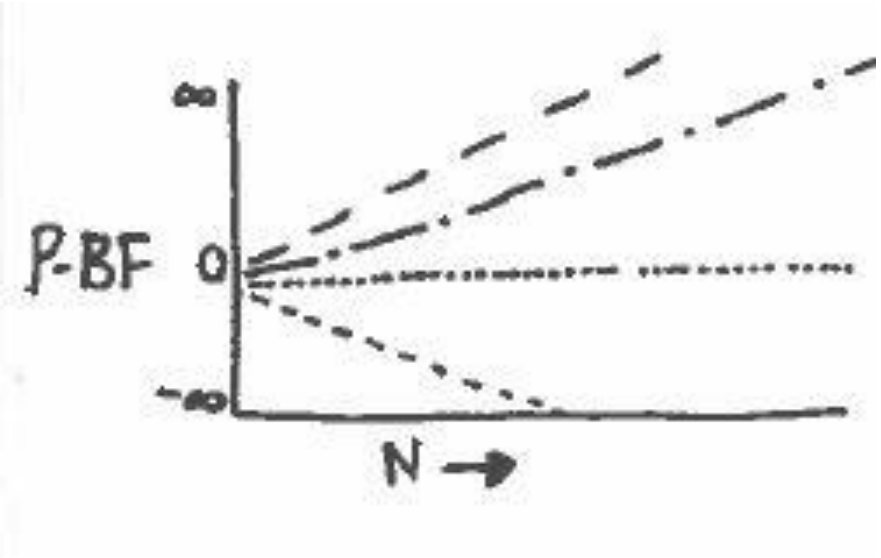
Individual Bayes factors



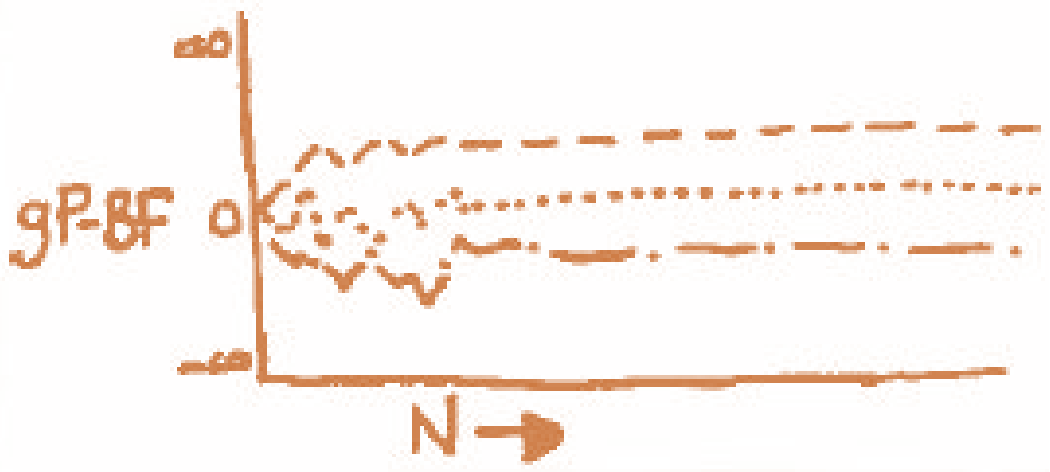
Aggregate Bayes factors



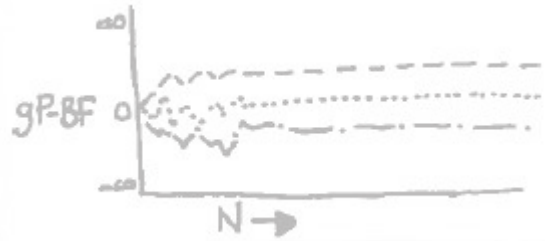
The method



The method

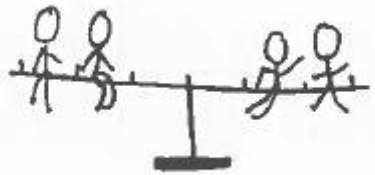


What does it tell us?



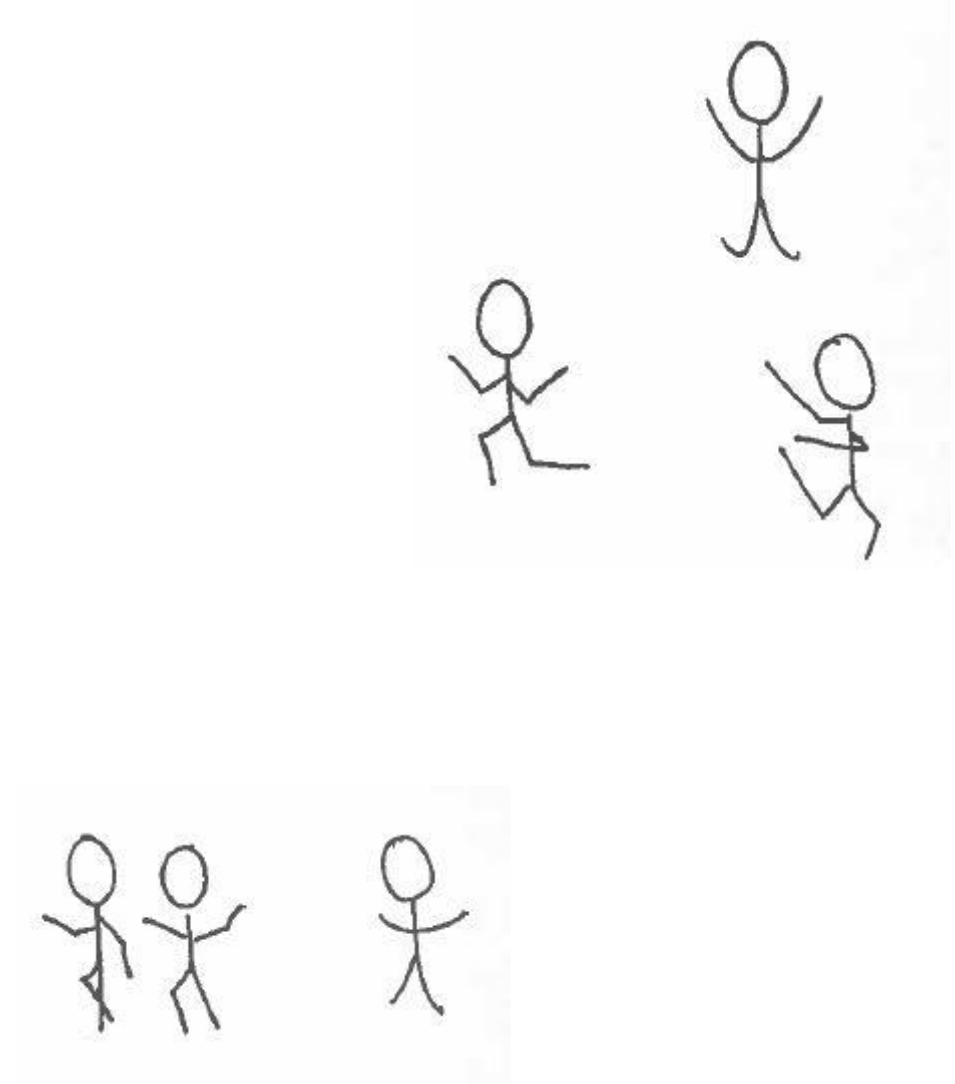
Evidence Rate

Stability Rate

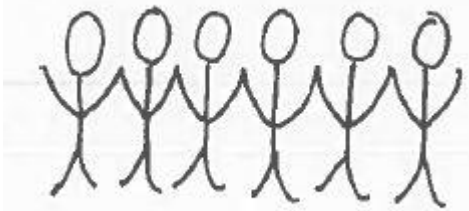


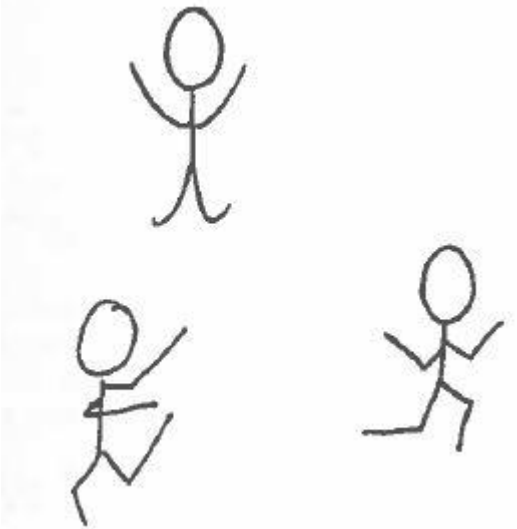
The illustration

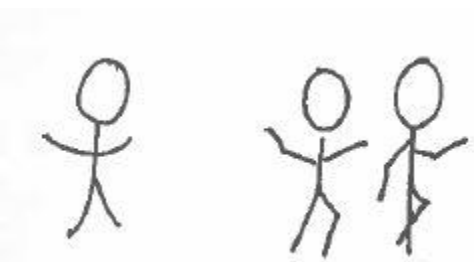
The illustration



Some for all







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