

## Valid *p*-values and expectations of *p*-values revisited

Albert Vexler<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

We focus on valid definitions of *p*-values. A valid *p*-value (VpV) statistic can be used to make a prefixed level- $\alpha$  decision. In this context, Kolmogorov–Smirnov goodnessof-fit tests and the normal two-sample problem are considered. We examine an issue regarding the goodness-of-fit testability based on a single observation. We exemplify constructions of new test procedures, advocating practical reasons to implement VpV mechanisms. The VpV framework induces an extension of the conventional expected *p*-value (EPV) tool for measuring the performance of a test. Associating the EPV concept with the receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve methodology, a wellestablished biostatistical approach, we propose a Youden's index-based optimality to derive critical values of tests. In these terms, the significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$  is suggested. We introduce partial EPV's to characterize properties of tests including their unbiasedness. We provide the intrinsic relationship between the Bayes Factor (BF) test statistic and the BF of test statistics.

**Keywords** AUC  $\cdot$  Bayes Factor  $\cdot$  Kolmogorov–Smirnov tests  $\cdot$  Likelihood ratio  $\cdot$  *p*-value  $\cdot$  ROC curve  $\cdot$  Pooled data  $\cdot$  Single observation  $\cdot$  Type I error rate  $\cdot$  Youden's index

Albert Vexler avexler@buffalo.edu

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Biostatistics, The State University of New York at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14214, USA