High-profile failures of replication in the social and biological sciences underwrites a minimal requirement of evidence: If little or nothing has been done to rule out flaws in inferring a claim, then it has not passed a severe test. A claim is severely tested to the extent it has been subjected to and passes a test that probably would have found flaws, were they present. This minimal severe-testing requirement leads to reformulating significance tests (and related methods) to avoid familiar criticisms and abuses. Viewing statistical inference as severe testing—whether or not you accept it—offers a key to understand and get beyond the statistics wars.

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Link to the proofs of the first Tour of Statistical Inference as Severe Testing: How to Get Beyond the Statistics Wars (Mayo 2018, CUP)