

What kind of

(so far @ ICPA2019)



What kind of theory do we need? What kind of ontology?

What kind of empirical corroboration? What kind of

Epistemology? Got any principles?

(4E cognition, information perception, affordances ... in hierarchies ...
nested ..., invariants, interaction history, emotions, un-intentions, ...)

What kind of system do we study?

What kind of

(so far @ ICPA2019)

What kind of theory do we need? What kind of ontology?
What kind of empirical corroboration? What kind of
Epistemology? Got any principles?

(4E cognition, information perception, affordances ... in hierarchies ...
nested ..., invariants, interaction history, emotions, un-intentions, ...)

What kind of system do we study?

What kind of system?

Lack of group-to-individual generalizability is a threat to human subjects research

Aaron J. Fisher^{A,1}, John D. Medaglia^{B,C}, and Bertus F. Jeronimus^D

^ADepartment of Psychology, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720; ^BDepartment of Psychology, Drexel University, Philadelphia, PA 19104; ^CDepartment of Neurology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104; and ^DDepartment of Developmental Psychology, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, Groningen University, 9712 TS Groningen, The Netherlands

Edited by David L. Donoho, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, and approved May 25, 2018 (received for review July 4, 2017)

Only for ergodic processes will inferences based on group-level data generalize to individual experience or behavior. Because human social and psychological processes typically have an individually variable and time-varying nature, they are unlikely to be ergodic. In this paper, six studies with a repeated-measure design were used for symmetric comparisons of interindividual and intraindividual variation. Our results delineate the potential scope and impact of nonergodic data in human subjects research. Analyses across six samples (with 87–94 participants and an equal number of assessments per participant) showed some degree of agreement in central tendency estimates (mean) between groups and individuals across constructs and data collection paradigms. However, the variance around the expected value was two to four times larger within individuals than within groups. This suggests that literatures in social and medical sciences may overestimate the accuracy of aggregated statistical estimates. This observation could have serious consequences for how we understand the consistency between group and individual correlations, and the generalizability of conclusions between domains. Researchers should explicitly test for equivalence of processes at the individual and group level across the social and medical sciences.

research methodology | replicability | idiographic science | generalizability | ecological fallacy

Inferences made in social and medical research typically result from statistical tests conducted on aggregated data. The implicit assumption is that group-derived estimates can be applied

consistency between individual and group variability before generalizing results across levels of analysis. We will refer to this latter condition as the “group-to-individual generalizability” of a given statistical estimate. However, whether couched in prosaic terms, or within formal mathematical theorems, researchers have not systematically examined such generalizability in extant literatures, despite a number of calls to do so throughout the years (cf. refs. 6–11). Hitherto, the highest-impact publications in medical and social sciences have been largely based on data aggregated across large samples, with best-practice guidelines almost exclusively based on statistical inferences from group designs. The worst-case scenario—a global, uniform absence of group-to-individual generalizability due to nonergodicity in the social and medical sciences—would undermine the validity of our scientific canon in these domains. However, even moderate incongruities between group and individual estimates could result in imprecise or potentially invalid conclusions. We argue that this possibility should be formally tested, wherever possible, to be ruled out.

Ergodicity, the Ecological Fallacy, and Simpson’s Paradox

The ergodic theorem is a general and formal mathematical expression that deals with the generalizability of statistical phenomena across levels and units of analysis. [While a more thorough explication of the ergodic theorem is outside of the scope of the present paper, readers are referred to Molenaar (1) for a comprehensive mathematical treatment of ergodicity in human subjects research.] Ergodic theory postulates that the

“Inattention to nonergodicity and a lack of group-to-individual generalizability threaten the veracity of countless studies, conclusions, and best-practice recommendations.”