

SI TEXT

THE NATURAL SELECTION OF BAD SCIENCE

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METHODS FOR META-ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL POWER

The first review of statistical power in published research was performed by Cohen (1962). Two decades later, two retrospective analyses were performed by Sedlmeier and Gigerenzer (1989) and Rossi (1990) to examine the possibility of any changes in the statistical power of published research since Cohen's original study. Neither paper found any change.

We built on this research by aggregating reviews and meta-analyses from the social and behavioral sciences that looked at the statistical power in the published literature. To do this, we searched Google Scholar for publications citing Sedlmeier and Gigerenzer's 1989 paper (by far the more heavily cited of the two original reviews), using the search terms "statistical power" and "review." We selected only those papers that contained reviews of statistical power from published papers in the social and behavioral sciences, and specifically estimated power for small effect sizes ($d = 0.2$ or equivalent). We restricted ourselves to small effects because, due to the large number of externalities in social and behavioral research, many effects should in fact be small. This led us to discard three papers that otherwise measured statistical power. The authors of the studies used all implemented Cohen's (1992) methods for the calculation of statistical power, assuming a rate of Type I errors of $\alpha = 0.05$. Our search yielded 16 additional review papers published between 1992 and 2014. One of these papers, Ison (2011), separately reported power for four different journals using widely different ranges of publication years. We therefore separately report these as four distinct data points. For all other reviews, some reported on single journals, while others used several journals within a given discipline. Some of these reports were for all papers published within a single year, while others reported the average power for papers published within a range of years. In the latter case, we report these data using the median year in the range. Importantly, we report data in terms of the year the original research papers, rather than the review, were published. The data for Figure 1 in the main text, including the sources, are given in Table 1.

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Year	Effect Size			Field	Reference	
	Small	Medium	Large			
1960	0.18	0.48	0.83	abnormal & social psych.	Cohen 1962 ^{a,b}	x
1970	0.14	0.58	0.78	education	Brewer 1972 ^{a,b}	x
1970	0.15	0.54	0.83	education	Jones & Brewer 1972 ^b	x
1970	0.22	0.71	0.87	education	Pennick & Brewer 1973 ^b	
1970	0.21	0.72	0.96	education	Brewer & Owen 1973 ^b	
1970	0.19	0.46	0.72	education	Haase 1974 ^{a,b}	
1971	0.23	0.56	0.79	communication	Katzer & Sodi 1973 ^{a,b}	
1972	0.55	0.84	0.94	sociology	Spreitzer & Chase 1974 ^b	
1973	0.18	0.52	0.79	communication	Chase & Tucker 1975 ^{a,b}	
1973	0.16	0.44	0.73	communication	Kroll & Chase 1975 ^{a,b}	
1974	0.34	0.76	0.91	communication	Chase & Baran 1976 ^{a,b}	
1974	0.25	0.67	0.86	applied psychology	Chase & Chase 1976 ^{a,b}	
1975	0.18	0.39	0.62	education	Christensen & Christensen 1977 ^b	
1976	0.38	0.62	0.81	physical anthropology	Chase et al. 1978 ^b	
1978	0.23	0.63	0.85	education	Woolley & Dawson 1983 ^b	
1979	0.41	0.89	0.98	marketing	Snyder & Ball 1981 ^{a,b}	
1979	0.22	0.63	0.86	education	Daly & Hexamer 1983 ^b	
1980	0.37	0.65	0.93	occupational therapy	Ottensbacher 1982 ^b	
1981	0.23	0.69	0.90	education	Woolley 1983 ^b	
1981	0.31	0.76	0.92	social work	Orme & Combs-Orme 1986 ^b	
1981	0.20	0.68	0.88	social work	Orme & Tolman 1986 ^b	
1982	0.17	0.57	0.83	abnormal & social psych.	Rossi 1990	
1983	0.09	0.51	0.92	clinical psychology	Acklin et al. 1992	
1984	0.12	0.37	0.86	abnormal & social psych.	Sedlmeier & Gigerenzer 1989 ^b	
1984	0.23	0.59	0.83	management	Marzen et al. 1987a ^b	
1984	0.31	0.77	0.91	management	Marzen et al. 1987b ^b	
1989	0.09	0.37	0.76	psychotherapy	Kazantzis 2000	
1989	0.13	0.64	0.97	music education	Daniel 1993	
1990	0.10	0.52	0.92	psychology education	Tomcho & Foels 2009	
1993	0.49	0.65	0.85	operations research	Verma & Goodale 1995	
1993	0.27	0.74	0.92	management	Moss et al. 1999	
1995	0.29	NA	NA	management	Cashen & Geiger 2004	
1995	0.23	0.71	0.93	behavioral accounting	Borkowski et al. 2001	
1996	0.14	0.41	0.62	aviation	Ison 2011	
1997	0.36	0.77	0.92	health psychology	Maddock & Rossi 2001	
1998	0.16	0.70	0.92	aviation	Ison 2011	
1999	0.11	0.36	0.63	software engineering	Dyba et al. 2006	
2000	0.15	0.43	0.69	behavioral ecology	Jennions & Møller 2003	
2000	0.06	0.13	0.25	neuroscience	Woods et al. 2006	
2000	0.43	0.75	0.91	aviation	Ison 2011	
2005	0.45	0.99	1.00	international business	Zhan 2013	
2005	0.27	0.61	0.80	aviation	Ison 2011	
2008	0.17	NA	NA	social & personality psych.	Fraley & Vazire 2014	
2011	0.27	0.54	0.95	neuroscience	Button et al. 2013	

TABLE 1. Power estimates based on the median year of papers published in each reference. ^aIncluded in Sedlmeier & Gigerenzer (1989). ^bIncluded in Rossi (1990). NA indicates that power calculations were not reported in the original review papers.

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