Tutorial on the R package ReplicationSuccess

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Background

Replication studies

Direct replication

- Repeating original study using the same methodology
- → Tool to assess credibility of scientific discoveries
- → Regulatory requirement

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Replication crisis

- Low replicability of many scientific discoveries
- → Increased interest in meta-science
- → Large-scale replication projects

2015: Reproducibility project psychology



Estimating the reproducibility of psychological science

Open Science Collaboration

Science **349** (6251), aac4716. DOI: 10.1126/science.aac4716

- 2015: Reproducibility project psychology
- 2016: Experimental economics replication project

Science

REPORTS

Cite as: Camerer et al., Science 10.1126/science.aaf0918 (2016).

Evaluating replicability of laboratory experiments in economics

Colin F. Camerer, ¹⁸† Anna Dreber, ²† Eskil Forsell, ²† Teck-Hua Ho, ^{3,4}† Jürgen Huber, ⁵† Magnus Johannesson, ²† Michael Kirchler, ^{5,6}† Johan Almenberg, ⁷ Adam Altmejd, ³ Taizan Chan, ⁵ Emma Heikensten, ² Felix Holzmeister, ⁵ Taisuke Imai, ¹ Siri Isaksson, ² Gideon Nave, ¹ Thomas Pfeiffer, ^{9,10} Michael Razen, ⁵ Hang Wu⁴

- 2015: Reproducibility project psychology
- 2016: Experimental economics replication project
- 2018: Experimental philosophy replicability project

Rev.Phil.Psych. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13164-018-0400-9



Estimating the Reproducibility of Experimental Philosophy

Florian Cova ^{1,2} . Brent Strickland ^{3,4} - Angela Abatista ⁵ - Aurélien Allard ⁶ - James Andow ⁷ - Mario Attie ⁸ - James Beebe ⁹ - Renatas Berniūnas ¹⁰ - Jordane Boudesseul ¹¹ - Matteo Colombo ¹² - Fiery Cushman ¹³ - Rodrigo Diaz ¹⁴ - Noah N'Djaye Nikolai van Dongen ¹⁵ - Vilius Dranseika ¹⁶ - Brian D. Earp ¹⁷ - Antonio Gaitán Torres ¹⁸ - Ivar Hannikainen ¹⁹ - José V. Hernández-Conde ²⁰ - Wenjia Hu ²¹ - François Jaquet ¹ - Karcem Khalifa ²² - Hanna Kim ²³ - Markus Kneer ²⁴ - Joshua Knobe ²⁵ - Miklos Kurthy ²⁶ - Anthony Lantian ²⁷ - Shen-yi Liao ²⁸ - Edouard Machery ²⁹ - Tania Moerenhour ³⁰ - Christian Mott ²⁵ - Mark Phelan ²¹ - Jonathan Phillips ¹³ - Navin Rambharose ²¹ - Kevin Reuter ³¹ - Felipe Romero ¹⁵ - Paulo Sousa ²² - Jan Sprenger ³³ - Emile Thalabard ⁴⁴ - Kevin Tobia ²⁵ - Hugo Viciana ³⁵ - Daniel Wilkenfeld ²⁹ - Xiang Zhou ³⁶

- 2015: Reproducibility project psychology
- 2016: Experimental economics replication project
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- 2018: Social sciences replication project

nature human behaviour

Letter | Published: 27 August 2018

Evaluating the replicability of social science experiments in *Nature* and *Science* between 2010 and 2015

Colin F. Camerer, Anna Dreber, Felix Holzmeister, Teck-Hua Ho, Jürgen Huber, Magnus Johannesson, Michael Kirchler, Gideon Nave, Brian A. Nosek M. Thomas Pfeiffer, Adam Altmejd, Nick Buttrick, Taizan Chan, Yiling Chen, Eskil Forsell, Anup Gampa, Emma Heikensten, Lily Hummer, Taisuke Imai, Siri Isaksson, Dylan Manfredi, Julia Rose, Eric-Jan Wagenmakers & Hang Wu

- 2015: Reproducibility project psychology
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human behaviour

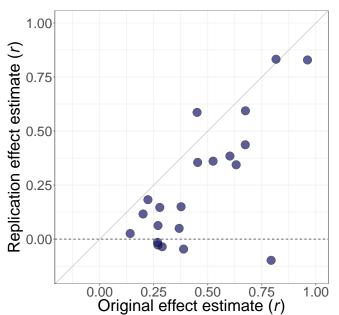
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Evaluating the replicability of social science experiments in *Nature* and *Science* between 2010 and 2015

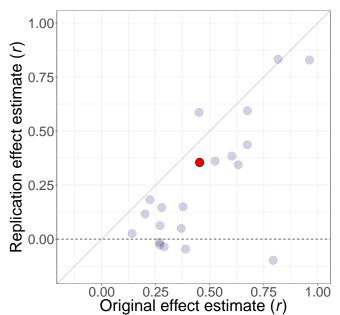
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Social sciences replication project

Social sciences replication project



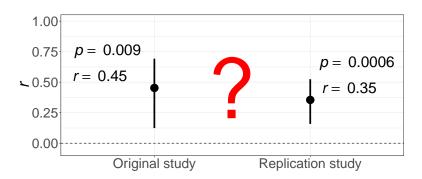
Social sciences replication project



Morewedge et al. (2010). Science

Original discovery

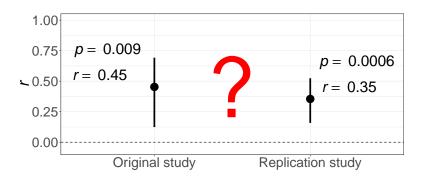
"Repeatedly imagining eating a food subsequently reduces the actual consumption of that food"



When is a replication successful?

Some proposed criteria

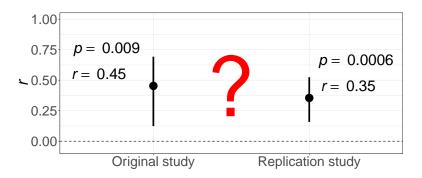
1. Statistical significance



When is a replication successful?

Some proposed criteria

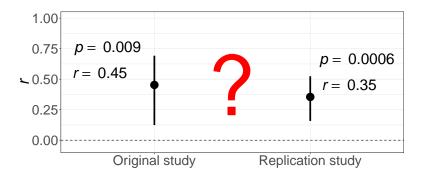
- 1. Statistical significance
- 2. Compatibility of effect estimates



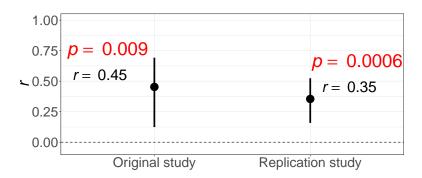
When is a replication successful?

Some proposed criteria

- 1. Statistical significance
- 2. Compatibility of effect estimates
- 3. Sceptical p-value

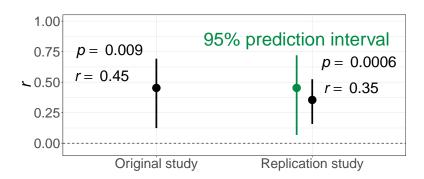


Are original and replication estimates statistically significant?



Is the replication estimate contained in its prediction interval?

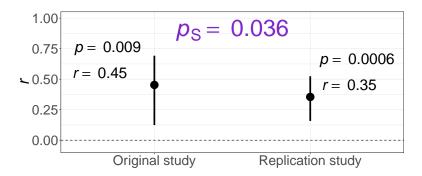
→ function: predictionInterval()



3. Sceptical p-value

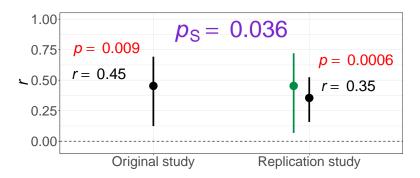
Can we convince a sceptic whose priof beliefs make the original study not significant?

 \rightarrow function: pSceptical()



Drawbacks of classical approaches

- Signficiance can always be achieved by increasing sample size
- Estimates can be compatible but provide no information about true effect



Design of replication studies

Sample size of replication study

- Direct replication → procedures of replication study as closely matched as possible to original study
- But proper sample size calculation is essential and depends on analysis strategy

Design of replication studies

What is used in practice

- Standard sample size calculation
- Depending on the projects, goal is to have between 80% and 95% power in the replication study to detect the effect estimate from the original study
- Shrinkage of the original effect estimate is sometimes used

Design of replication studies

Issues with this method

- Uncertainty of original effect estimate is ignored
- Heterogeneity between original and replication study is not taken into account
- Arbitrary shrinkage methods

Package

To add: small intro to package (goal, structure etc) + tell them about documentation

Statistical framework of package

- Effect estimates are assumed to be normally distributed
 - → usually fulfilled after suitable transformation
 - \rightarrow Fisher's z-transformation for correlation coefficients r
- Design prior
 - → Conditional: ignores uncertainty of original study
 - \rightarrow Predictive: reflects that there is still uncertainty about the true effect after the original experiment

Statistical framework of package

Key quantities

- relative sample size $c = n_r/n_o$
- p-value or test statistic of original study

Application

Installation

Linux / Windows

- Mac

Application

- 1. Statistical significance
- 2. Compatibility of effect estimates
- 3. Sceptical p-value

Two functions:

- powerSignificance() and sampleSizeSignificance()

Two functions:

- powerSignificance() and sampleSizeSignificance()

Main arguments:

- po or to
- c
- power
- designPrior
- shrinkage
- alpha

Example: study from Morewedge et al. (2010)

```
-p_0 = 0.009
```

$$-p_r = 0.0006$$

-c = 3

```
# power calculation
powerSignificance(po = 0.009, c = 3, designPrior = "conditional")

# sample size calculation
sampleSizeSignificance(po = 0.009, power = 0.9, designPrior = "predictive")
```

Exercise 1

We have six original studies that we want to replicate. Their *p*-values are 0.0001, 0.001, 0.005, 0.01, 0.03 and 0.05, respectively. We decide to simply use the same sample size as in the original study.

- Compute the conditional and predictive power of the six replication studies and plot it.
- What do you notice?
- What happens if we decide to take less subjects in the replication study as compared to the original study?

Exercise 2

We now know that taking the same sample size as in the original study is not optimal and want to perform a proper sample size calculation.

- Compute and plot the relative replication sample sizes of the six studies to achieve a power of 80% with the conditional and the predictive design prior.
- What happens if the desired power is now 90%?

Exercise 3

We are now interested in the Experimental economics projects.

- Compute the required replication sample size to reach a power of 90% for each study of the project and with the conditional and the predictive design prior.
- What do you notice?

```
data("ReplicationProjects")
eco <- subset(ReplicationProjects, project == "Experimental Economics")</pre>
```

Exercise 4

Some original studies belonging to the psychology data set were not statisticall significant at the two-sided 5%-level. This is the case for the study from Reynolds and Besner (2008), for example.

 Compute the required replication sample size to reach a power of 95% for this study with the conditional and the predictive design prior.

Two functions:

- sampleSizePI() and sampleSizePIwidth()

Two functions:

- sampleSizePI() and sampleSizePIwidth()

Main arguments

- to or po
- w
- conf.level
- designPrior

Example from Morewedge et al. (2010)

- $-t_0 = 2.63$
- $-p_0 = 0.009$

```
# fix prediction interval limit to 0
sampleSizePI(to = 2.63, designPrior = "predictive")
## [1] 1.249076
# fix relative width of prediction interval
sampleSizePIwidth(w = 1.25, designPrior = "predictive")
## [1] 1.777778
```

Exercise 1

- You have five original studies for which you want to conduct replication studies. The test statistics are 2, 2.5, 3, and 4. How much do you need to change the sample size such that a 95% prediction interval of the replication estimate does not include 0?
- How much do you need to change the sample size such that a 95% prediction interval of the replication estimate is only 25% wider than the confidence interval from the original estimate?

Exercise 2

- Hi

Sceptical *p*-value

– pSceptical – powerReplicationSuccess – sampleSizeReplicationSuccess

Outlook

- Interim - Heterogeneity - EB shrinkage

References

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