

# Psychology Replication Crisis

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Metis Investigation 7/21

# The Reproducibility Project in Psychology

- Researchers at Center for Open Science coordinated replication teams who conducted **replications of 100 studies** published in psychology journals
- Replication effects ( $M_r = .197$ ,  $SD = .257$ ) **half the magnitude** of original effects ( $M_r = .403$ ,  $SD = .188$ )
- **Only 36%** of replications **had significant results** (compared to **95%** of the original studies)

# PSYCHOLOGY IS IN CRISIS OVER WHETHER IT'S IN CRISIS

- Some in psychology community disagreed on:
  - The methodology and analysis of the reproducibility project
  - Commentary in Science on statistical errors

# Replication = Bullying?



**Daniel Gilbert**

@DanTGilbert



Follow

Psychology's replication police prove to be  
shameless little bullies:

[psychol.cam.ac.uk/cece/blog](http://psychol.cam.ac.uk/cece/blog) (corrected link)

RETWEETS

19

LIKES

13



6:49 AM - 24 May 2014



19



13

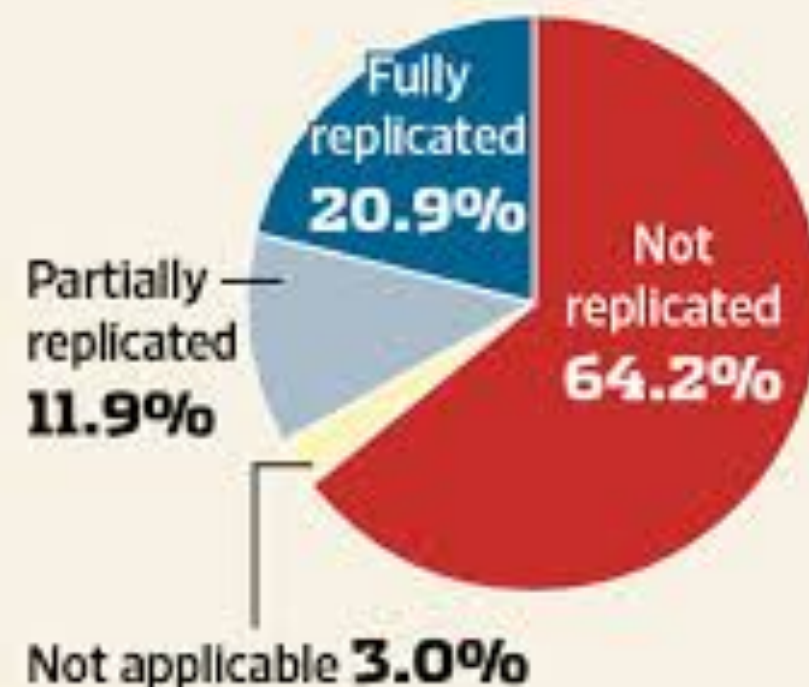


# Medical studies also typically fail to replicate

- Initiative by Bayer Healthcare to replicate 67 pre-clinical studies led to reproducibility rate of 20-30% (Prinz et al., 2011)
- Researchers at Amgen were only able to replicate 6 of 53 influential cancer biology studies (Begley & Ellis, 2012)

## No Cure

When Bayer tried to replicate results of 67 studies published in academic journals, nearly two-thirds failed.

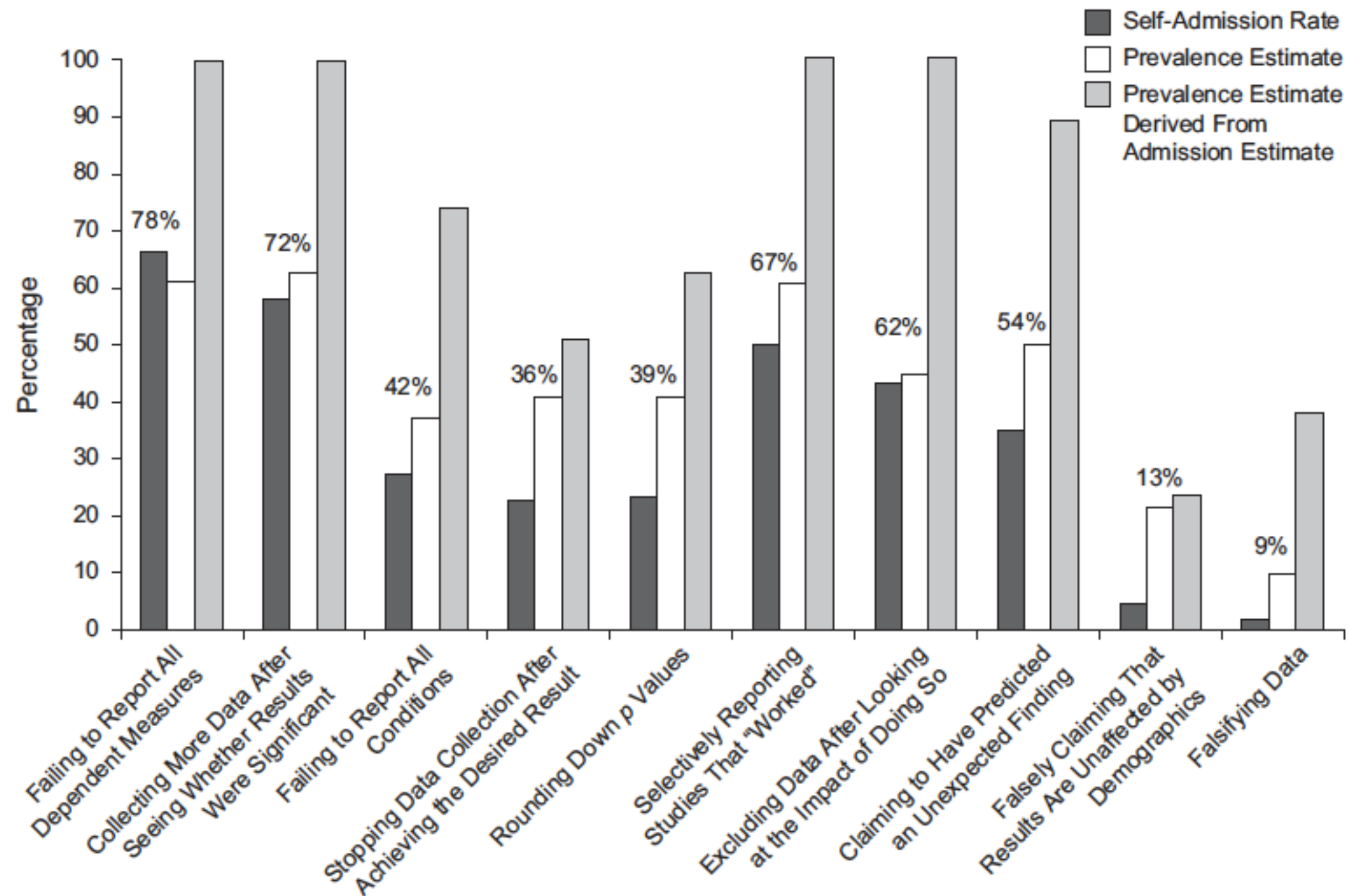


Source: Nature Reviews Drug Discovery

# Why is this happening?

- **Incentive problem:** the publication practice rewards reporting of “optimized data,” or statistically significant results (<http://bit.ly/29BJrGF>)
- **Deliberate fraud:** pretty rare
- **P-hacking:** data mining to uncover statistically significant patterns without an a priori hypothesis
  - “it's **easy to find a  $p < .05$**  comparison even if nothing is going on... and **[come] up with good stories** (plausible even to themselves, as well as to their colleagues and peer reviewers) **to back up any statistically-significant comparisons** they happen to come up with.”

# Questionable Research Practices are Common in Psychology



# Garden of Forking Paths (Gelman & Loken, 2013)

- **One-to-many** mapping from **scientific** to **statistical hypotheses**
- “[Scientists] start with a somewhat-formed idea in their mind of what comparison to perform, and they **refine** that idea in **light of the data**”



# Example

- 2013 study in top psychology journal:
  - Finding: **women at peak fertility 3x more likely to wear red or pink shirts**
- **Implicit choices:**
  - Exclusion criteria: e.g. age of women, sufficient precision in cycle stage
  - Which colors: red and pink, just pink, or just red?
  - What is “peak fertility”?

Thank You!