### DATA PAPER

# Data from Paper "False-Positive Psychology: Undisclosed Flexibility in Data Collection and Analysis Allows Presenting Anything as Significant"

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The data includes measures collected for the two experiments reported in "False-Positive Psychology" [1] where listening to a randomly assigned song made people feel younger (Study 1) or actually be younger (Study 2). These data are useful because they illustrate inflations of false positive rates due to flexibility in data collection, analysis, and reporting of results. Data are useful for educational purposes.

**Keywords:** False-Positive psychology; methodology; motivated reasoning; publication bias; disclosure; p-hacking **Funding Statement:** The authors received no specific funding for this work.

### (1) Overview

### Collection date(s)

2010

# **Background**

We wanted an experiment arriving at a necessarily false finding. We settled for age based on self-reported birth-day as that would seem impossible to move around even through measurement error.

# (2) Methods

# Sample

The Wharton school has a behavioral lab where people are paid for participating. They usually complete several studies in a single session and get paid a flat fee plus additional revenue some experiments within the session may include.

More specific demographics are included in the data themselves.

Given the light nature of the study we did not monitor incomplete submissions, so do not know if people started and did not complete, but this seldom if ever happens in this lab.

### **Materials**

In both experiments people listened to one of three music files. The song "Kalimba" by Mr. Scrub which comes free with the Windows 7 operating system, the song "Hot Potato" by the Australian band The Wiggles, and "When I am 64" by the Beatles. Copyright restrictions do not make it possible to post those songs here.

The questions were posted on Qualtrics (an online survey provider), after participants listened to the song with headphones they proceeded to answer all questions.

### **Procedures**

See above.

### Quality control

None, given the setting.

### **Ethical issues**

The study followed the ethical standards by the American Psychological Association. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Board of the Wharton School. There are no personal identifiers in the data beyond age and parents' age, insufficient to identify people.

# (3) Dataset description

### Object name

# Text-files

- · Study 1.txt
- · Study 2.txt
- Codebook.txt

### Excel

· Post Data - False Positive Psychology.xlsx

### Data type

Raw data file

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### Format names and versions

Both in .txt with a .txt codebook, and a self-contained Excel Workbook file (xlsx).

### Data collectors

Paid staff at the lab.

### Language

English

### License

CC0

# Repository location

http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7664

### **Publication date**

13 January 2014

# (4) Reuse potential

Data from this highly-cited paper are especially useful for educational purposes (teaching of statistics) as well as for future research concerned with various statistical approaches.

### References

Simmons, J. P., Nelson, L. D., & Simonsohn, U. (2011). False-Positive Psychology: Undisclosed Flexibility in Data Collection and Analysis Allows Presenting Anything as Significant. *Psychological Science*, 22(11), 1359-1366. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0956797611417632

Peer review comments: http://openpsychologydata.metajnl.com/downloads/peerreview/jopd-aa.pdf

**How to cite this article:** Simmons, J P, Nelson, L D and Simonsohn, U 2014 Data from Paper "False-Positive Psychology: Undisclosed Flexibility in Data Collection and Analysis Allows Presenting Anything as Significant". *Journal of Open Psychology Data*, 2(1): e1, DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.5334/jopd.aa

Published: 21 February 2014

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