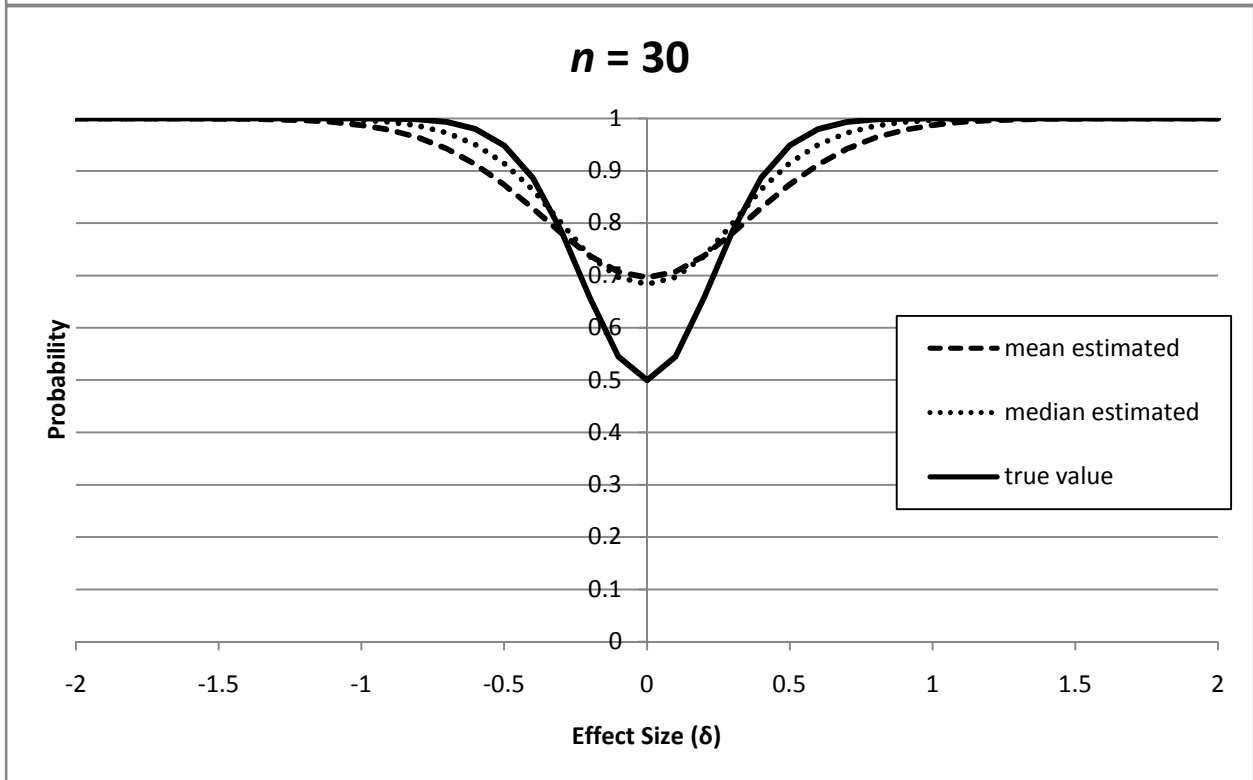
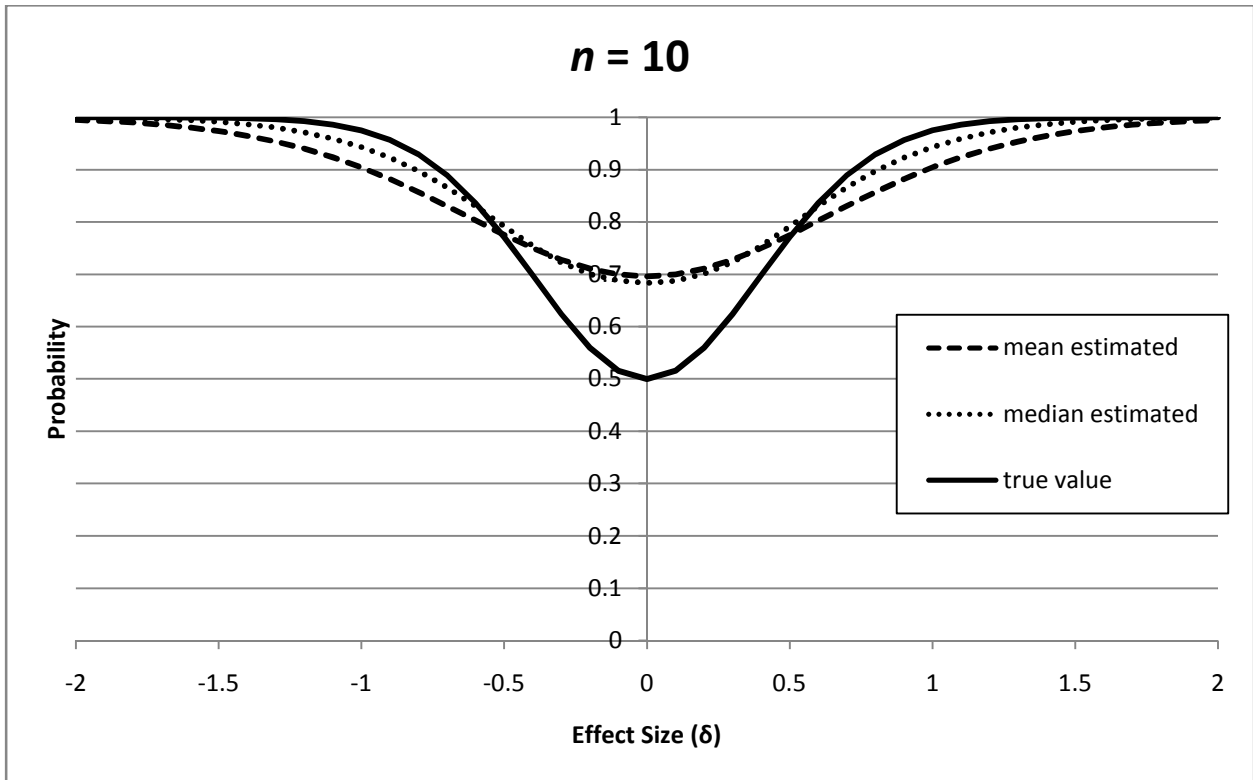
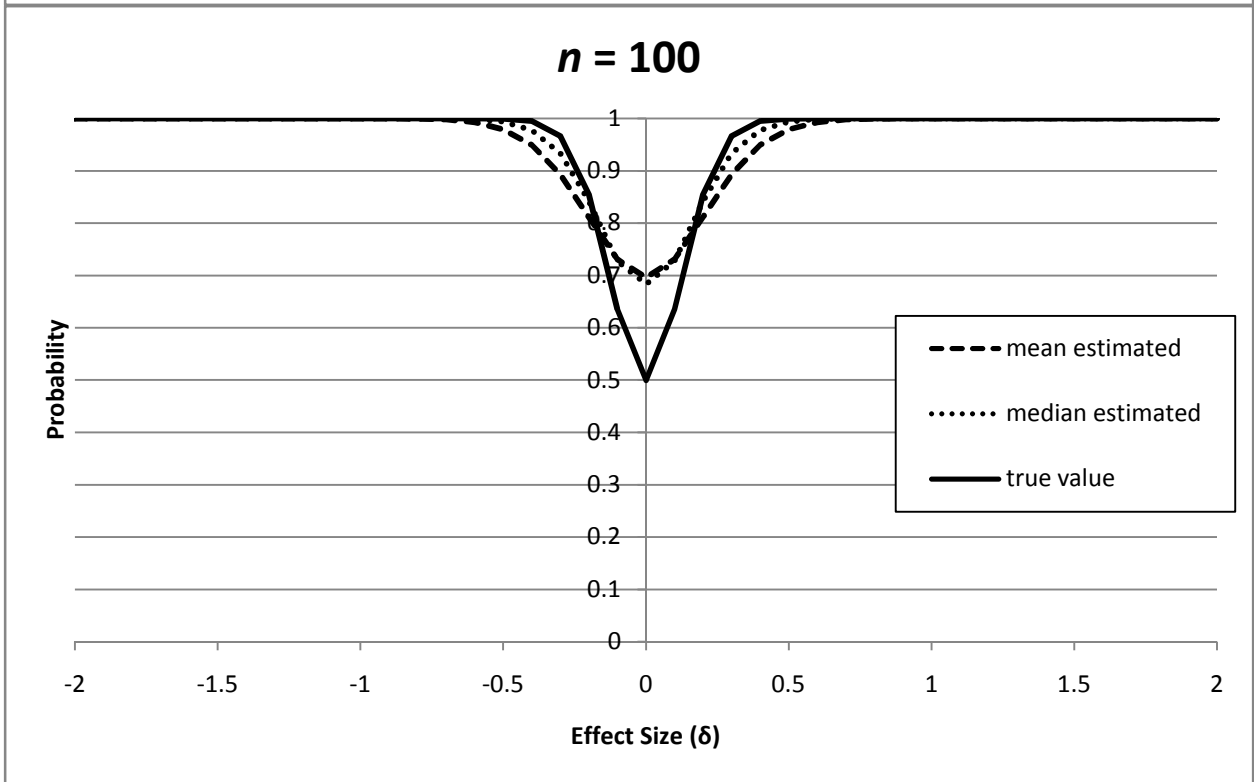
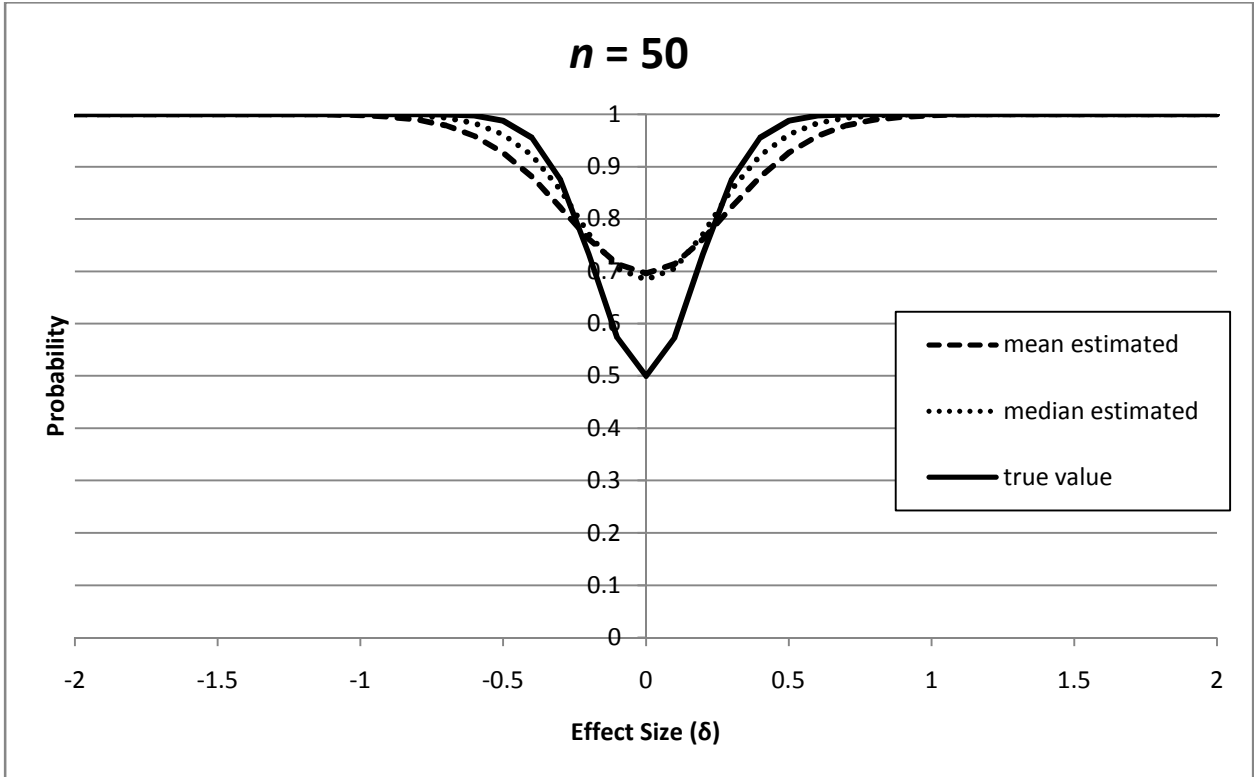


These figures accompany Trafimow, D., MacDonald, J. A, Rice, S., & Clason, D. (in press). How often is p_{rep} close to the true replication probability? To appear in *Psychological Methods*. Versions of Figures 2 through 4 with $n = 10, 30, 50, 100, 200,$ and 400 are included. The published versions of these figures include $n = 10, n = 30,$ and $n = 50$ only due to space constraints.

Figure 2. Represents the true probability of replication in same direction as initial finding (p_{same}^*), the mean p_{same} , and the median p_{same} as a function of effect size and n . Because the value of p_{same}^* depends on the sign of d'_1 , the values of p_{same}^* depicted in the figure are weighted averages: $p_{pos}^* \cdot p(d'_1 > 0) + (1 - p_{pos}^*) \cdot p(d'_1 < 0)$.





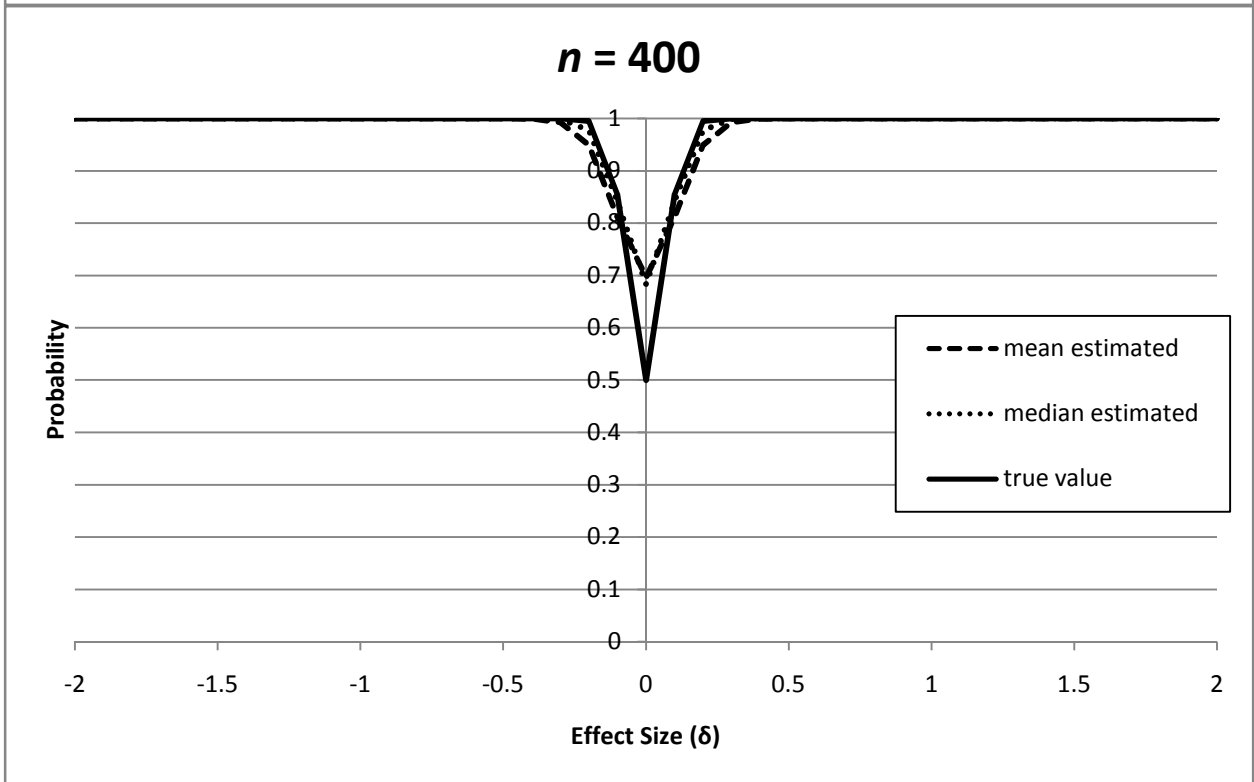
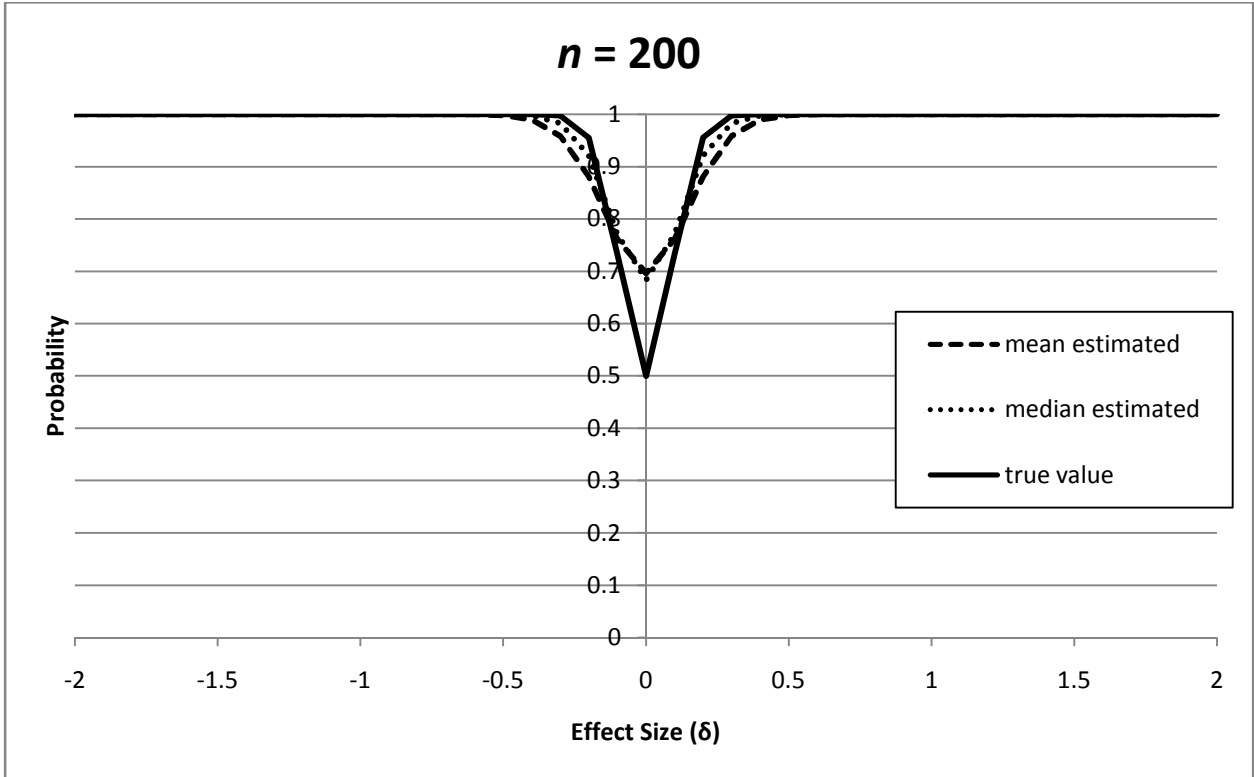


Figure 3. Proportion of p_{same} values that were within ± 0.025 of true p_{same} as a function of n . X-axis represents effect size.

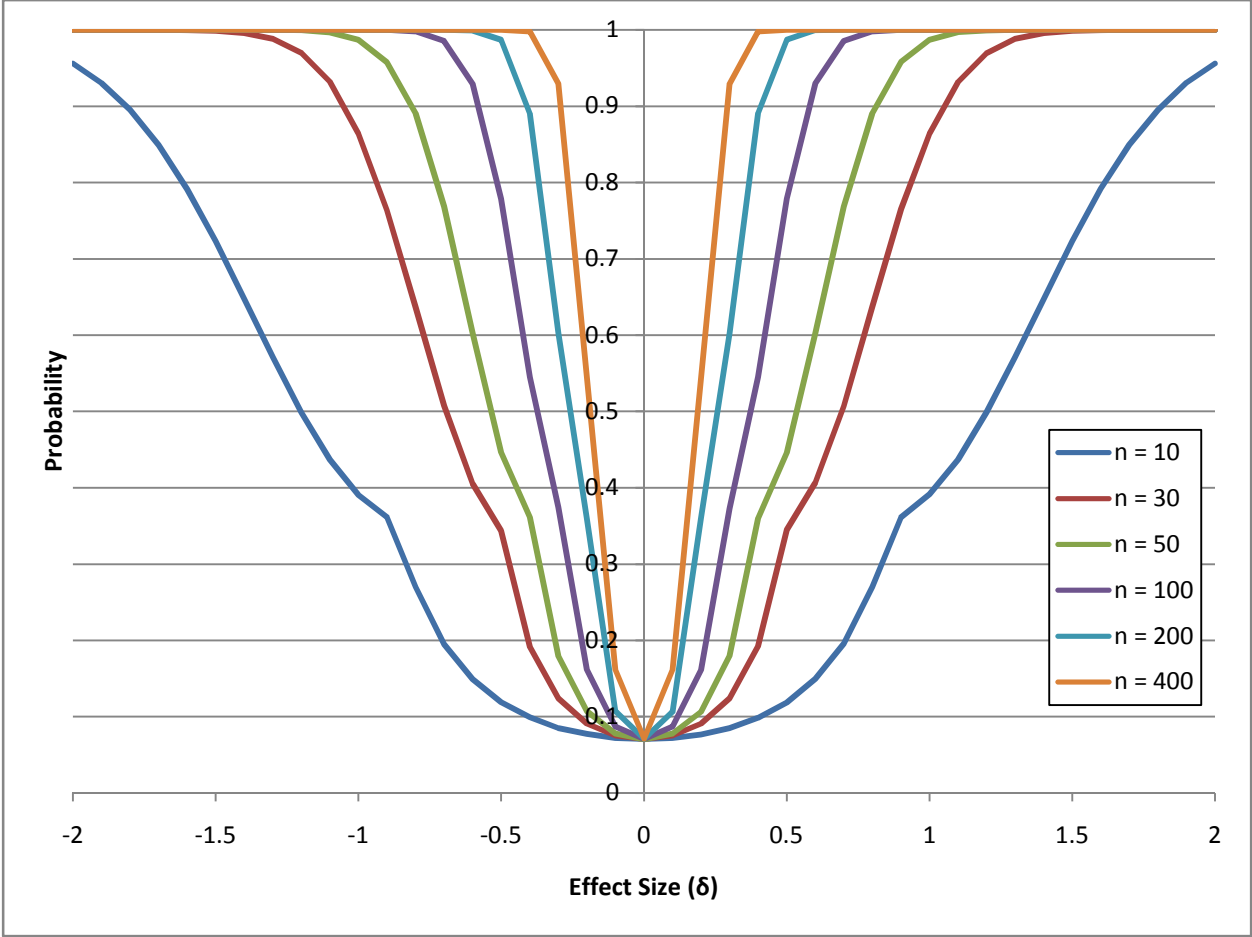


Figure 4. Represents the true probability of a positive effect (true p_{pos}), the mean p_{pos} , and the median p_{pos} as a function of effect size and n .

