

Tutorial R package puniform

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Links to package on [CRAN](#) and [GitHub](#)

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Publication bias

- ▶ Publication bias is “the selective publication of studies with a significant outcome”
- ▶ $\approx 90\%$ of main hypotheses are significant in psychology [1]

- ▶ But this is not in line with average statistical power (about 20-50%)

- ▶ Consequences:
 - ▶ Overestimation
 - ▶ False impression

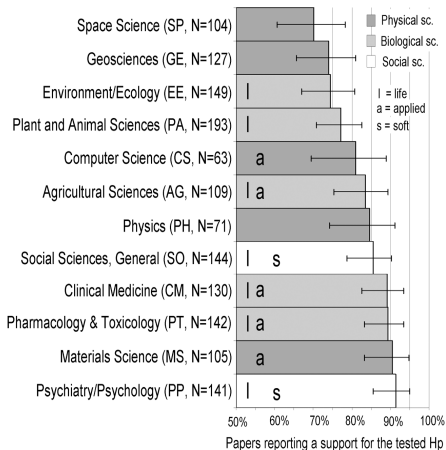


Figure adapted from Fanelli (2010)

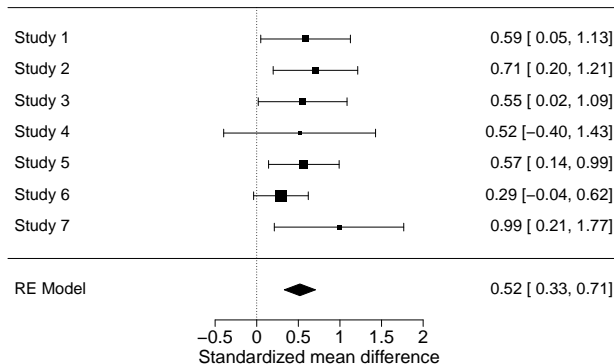
Example

- ▶ Example meta-analysis by Cowlshaw et al. (2012) [2]
- ▶ Efficacy of cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) for treating pathological and problem gambling
- ▶ Participants in the experimental group received CBT and no treatment was given to participants in the control group
- ▶ Meta-analysis contains $k = 7$ standardized mean differences
- ▶ A positive effect size indicates smaller financial loss for the experimental group



Example: Forest plot

- Fitting random-effects model (REML) using metafor [3]



```
## tau^2 (estimated amount of total heterogeneity): 0 (SE = 0.0346)
```

```
##
```

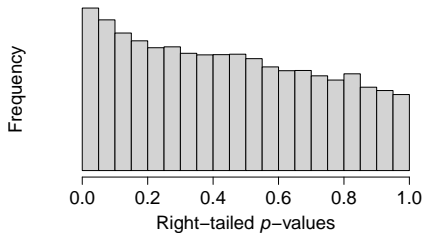
```
## Test for Heterogeneity:
```

```
## Q(df = 6) = 3.8971, p-val = 0.6906
```

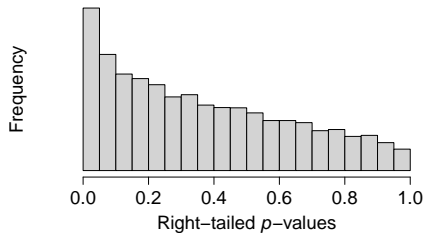
- ▶ **Main idea:** p -values are uniformly distributed under the null-hypothesis

P -uniform [4,5]

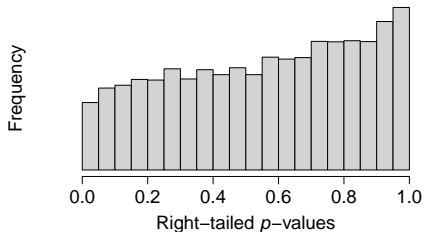
$\theta = 0.2$



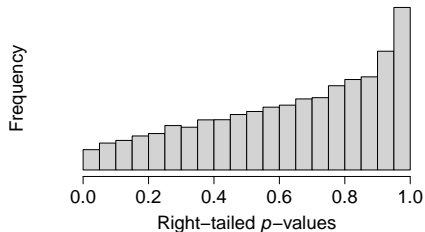
$\theta = 0.5$



$\theta = -0.2$



$\theta = -0.5$



P-uniform [4,5]

- Applied to gamble example ($\hat{\mu} = 0.519$):

```
install.packages("puniform") # Install "puniform" package
library(puniform) # Load "puniform" package
puniform(yi = dat$yi, vi = dat$vi, side = "right")
```

```
## Method: P
##
## Effect size estimation p-uniform
##
##      est      ci.lb      ci.ub      L.0      pval      ksig
##      0.2178    -0.7867    0.6559    -0.672    0.2508      5
##
## ===
##
## Publication bias test p-uniform
##
##      L.pb      pval
##      1.284    0.0996
```

- ▶ Drawbacks of p -uniform:
 - ▶ Overestimation in case of heterogeneity in true effect size
 - ▶ Not all available information is used (i.e., not efficient method)

- ▶ P -uniform* is an improvement over p -uniform because:
 1. It enables estimating and testing of heterogeneity in true effect size (τ^2)
 2. Takes into account significant and nonsignificant effect sizes

- ▶ Drawbacks of p -uniform:
 - ▶ Overestimation in case of heterogeneity in true effect size
 - ▶ Not all available information is used (i.e., not efficient method)
- ▶ P -uniform* is an improvement over p -uniform because:
 1. It enables estimating and testing of heterogeneity in true effect size (τ^2)
 2. Takes into account significant and nonsignificant effect sizes
- ▶ A function to apply p -uniform* is in the `puniform` package:

```
puni_star(yi = dat$yi, vi = dat$vi, side = "right") # Apply p-uniform*
```

- ▶ Applied to gamble example ($\hat{\mu} = 0.519$):

```
##
## Method: ML (k = 7; ksig = 5)
##
## Estimating effect size p-uniform*
##
##      est      ci.lb      ci.ub      L.0      pval
##      0.3938    0.0593    0.7214    5.4141    0.02
##
## ===
##
## Estimating between-study variance p-uniform*
##
##      tau2    tau2.lb    tau2.ub    L.het    pval
##      0      0      0.0639      0      1
```

- ▶ Applied to gamble example ($\hat{\mu} = 0.519$):

```
##
## Method: ML (k = 7; ksig = 5)
##
## Estimating effect size p-uniform*
##
##      est      ci.lb      ci.ub      L.0      pval
##      0.3938      0.0593      0.7214      5.4141      0.02
##
## ===
##
## Estimating between-study variance p-uniform*
##
##      tau2      tau2.lb      tau2.ub      L.het      pval
##      0          0          0.0639          0          1
```

▶ Conclusions:

- ▶ The (average) effect size was considerably smaller when estimated with p -uniform and p -uniform*
- ▶ The null-hypothesis of no effect was rejected with p -uniform* but not with p -uniform

- ▶ Shiny web applications are available for all four methods:
 - ▶ p -uniform: <https://rvanaert.shinyapps.io/p-uniform/>
 - ▶ p -uniform*: <https://rvanaert.shinyapps.io/p-uniformstar/>

Web applications and future developments

- ▶ Shiny web applications are available for all four methods:
 - ▶ p -uniform: <https://rvanaert.shinyapps.io/p-uniform/>
 - ▶ p -uniform*: <https://rvanaert.shinyapps.io/p-uniformstar/>
- ▶ Future developments
 - ▶ Add more intervals to treat effect sizes in these intervals differently
 - ▶ Allow for the inclusion of moderators

Other methods in puniform

- ▶ Meta-analyzing an original and replication study
 - ▶ Hybrid method of meta-analysis [7]: `hybrid()`
 - ▶ Snapshot Bayesian hybrid meta-analysis method [8]: `snapshot()`
- ▶ Meta-plot [9]: `meta_plot()`
- ▶ Correcting for Outcome Reporting Bias (CORB) method [10]

Thank you for your attention

www.robbevanaert.com

www.metaresearch.nl

Links to the puniform package on [CRAN](#) and [GitHub](#)

References I

- [1] Fanelli D. "Positive" results increase down the hierarchy of the sciences. PLOS ONE 2010;5:e10068. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0010068>.
- [2] Cowlishaw S, Merkouris S, Dowling N, Anderson C, Jackson A, Thomas S. Psychological therapies for pathological and problem gambling. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD008937.pub2>.
- [3] Viechtbauer W. Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. Journal of Statistical Software 2010;36:1–48. <https://doi.org/10.18637/jss.v036.i03>.
- [4] van Assen MALM, van Aert RCM, Wicherts JM. Meta-analysis using effect size distributions of only statistically significant studies. Psychological Methods 2015;20:293–309. <https://doi.org/10.1037/met000025>.
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- [6] van Aert RCM, van Assen MALM. Correcting for publication bias in a meta-analysis with the p-uniform* method. Manuscript submitted for publication. 2023. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/zqjr9>.
- [7] van Aert RCM, van Assen MALM. Examining reproducibility in psychology: A hybrid method for combining a statistically significant original study and a replication. Behavior Research Methods 2018;50:1515–39. <https://doi.org/10.3758/s13428-017-0967-6>.
- [8] van Aert RCM, van Assen MALM. Bayesian evaluation of effect size after replicating an original study. PLOS ONE 2017;12:e0175302. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0175302>.
- [9] van Assen MALM, van den Akker OR, Augusteijn HEM, Bakker M, Nuijten MB, Olsson-Collentine A, et al. The meta-plot: A graphical tool for interpreting the results of a meta-analysis. Zeitschrift Für Psychologie 2023;231:65–78. <https://doi.org/10.1027/2151-2604/a000513>.
- [10] van Aert RCM, Wicherts JM. Correcting for outcome reporting bias in a meta-analysis: A meta-regression approach. Manuscript submitted for publication. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.31222/osf.io/bn8vd>.