***Test for Excess Significance.*** Another power-based test for publication bias is the Test for Excess Significance (Ioannidis & Trikalinos, 2007). This test estimates the number of expected studies with statistical significance given some anticipated effect size (usually the naïve meta-analytic estimate), then compares that expectation against the number of observed significant results. A significant test suggests censoring of nonsignificant results or the manipulation of results into statistical significance.

This test has a number of weaknesses. It has poor statistical power (Ioannidis & Trikalinos, 2007), and the validity of its *p*-value rests on strong, perhaps unwarranted assumptions about researcher behavior (Morey, 2013). Like other tests for bias, its results may be spurious when there exists genuine between-study heterogeneity. The reader is urged to interpret the result with considerable caution.

[The results are…]

***Multiplicative-error meta-regression models.*** Random-effects meta-analysis models heterogeneity across studies through the use of an additive error term τ2. An alternative strategy for handling heterogeneity in meta-regression is instead to fit models with a multiplicative error term φ. (see, e.g., Moreno et al., 2009).

We fit additional multiplicative-error models. [The results are…]

**Influence of excluded studies.** One might be curious as to which is responsible for our different conclusions: the novel bias-adjustment techniques or the exclusion of datapoints? [Blah blah blah]