Multilevel Meta-Analysis Tutorial

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Introduction

The following script is designed to perform a multilevel meta-analysis using the `metafor` and `lmerTest` packages in R.

The analysis is based on data from Hartanto et al. (2024) and focuses on the relationship between smartphone presence and cognitive functions. The original paper can be found here: https://doi.org/10.1037/tmb0000123.

The script includes steps for data preparation, effect size calculation, overall effect size computation, forest plot generation, tests for publication bias, and moderation analysis.

The script is structured to be run in RStudio, and it includes comments to guide users through each step of the process.

Setting Up

This section sets up the working environment, installs necessary packages, loads the required libraries, and reads in the data.

If the `metafor` and `lmerTest` packages are not already installed, use the `install.packages()` function to install them.

Explanation of the Code

- The `setwd()` function sets the working directory to the location of the script, ensuring that all file paths are relative to the script's location.
- The `library()` function loads the `metafor` and `lmerTest` packages.
- The `options()` function is used to adjust the display settings, specifically to disable scientific notation and set the number of digits displayed.
- The `read.csv()` function reads in the data from a CSV file named "SPC.csv", which contains the data drawn from Hartanto et al. (2024).
- A new column named "ID" is created in the data frame to assign unique IDs to each row of data.

```r
### Set Up --------------

# R version 4.5.0

# Set working directory to that of script's current location
setwd(dirname(rstudioapi::getActiveDocumentContext()$path))

# Load packages
library(metafor)  # version 4.8-0
```

```
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loading required package: metadat

## Loading required package: numDeriv

##
## Loading the 'metafor' package (version 4.8-0). For an
## introduction to the package please type: help(metafor)
```

```
library(lmerTest) # version 3.1-3
```

```
## Loading required package: lme4

##
## Attaching package: 'lmerTest'

## The following object is masked from 'package:lme4':
##
##     lmer

## The following object is masked from 'package:stats':
##
##     step
```

```
# Display settings (to disable scientific notation)
options(scipen = 9999, digits = 4)

# Read in data drawn from Hartanto et al. 2024
multilevelmeta_raw = read.csv("SPC.csv")

# Create new column with unique IDs
multilevelmeta_raw$ID = 1:nrow(multilevelmeta_raw)
```

Prepare Data

This section prepares the data for analysis by computing effect sizes for each study and organizing the data frame.

The `multimeta_raw` data frame does not include pre-computed effect sizes for each study. However, the data frame does include the necessary information to compute effect sizes, such as sample sizes, means, and standard deviations for each group (presence of smartphones and absence of smartphones). The `escalc()` function from `metafor` package can use this information to compute the effect sizes directly.

For more information on the `escalc()` function, refer to ?escalc in R.

Explanation of the Code

- The `measure` argument specifies the type of effect size to be calculated, which in this case is "SMD" (Standardized Mean Difference). In the `metafor` package, specifying "SMD" computes Hedge's g by default.
- The `n1i` and `n2i` arguments specify the columns for the sample sizes of each group.
- The `m1i` and `m2i` arguments specify the columns for the means of each group.
- The `sd1i` and `sd2i` arguments specify the columns for the standard deviations of each group.
- Afterwards, the `escalc()` function computes the effect sizes (yi) and their corresponding sampling variances (vi) for each study.

- The `multilevelmeta$publication` variable is converted to a factor with specified levels to ensure that the publication types (e.g., journal articles, thesis/dissertation, conference) are ordered correctly in the forest plot.
- The `c()` function combines the types of publication into a character vector.
- The `multilevelmeta` data frame is then sorted by the type of publication (e.g., journal articles, thesis/dissertation, conference) and corresponding effect sizes to facilitate clearer visualization in the forest plot. Do note that the comma before the closing square bracket is required, as it indicates that we are keeping the columns while reordering the rows.

```r
### Prepare Data --------------
# Compute effect sizes for each study
multilevelmeta = escalc(
       # Type of effect size measure
       measure = "SMD",

       # Columns for sample size of each group
       n1i = n_p,
       n2i = n_a,

       # Columns for means of each group
       m1i = cog_M_p,
       m2i = cog_M_a,

       # Columns for standard deviation of each group
       sd1i = cog_SD_p,
       sd2i = cog_SD_a,

       # Specify data.frame that the information will be extracted from
       data = multilevelmeta_raw
)

# Convert publication type to a factor with specified levels
multilevelmeta$publication = factor(
       multilevelmeta$publication,
       levels = c("Journal article", "Thesis/dissertation", "Conference")
)
# Order the data frame based on publication type and effect sizes (yi)
multilevelmeta = multilevelmeta[order(multilevelmeta$publication, multilevelmeta$yi), ]
```

Computing the Overall Effect Size

This section estimates the overall effect size using the `rma.mv()` function from the `metafor` package.

Specifically, we demonstrate the difference in calculating the overall effect size using a traditional meta-analysis approach versus a multilevel meta-analysis approach.

The traditional meta-analysis approach is not recommended for multilevel data, as it does not account for the nested structure of the data (i.e., studies nested within labs).

The multilevel meta-analysis approach is more appropriate for this type of data, as it accounts for the hierarchical structure and allows for the inclusion of random effects.

Explanation of the Multilevel Meta-Analysis Code

- The `rma.mv()` function is used to compute the overall effect size, accounting for the nested structure of the data.
- The `random` argument specifies the random effects structure, where `~ 1 | lab_id / ID` indicates that random intercepts are included for both the lab and individual studies, accounting for the nested structure of the data.
- The `yi` and `vi` arguments specify the effect size estimates and their corresponding sampling variances, respectively.
- The `data` argument specifies the data frame containing the effect size estimates and variances.
- The `summary()` function is used to display the results of the meta-analysis, including the overall effect size estimate and its confidence interval.

```r
### Compute Overall Effect Size --------------

# Using multilevel code
# The code below is the recommended approach for multilevel meta-analysis
mlmmetaresults = rma.mv(
       # Effect size estimates
       yi = yi,
       # Sampling variances
       V = vi,
       # Include random effects for grouping variable (i.e., lab)
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       # Specify where to get the data from
       data = multilevelmeta
)

# summary function used to provide detailed results of the meta-analysis
summary(mlmmetaresults)
```

```
##
## Multivariate Meta-Analysis Model (k = 136; method: REML)
##
##   logLik  Deviance       AIC       BIC      AICc
##   3.5443   -7.0885   -1.0885    7.6273   -0.9053
##
## Variance Components:
##
##             estim    sqrt  nlvls  fixed     factor
## sigma^2.1  0.0305  0.1747     22     no     lab_id
## sigma^2.2  0.0000  0.0000    136     no  lab_id/ID
##
## Test for Heterogeneity:
## Q(df = 135) = 213.5023, p-val < .0001
##
## Model Results:
##
## estimate      se     zval    pval    ci.lb   ci.ub
##  -0.0315  0.0498  -0.6335  0.5264  -0.1291  0.0660
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```r
# Using traditional meta code (refer to meta_traditional.R)
# The code below is for demonstration purposes only
# The code below is not recommended for multilevel meta-analysis
usingsimplemetacode = rma(
       yi = yi,
       vi = vi,
       data = multilevelmeta
)
summary(usingsimplemetacode)
```

```
##
## Random-Effects Model (k = 136; tau^2 estimator: REML)
##
##   logLik  deviance       AIC       BIC      AICc
##  -5.3141   10.6282   14.6282   20.4387   14.7191
##
## tau^2 (estimated amount of total heterogeneity): 0.0106 (SE = 0.0049)
## tau (square root of estimated tau^2 value):      0.1027
## I^2 (total heterogeneity / total variability):   25.36%
## H^2 (total variability / sampling variability):  1.34
##
## Test for Heterogeneity:
## Q(df = 135) = 213.5023, p-val < .0001
##
## Model Results:
##
## estimate      se     zval    pval    ci.lb    ci.ub
##  -0.0481  0.0181  -2.6651  0.0077  -0.0835  -0.0127  **
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Forest Plot

This section generates a forest plot to visually represent the effect sizes and confidence intervals for each study included in the meta-analysis.

The forest plot is created using the `forest()` function from the `metafor` package.

The plot includes the following features:

- Arrangement of studies by effect sizes
- Sample size information for both presence of smartphones and absence of smartphones groups
- Custom headers for the plot
- Custom labels for the studies

After running this code, the forest plot will appear as shown on page 8 of this handbook.

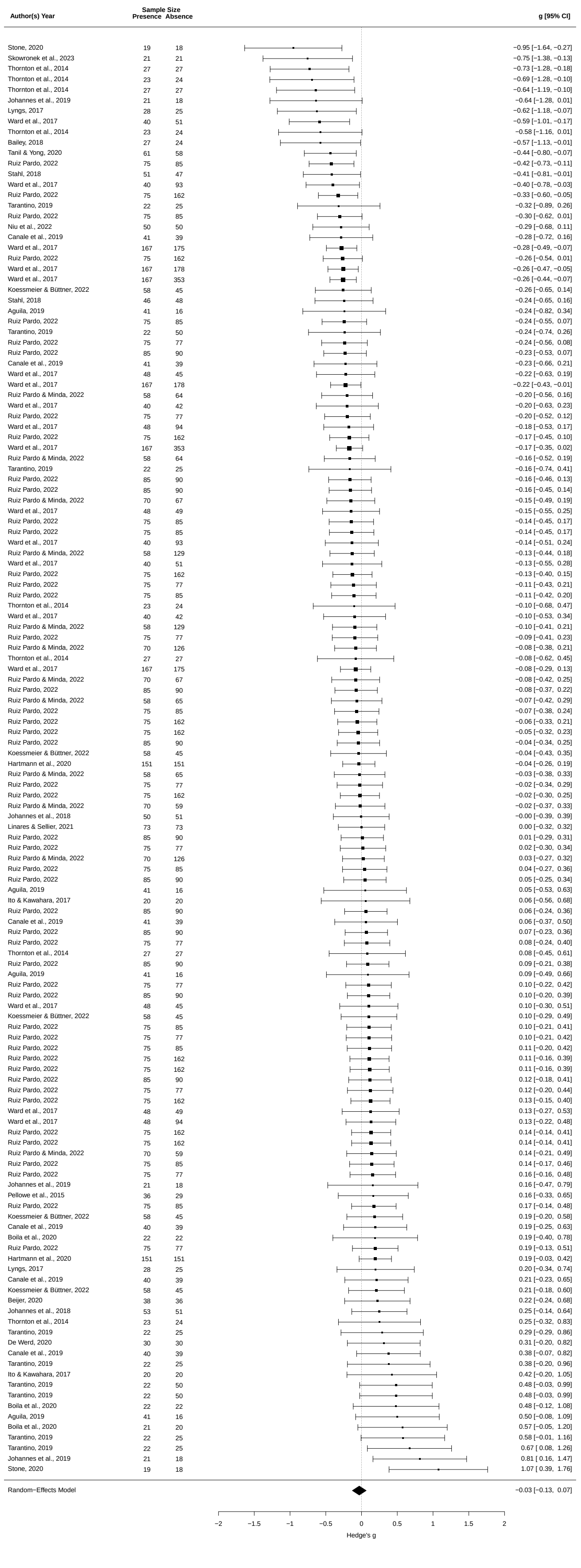
Explanation of the Code

- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` argument specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.

- The forest() function is used to create the forest plot, and the mlmmetaresults object contains the results of the meta-analysis.
- The order argument specifies the arrangement of studies, with "obs" indicating that the studies should be arranged by effect sizes. To organise by column, replace "obs" with the specific column in the data frame.
- The ylim argument sets the y-axis limits for the plot.
- The ilab argument is used to add extra columns of information to the forest plot beyond just the effect sizes. Here, we are adding sample size data for both the presence of smartphones and absence of smartphones groups.
- The cbind() function combines multiple columns side-by-side. In this case, the sample sizes of the groups (n_p and n_a) will appear side-by-side in the forest plot.
- The ilab.xpos argument specifies where the sample size columns appear horizontally on the plot. The negative values position the columns on the left side of the plot, just after the study labels.
- The slab argument is used to label each effect size with its respective study.
- The paste() function creates the label by combining the "author" and "year_published" columns. The sep argument specifies the separator between the columns, which is set to "," in this case. Hence, the label will be in the format "Author(s), Year_Published" (e.g., "Smith, 2020").
- The xlim argument sets the x-axis limits for the plot.
- The alim argument sets the confidence interval limits, and the steps argument determines the number of intervals in the x-axis.
- The efac argument controls the size of the diamond shapes that represent the effect sizes in the plot.
- The header argument is set to FALSE to allow for manual specification of headers.
- The xlab argument specifies the confidence interval label for the forest plot, in this case, "Hedge's g".
- The text() function is used to manually include text within the plot, such as the "Author(s) Year" header and specific sample size column headers.
- The x and y arguments in the text() function adjust the position of the headers, with the x argument specifying the horizontal arrangement of the columns and the y argument specifying the vertical arrangement of the columns.
- The font argument adjusts the font size.
- The dev.off() function is used to close the graphics device and finalize the plot as a saved file.

```r
### Forest Plot --------------

# Start creating the forest plot itself
# Specify dataset
forest(
        mlmmetaresults,

       # Arrangement of studies
       order = "obs",

       # Add y-axis limits
       ylim = c(-3, 140),

       # Add sample size information for presence and absence of smartphones groups
       # -3 for presence of smartphones (n_p)
```

```r
        # -2.55 for absence of smartphones (n_a)
        ilab = cbind(n_p, n_a),
        ilab.xpos = c(-3, -2.55),

        # Label studies on the forest plot
        slab = paste(author, year_published, sep = ", "),

        # Add x-axis limits
        xlim = c(-5, 3),

        # Add confidence interval limits
        # Adjust intervals based on the number of steps
        alim = c(-2, 2),
        steps = 9,

        # Change size of effect size polygons
        efac = 0.3,

        # Show (TRUE) or hide (FALSE) default headers
        # Hide when we want to manually specify our own headers
        header = FALSE,

        # Add label for confidence interval, in this case, "Hedge's g"
        xlab = "Hedge's g"
)

# For the following lines of code,
# Use text function to manually include text within the plot

# Add "Author(s) Year" header
text(x = -4.6, y = 139, "Author(s) Year", font = 2)

# Add "Sample Size" header
text(x = -2.8, y = 139.6, "Sample Size", font = 2)

# Add specific sample size column headers, "Presence" and "Absence"
# x = -3 for for presence of smartphones
# x = -2.55 for absence of smartphones
# y = 139 for both
text(c(x = -3, x = -2.55), y = 139, c("Presence", "Absence"), font = 2)

# Add "g [95% CI]" header
text(x = 2.7, y = 139, "g [95% CI]", font = 2)
```



Author(s) Year	Sample Size Presence	Sample Size Absence	g [95% CI]
Stone, 2020	19	18	−0.95 [−1.64, −0.27]
Skowronek et al., 2023	21	21	−0.75 [−1.38, −0.13]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.73 [−1.28, −0.18]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.69 [−1.28, −0.10]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.64 [−1.19, −0.10]
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	−0.64 [−1.28, 0.01]
Lyngs, 2017	28	25	−0.62 [−1.18, −0.07]
Ward et al., 2017	40	51	−0.59 [−1.01, −0.17]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.58 [−1.16, 0.01]
Bailey, 2018	27	24	−0.57 [−1.13, −0.01]
Tanil & Yong, 2020	61	58	−0.44 [−0.80, −0.07]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.42 [−0.73, −0.11]
Stahl, 2018	51	47	−0.41 [−0.81, −0.01]
Ward et al., 2017	40	93	−0.40 [−0.78, −0.03]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.33 [−0.60, −0.05]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	−0.32 [−0.89, 0.26]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.30 [−0.62, 0.01]
Niu et al., 2022	50	50	−0.29 [−0.68, 0.11]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	−0.28 [−0.72, 0.16]
Ward et al., 2017	167	175	−0.28 [−0.49, −0.07]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.26 [−0.54, 0.01]
Ward et al., 2017	167	178	−0.26 [−0.47, −0.05]
Ward et al., 2017	167	353	−0.26 [−0.44, −0.07]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	−0.26 [−0.65, 0.14]
Stahl, 2018	46	48	−0.24 [−0.65, 0.16]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	−0.24 [−0.82, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.24 [−0.55, 0.07]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	−0.24 [−0.74, 0.26]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.24 [−0.56, 0.08]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.23 [−0.53, 0.07]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	−0.23 [−0.66, 0.21]
Ward et al., 2017	48	45	−0.22 [−0.63, 0.19]
Ward et al., 2017	167	178	−0.22 [−0.43, −0.01]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	64	−0.20 [−0.56, 0.16]
Ward et al., 2017	40	42	−0.20 [−0.63, 0.23]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.20 [−0.52, 0.12]
Ward et al., 2017	48	94	−0.18 [−0.53, 0.17]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.17 [−0.45, 0.10]
Ward et al., 2017	167	353	−0.17 [−0.35, 0.02]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	64	−0.16 [−0.52, 0.19]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	−0.16 [−0.74, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.16 [−0.46, 0.13]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.16 [−0.45, 0.14]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	67	−0.15 [−0.49, 0.19]
Ward et al., 2017	48	49	−0.15 [−0.55, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.14 [−0.45, 0.17]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.14 [−0.45, 0.17]
Ward et al., 2017	40	93	−0.14 [−0.51, 0.24]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	129	−0.13 [−0.44, 0.18]
Ward et al., 2017	40	51	−0.13 [−0.55, 0.28]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.13 [−0.40, 0.15]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.11 [−0.43, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.11 [−0.42, 0.20]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.10 [−0.68, 0.47]
Ward et al., 2017	40	42	−0.10 [−0.53, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	129	−0.10 [−0.41, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.09 [−0.41, 0.23]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	126	−0.08 [−0.38, 0.21]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.08 [−0.62, 0.45]
Ward et al., 2017	167	175	−0.08 [−0.29, 0.13]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	67	−0.08 [−0.42, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.08 [−0.37, 0.22]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	65	−0.07 [−0.42, 0.29]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.07 [−0.38, 0.24]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.06 [−0.33, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.05 [−0.32, 0.23]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.04 [−0.34, 0.25]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	−0.04 [−0.43, 0.35]
Hartmann et al., 2020	151	151	−0.04 [−0.26, 0.19]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	65	−0.03 [−0.38, 0.33]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.02 [−0.34, 0.29]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.02 [−0.30, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	59	−0.02 [−0.37, 0.33]
Johannes et al., 2018	50	51	−0.00 [−0.39, 0.39]
Linares & Sellier, 2021	73	73	0.00 [−0.32, 0.32]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.01 [−0.29, 0.31]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.02 [−0.30, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	126	0.03 [−0.27, 0.32]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.04 [−0.27, 0.36]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.05 [−0.25, 0.34]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.05 [−0.53, 0.63]
Ito & Kawahara, 2017	20	20	0.06 [−0.56, 0.68]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.06 [−0.24, 0.36]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	0.06 [−0.37, 0.50]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.07 [−0.23, 0.36]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.08 [−0.24, 0.40]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	0.08 [−0.45, 0.61]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.09 [−0.21, 0.38]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.09 [−0.49, 0.66]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.10 [−0.22, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.10 [−0.20, 0.39]
Ward et al., 2017	48	45	0.10 [−0.30, 0.51]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.10 [−0.29, 0.49]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.10 [−0.21, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.10 [−0.21, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.11 [−0.20, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.11 [−0.16, 0.39]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.11 [−0.16, 0.39]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.12 [−0.18, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.12 [−0.20, 0.44]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.13 [−0.15, 0.40]
Ward et al., 2017	48	49	0.13 [−0.27, 0.53]
Ward et al., 2017	48	94	0.13 [−0.22, 0.48]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.14 [−0.14, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.14 [−0.14, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	59	0.14 [−0.21, 0.49]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.14 [−0.17, 0.46]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.16 [−0.16, 0.48]
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	0.16 [−0.47, 0.79]
Pellowe et al., 2015	36	29	0.16 [−0.33, 0.65]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.17 [−0.14, 0.48]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.19 [−0.20, 0.58]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.19 [−0.25, 0.63]
Boila et al., 2020	22	22	0.19 [−0.40, 0.78]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.19 [−0.13, 0.51]
Hartmann et al., 2020	151	151	0.19 [−0.03, 0.42]
Lyngs, 2017	28	25	0.20 [−0.34, 0.74]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.21 [−0.23, 0.65]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.21 [−0.18, 0.60]
Beijer, 2020	38	36	0.22 [−0.24, 0.68]
Johannes et al., 2018	53	51	0.25 [−0.14, 0.64]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	0.25 [−0.32, 0.83]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.29 [−0.29, 0.86]
De Werd, 2020	30	30	0.31 [−0.20, 0.82]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.38 [−0.07, 0.82]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.38 [−0.20, 0.96]
Ito & Kawahara, 2017	20	20	0.42 [−0.20, 1.05]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	0.48 [−0.03, 0.99]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	0.48 [−0.03, 0.99]
Boila et al., 2020	22	22	0.48 [−0.12, 1.08]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.50 [−0.08, 1.09]
Boila et al., 2020	21	20	0.57 [−0.05, 1.20]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.58 [−0.01, 1.16]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.67 [0.08, 1.26]
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	0.81 [0.16, 1.47]
Stone, 2020	19	18	1.07 [0.39, 1.76]
Random−Effects Model			−0.03 [−0.13, 0.07]

Optional: Saving the Forest Plot as a Separate File

Saving the forest plot as a PDF file allows for easy sharing and presentation, and allows adjustment to the plot's dimensions.

Explanation of the Code

- To save the forest plot as a PDF file, the plotting code can be enclosed within `pdf()` and `dev.off()` functions:
- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` argument specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.
- Following the `pdf()` function, the same code used to create the forest plot is repeated to generate the plot within the PDF file. The graphical output will be directed to the specified PDF file instead of the RStudio plotting window.
- The `dev.off()` function is used to close the graphics device and finalise the plot as a saved file.

```r
### Saving the Forest Plot as a Separate File (Optional) --------------

# Save the forest plot as a PDF file
# Name the pdf file of the forest plot
pdf(file = "mlmforestplot.pdf", width = 15, height = 40)

# Same forest plot code as above
forest(
       mlmmetaresults,
       order = "obs",
       ylim = c(-3, 140),
       ilab = cbind(n_p, n_a),
       ilab.xpos = c(-3, -2.55),
       slab = paste(author, year_published, sep = ", "),
       xlim = c(-5, 3),
       alim = c(-2, 2),
       steps = 9,
       efac = 0.3,
       header = FALSE,
       xlab = "Hedge's g"
)

text(x = -4.6, y = 139, "Author(s) Year", font = 2)

text(x = -2.8, y = 139.6, "Sample Size", font = 2)

text(c(x = -3, x = -2.55), y = 139, c("Presence", "Absence"), font = 2)

text(x = 2.7, y = 139, "g [95% CI]", font = 2)

# Close the forest plot and finalise it as a saved file
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
##   2
```

Tests for Publication Bias

This section performs tests for publication bias, including a funnel plot and Egger's test.

For multilevel meta-analysis, we do not recommend conducting a rank correlation test as it is prone to Type 1 error.

Researchers may refer to this article by Fernández-Castilla et al. (2019) on a detailed discussion of the limitations of rank correlation tests in multilevel meta-analysis, as well as an overview on other publication bias tests: https://doi.org/10.1080/00220973.2019.1582470:

Funnel Plot

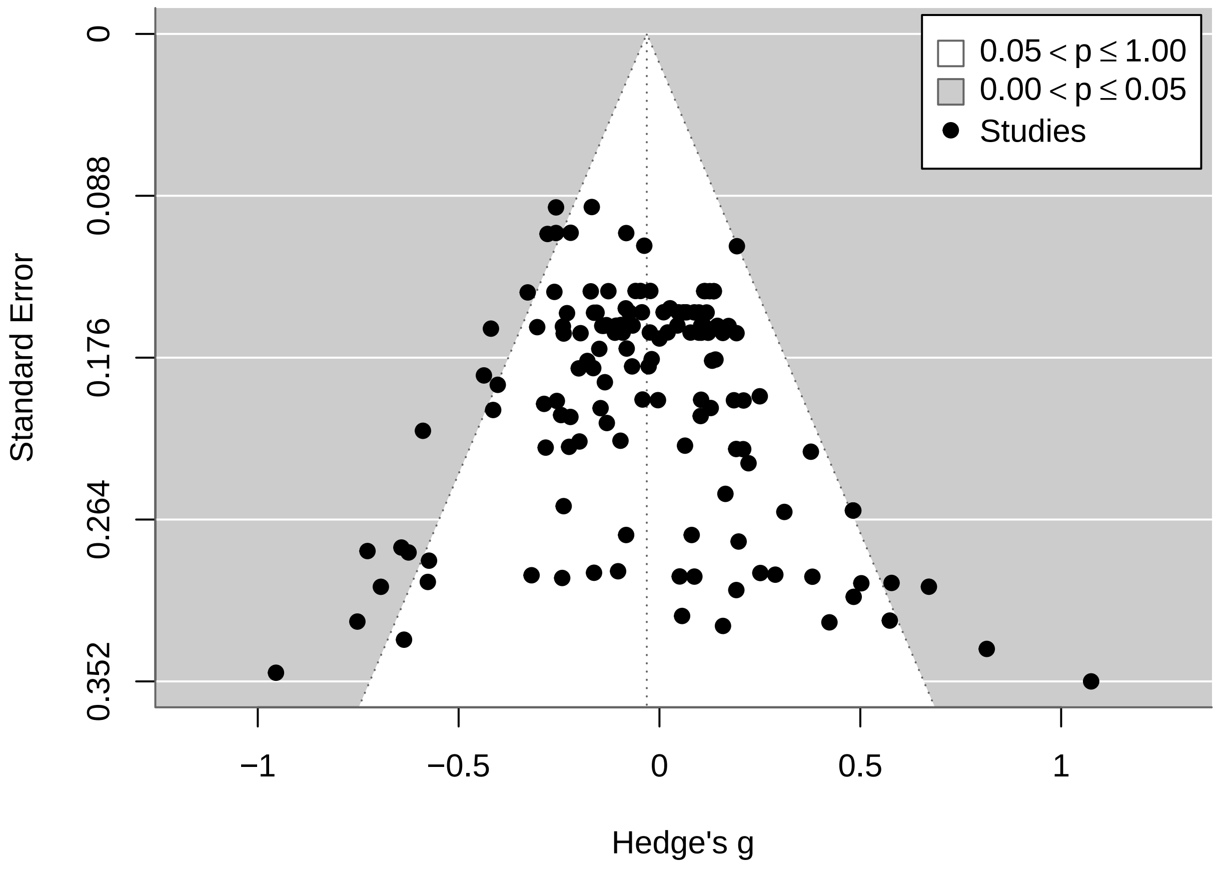
The funnel plot visually represents the distribution of effect sizes and their standard errors, allowing for the identification of potential publication bias.

After running this code, the funnel plot will appear as shown on page 11 of this handbook.

Explanation of the Code

- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` argument specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.
- The `par()` function is used to adjust the margins of the funnel plot, with the `mar` argument specifying the bottom, left, top, and right margins.
- The `funnel()` function is used to create the funnel plot, and the `mlmmetaresults` object contains the results of the meta-analysis.
- The `legend` argument specifies whether to include a legend in the plot. TRUE indicates that a legend should be included, FALSE indicates that it should not.
- The `xlab` argument specifies the confidence interval label for the funnel plot, in this case, "Hedge's g".
- The `dev.off()` function is used to close the graphics device and finalize the plot as a saved file.

```r
### Tests for Publication Bias --------------

# Funnel Plot #

# Adjust margins of the funnel plot
# Set the bottom, left, top, and right margins
par(mar = c(4, 4, 0.3, 1))
# Create the funnel plot
funnel(mlmmetaresults, legend = TRUE, xlab = "Hedge's g")
```



Optional: Saving the Funnel Plot as a Separate File

Saving the funnel plot as a PDF file allows for easy sharing and presentation, and allows adjustment to the plot's dimensions.

Explanation of the Code

- To save the funnel plot as a PDF file, the plotting code can be enclosed within `pdf()` and `dev.off()` functions:
- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` function specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.
- Following the `pdf()` function, the same code used to create the funnel plot is repeated to generate the plot within the PDF file. The graphical output will be directed to the specified PDF file instead of the RStudio plotting window.
- The `dev.off()` function is used to close the graphics device and finalize the plot as a saved file.

```
### Saving the Funnel Plot as a Separate File (Optional) --------------

# Funnel Plot #

# Save the funnel plot as a PDF file
# Name the pdf file of the funnel plot
# Adjust the width and height of the pdf file
```

```r
pdf(file = "mlmfunnelplot.pdf", width = 8, height = 5)

# Same funnel plot code as above
par(mar = c(4, 4, 0.3, 1))
funnel(mlmmetaresults, legend = TRUE, xlab = "Hedge's g")

# Close the funnel plot and finalise it as a saved file
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
##   2
```

Egger's Test

The Egger's test is a statistical test that quantifies the degree of asymmetry in the funnel plot, providing a more formal assessment of publication bias.

Explanation of the Code

- The `multilevelmeta$sei_corrected` variable is created to store the corrected standard error for each effect size, calculated using the formula $\sqrt{\frac{(n_p+n_a)}{(n_p \cdot n_a)}}$. Using Egger' test (unadjusted) on SMDs results in inflated Type 1 error as SMD and SE are not independent. Hence, use corrected formula for SE.
- The `lmer()` function is used to fit a linear mixed-effects model, where the effect size weighted by the corrected standard error is predicted by the intercept and the inverse of the corrected standard error. metafor::rma.mv does not have a weights argument, and metafor::regtest does not support rma.mv objects. For three (or more) level meta-analysis, use `lmerTest::lmer` instead.
- The `I(yi / sei_corrected)` expression indicates that the effect size (yi) is divided by the corrected standard error (sei_corrected), which is used to weight the effect sizes in the model.
- The `I(1 / sei_corrected)` expression indicates that the inverse of the corrected standard error is included in the model as a predictor.
- The `1 | lab_id` expression indicates that random intercepts are included for each lab, accounting for the nested structure of the data.
- The `data` argument specifies the dataset to be used for the analysis.
- The `summary()` function provides the results of the Egger's test, including the slope estimate and its significance.

```r
### Tests for Publication Bias --------------

# Egger's Test #

# Calculate standard error (SE)
multilevelmeta$sei_corrected = with(
       multilevelmeta,
       sqrt((n_p + n_a) / (n_p * n_a)))
lmer(
       # g weighted by SE is predicted by intercept and inverse SE
       # with random intercept by sample
       I(yi / sei_corrected) ~ 1 + I(1 / sei_corrected) + (1 | lab_id),
       data = multilevelmeta
) |>
```

```r
# Estimate of interest is the intercept
summary(correlation = FALSE)
```

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: I(yi/sei_corrected) ~ 1 + I(1/sei_corrected) + (1 | lab_id)
##    Data: multilevelmeta
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 444.7
##
## Scaled residuals:
##     Min      1Q  Median      3Q     Max
## -2.6417 -0.7225  0.0334  0.7713  2.6991
##
## Random effects:
##  Groups   Name        Variance Std.Dev.
##  lab_id   (Intercept) 0.445    0.667
##  Residual             1.335    1.155
## Number of obs: 136, groups:  lab_id, 22
##
## Fixed effects:
##                    Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)          0.6753     0.4536 61.7763    1.49    0.142
## I(1/sei_corrected)  -0.1803     0.0874 79.4062   -2.06    0.042 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Moderation Analysis

This section performs moderation analysis to explore the influence of categorical and continuous moderators on the effect sizes.

For continuous moderators, use meta-regression. Specficially, the `mods`function specifies the moderator variable (for continuous moderators).

For categorical moderators, use subgroup analysis. Specifically, the `subset` argument is used to specify the subset of data for categorical moderators, allowing for separate analyses for each category.

Explanation of the Code

- The `rma.mv()` function is used to perform the moderation analysis.
- The `yi` and `vi` arguments specify the effect size estimates and their corresponding sampling variances, respectively.
- The `random` argument specifies the random effects structure, where `~ 1 | lab_id / ID` indicates that random intercepts are included for both the lab and individual studies, accounting for the nested structure of the data.
- The `mods` argument specifies the moderator variable (for continuous moderators).
- The `subset` argument is used to specify the subset of data for categorical moderators, allowing for separate analyses for each category.
- The `method` argument specifies the method used to estimate heterogeneity, in this case, "REML" (Restricted Maximum Likelihood).

- The `data` argument specifies the dataset to be used for the analysis.
- The `summary()` function is used to display the results of the meta-analysis, including the overall effect size estimate and its confidence interval.

Note that if convergence issues arise, the `control` argument can be used to address it. Researchers may also refer more to the `metafor` package documentation for more information on how to address convergence issues.

```
### Moderation Analysis --------------

# Categorical variable (i.e., publication type)
rma.mv(
       yi = yi,
       V = vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       # Specify categorical moderator (i.e., Journal Article)
       subset = (publication == "Journal article"),
       data = multilevelmeta,
       # To address convergence issues (if it exists)
       control = list(rel.tol=1e-8)
)
```

```
##
## Multivariate Meta-Analysis Model (k = 66; method: REML)
##
## Variance Components:
##
##              estim    sqrt  nlvls  fixed     factor
## sigma^2.1  0.0270  0.1644     14     no     lab_id
## sigma^2.2  0.0000  0.0000     66     no  lab_id/ID
##
## Test for Heterogeneity:
## Q(df = 65) = 100.7856, p-val = 0.0029
##
## Model Results:
##
## estimate      se     zval    pval    ci.lb   ci.ub
##  -0.0476  0.0571  -0.8328  0.4050  -0.1596  0.0644
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
rma.mv(
       yi = yi,
       V = vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       # Specify categorical moderator (i.e., Thesis/dissertation)
       subset = (publication == "Thesis/dissertation"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
```

```
##
## Multivariate Meta-Analysis Model (k = 68; method: REML)
##
## Variance Components:
##
##              estim    sqrt  nlvls  fixed     factor
## sigma^2.1  0.0321  0.1792      8     no     lab_id
## sigma^2.2  0.0029  0.0543     68     no  lab_id/ID
##
## Test for Heterogeneity:
## Q(df = 67) = 100.9032, p-val = 0.0047
##
## Model Results:
##
## estimate      se    zval    pval    ci.lb   ci.ub
##   0.0131  0.0872  0.1506  0.8803  -0.1578  0.1841
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
rma.mv(
       yi = yi,
       V = vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       # Specify categorical moderator (i.e., Conference)
       subset = (publication == "Conference"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
```

```
## Warning: Single-level factor(s) found in 'random' argument. Corresponding
## 'sigma2' value(s) fixed to 0.
```

```
##
## Multivariate Meta-Analysis Model (k = 2; method: REML)
##
## Variance Components:
##
##             estim    sqrt  nlvls  fixed     factor
## sigma^2.1  0.0000  0.0000      1    yes     lab_id
## sigma^2.2  0.2598  0.5097      2     no  lab_id/ID
##
## Test for Heterogeneity:
## Q(df = 1) = 4.3422, p-val = 0.0372
##
## Model Results:
##
## estimate      se     zval    pval    ci.lb   ci.ub
##  -0.2118  0.4108  -0.5155  0.6062  -1.0170  0.5934
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
# Continuous variable (i.e., female proportion)
rma.mv(
       yi = yi,
       V = vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       # Specify continuous moderator (i.e., female proportion)
       mods = ~ female_proportion,
       method = "REML",
       data = multilevelmeta
) |>
```

```
      summary()
```

```
##
## Multivariate Meta-Analysis Model (k = 136; method: REML)
##
##   logLik  Deviance       AIC       BIC      AICc
##   5.4145  -10.8291   -2.8291    8.7623   -2.5190
##
## Variance Components:
##
##             estim    sqrt  nlvls  fixed     factor
## sigma^2.1  0.0246  0.1567     22     no     lab_id
## sigma^2.2  0.0000  0.0000    136     no  lab_id/ID
##
## Test for Residual Heterogeneity:
## QE(df = 134) = 200.0850, p-val = 0.0002
##
## Test of Moderators (coefficient 2):
## QM(df = 1) = 5.1951, p-val = 0.0227
##
## Model Results:
##
##                    estimate      se     zval    pval    ci.lb    ci.ub
## intrcpt             -0.3041  0.1286  -2.3650  0.0180  -0.5562  -0.0521  *
## female_proportion    0.4104  0.1801   2.2793  0.0227   0.0575   0.7634  *
##
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Forest Plot of Moderators

This section generates a forest plot that includes moderators to visually represent the effect sizes and confidence intervals for each study included in the meta-analysis.

The forest plot includes the following features:

- Arrangement of studies by effect sizes and types of moderators
- Sample size information for both presence of smartphones and absence of smartphones groups
- Custom headers for the plot
- Custom labels for the studies
- Summary effect sizes for each moderator

After running this code, the forest plot with moderators will appear as shown on page 20 of this handbook.

Explanation of the Code

- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` argument specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.
- The `forest()` function is used to create the forest plot, and the `mlmmetaresults` object contains the results of the meta-analysis.

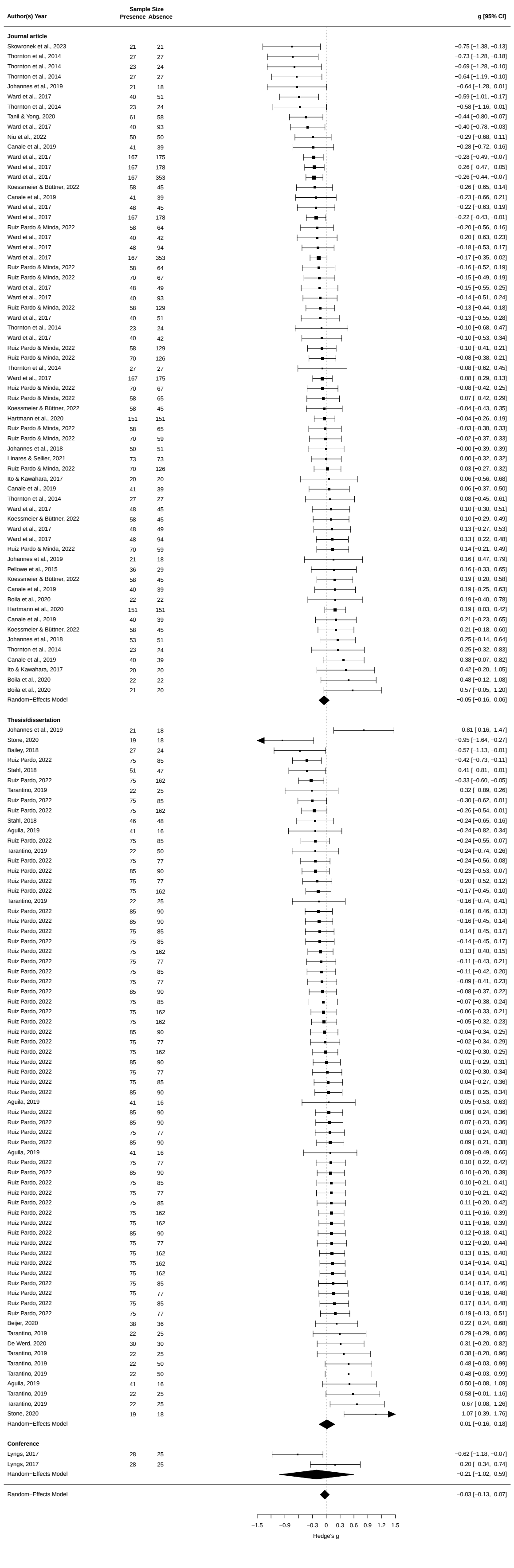
- The `rows` argument specifies the arrangement of studies by publication type, and in ascending order of effect sizes per publication type.
- The `ylim` argument sets the y-axis limits for the plot.
- The `ilab` argument is used to add extra columns of information to the forest plot beyond just the effect sizes. Here, we are adding sample size data for both the presence of smartphones and absence of smartphones groups.
- The `cbind()` function combines multiple columns side-by-side. In this case, the sample sizes of the groups (n_p and n_a) will appear side-by-side in the forest plot.
- The `ilab.xpos` argument specifies where the sample size columns appear horizontally on the plot. The negative values position the columns on the left side of the plot, just after the study labels.
- The `slab` argument is used to label each effect size with its respective study.
- The `paste()` function creates the label by combining the "author" and "year_published" columns. The `sep` argument specifies the separator between the columns, which is set to "," in this case. Hence, the label will be in the format "Author(s), Year" (e.g., "Smith, 2020").
- The `xlim` argument sets the x-axis limits for the plot.
- The `alim` argument sets the confidence interval limits, and the `steps` argument determines the number of intervals in the x-axis.
- The `efac` argument controls the size of the diamond shapes that represent the effect sizes in the plot.
- The `header` argument is set to FALSE to allow for manual specification of headers.
- The `xlab` argument specifies the label for the confidence interval, in this case, "Hedge's g".
- The `text()` function is used to manually include text within the plot, such as the "Author(s) Year" header and specific sample size column headers.
- The `x` and `y` arguments in the `text()` function adjust the position of the headers, with `x` argument specifying the horizontal arrangement of the columns and the `y` specifying the vertical arrangement of the columns.
- The `pos` argument specifies the position of the text relative to the specified coordinates.
- The `font` argument adjusts the font size.
- The `rma.mv()` function is used to perform moderation analysis for each publication type, with the `subset` argument specifying the subset of data for each category.
- The `rest.j`, `res.t`, and `res.c` variables store the results of the moderation analysis for journal articles, thesis/dissertations, and conference papers, respectively.
- The `random` argument specifies the random effects structure, where `~ 1 | lab_id / ID` indicates that random intercepts are included for both the lab and individual studies, accounting for the nested structure of the data.
- The `subset` argument is used to specify the subset of data for categorical moderators, allowing for separate analyses for each category.
- The `addpoly()` function is used to add summary effect sizes for each of the moderators, with the `row` argument specifying the position of the summary in the plot.
- The `dev.off()` function is used to close the graphics device and finalize the plot as a saved file.

```r
### Forest Plot of Moderators --------------

# Start creating the forest plot itself
# Specify dataset
```

```r
forest(
       mlmmetaresults,
       # Manually arrange effect sizes by publication type
       # - Journal article: Rows 143 to 79
       # - Thesis/Dissertations: Rows 75 to 7
       # - Conference: Rows 3 to 2
       # The arrangement must consider spacing and must end at row 2
       rows = c(143:79, 75:7, 3:2),

       # Add y-axis limits
       ylim = c(-3, 147),

       # Add sample size information for presence and absence of smartphones groups
       # -4.2 for presence of smartphones (n_p)
       # -3.6 for absence of smartphones (n_a)
       ilab = cbind(n_p, n_a),
       ilab.xpos = c(-4.2, -3.6),

       # Label studies on the forest plot
       slab = paste(author, year_published, sep = ", "),

       # Add x-axis limits
       xlim = c(-7, 4),

       # Add confidence interval limits
       # Adjust intervals based on the number of steps
       alim = c(-1.5, 1.5),
       steps = 11,

       # Change size of effect size polygons
       efac = 0.3,

       # Remove headers (if any), for manual input
       header = FALSE,

       # Add label for confidence interval, in this case, "Hedge's g"
       xlab = "Hedge's g"
)

# For the following lines of code,
# Use text function to manually include text within the plot

# Add text labels for moderator (type of publication)
# Labels for different publication type (Moderator Analysis)
# - "Journal article" at y = 7
# - "Thesis/Dissertations" at y = 15
# - "Non-Conference" at y = 21
text(
       x = -7,
       y = c(4, 76, 144),
       pos = 4,
       c("Conference", "Thesis/dissertation", "Journal article"),
       font = 2
)

# Moderation analysis
res.j = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Journal article"),
       data = multilevelmeta,
       # To address convergence issues (if it exists)
       control = list(rel.tol=1e-8)
)
res.t = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Thesis/dissertation"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
res.c = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Conference"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
```

```
## Warning: Single-level factor(s) found in 'random' argument. Corresponding
## 'sigma2' value(s) fixed to 0.
```

```r
# Add summary effect sizes for each of the moderators
addpoly(res.c, row = 1) # summary effect for "Conference" group
addpoly(res.t, row = 6) # summary effect for "Thesis/Dissertation" group
addpoly(res.j, row = 78) # summary effect for "Journal article" group

# Add"Author(s) Year" header
text(x = -6.5, y = 146, "Author(s) Year", font = 2)

# Add "Sample Size" header
text(x = -3.9, y = 146.7, "Sample Size", font = 2)

# Add specific sample size column headers, "Presence" and "Absence"
# x = -4.2 for for presence of smartphones
# x = -3.6 for absence of smartphones
# y = 146 for both
text(c(x = -4.2, x = -3.6), y = 146, c("Presence", "Absence"), font = 2)

# Add "g [95% CI]" header
text(x = 3.6, y = 146, "g [95% CI]", font = 2)
```



Author(s) Year	Sample Size		g [95% CI]
	Presence	Absence	
Journal article			
Skowronek et al., 2023	21	21	−0.75 [−1.38, −0.13]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.73 [−1.28, −0.18]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.69 [−1.28, −0.10]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.64 [−1.19, −0.10]
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	−0.64 [−1.28, 0.01]
Ward et al., 2017	40	51	−0.59 [−1.01, −0.17]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.58 [−1.16, 0.01]
Tanil & Yong, 2020	61	58	−0.44 [−0.80, −0.07]
Ward et al., 2017	40	93	−0.40 [−0.78, −0.03]
Niu et al., 2022	50	50	−0.29 [−0.68, 0.11]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	−0.28 [−0.72, 0.16]
Ward et al., 2017	167	175	−0.28 [−0.49, −0.07]
Ward et al., 2017	167	178	−0.26 [−0.47, −0.05]
Ward et al., 2017	167	353	−0.26 [−0.44, −0.07]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	−0.26 [−0.65, 0.14]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	−0.23 [−0.66, 0.21]
Ward et al., 2017	48	45	−0.22 [−0.63, 0.19]
Ward et al., 2017	167	178	−0.22 [−0.43, −0.01]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	64	−0.20 [−0.56, 0.16]
Ward et al., 2017	40	42	−0.20 [−0.63, 0.23]
Ward et al., 2017	48	94	−0.18 [−0.53, 0.17]
Ward et al., 2017	167	353	−0.17 [−0.35, 0.02]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	64	−0.16 [−0.52, 0.19]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	67	−0.15 [−0.49, 0.19]
Ward et al., 2017	48	49	−0.15 [−0.55, 0.25]
Ward et al., 2017	40	93	−0.14 [−0.51, 0.24]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	129	−0.13 [−0.44, 0.18]
Ward et al., 2017	40	51	−0.13 [−0.55, 0.28]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	−0.10 [−0.68, 0.47]
Ward et al., 2017	40	42	−0.10 [−0.53, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	129	−0.10 [−0.41, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	126	−0.08 [−0.38, 0.21]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	−0.08 [−0.62, 0.45]
Ward et al., 2017	167	175	−0.08 [−0.29, 0.13]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	67	−0.08 [−0.42, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	65	−0.07 [−0.42, 0.29]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	−0.04 [−0.43, 0.35]
Hartmann et al., 2020	151	151	−0.04 [−0.26, 0.19]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	58	65	−0.03 [−0.38, 0.33]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	59	−0.02 [−0.37, 0.33]
Johannes et al., 2018	50	51	−0.00 [−0.39, 0.39]
Linares & Sellier, 2021	73	73	0.00 [−0.32, 0.32]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	126	0.03 [−0.27, 0.32]
Ito & Kawahara, 2017	20	20	0.06 [−0.56, 0.68]
Canale et al., 2019	41	39	0.06 [−0.37, 0.50]
Thornton et al., 2014	27	27	0.08 [−0.45, 0.61]
Ward et al., 2017	48	45	0.10 [−0.30, 0.51]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.10 [−0.29, 0.49]
Ward et al., 2017	48	49	0.13 [−0.27, 0.53]
Ward et al., 2017	48	94	0.13 [−0.22, 0.48]
Ruiz Pardo & Minda, 2022	70	59	0.14 [−0.21, 0.49]
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	0.16 [−0.47, 0.79]
Pellowe et al., 2015	36	29	0.16 [−0.33, 0.65]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.19 [−0.20, 0.58]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.19 [−0.25, 0.63]
Boila et al., 2020	22	22	0.19 [−0.40, 0.78]
Hartmann et al., 2020	151	151	0.19 [−0.03, 0.42]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.21 [−0.23, 0.65]
Koessmeier & Büttner, 2022	58	45	0.21 [−0.18, 0.60]
Johannes et al., 2018	53	51	0.25 [−0.14, 0.64]
Thornton et al., 2014	23	24	0.25 [−0.32, 0.83]
Canale et al., 2019	40	39	0.38 [−0.07, 0.82]
Ito & Kawahara, 2017	20	20	0.42 [−0.20, 1.05]
Boila et al., 2020	22	22	0.48 [−0.12, 1.08]
Boila et al., 2020	21	20	0.57 [−0.05, 1.20]
Random−Effects Model			−0.05 [−0.16, 0.06]
Thesis/dissertation			
Johannes et al., 2019	21	18	0.81 [0.16, 1.47]
Stone, 2020	19	18	−0.95 [−1.64, −0.27]
Bailey, 2018	27	24	−0.57 [−1.13, −0.01]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.42 [−0.73, −0.11]
Stahl, 2018	51	47	−0.41 [−0.81, −0.01]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.33 [−0.60, −0.05]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	−0.32 [−0.89, 0.26]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.30 [−0.62, 0.01]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.26 [−0.54, 0.01]
Stahl, 2018	46	48	−0.24 [−0.65, 0.16]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	−0.24 [−0.82, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.24 [−0.55, 0.07]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	−0.24 [−0.74, 0.26]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.24 [−0.56, 0.08]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.23 [−0.53, 0.07]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.20 [−0.52, 0.12]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.17 [−0.45, 0.10]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	−0.16 [−0.74, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.16 [−0.46, 0.13]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.16 [−0.45, 0.14]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.14 [−0.45, 0.17]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.14 [−0.45, 0.17]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.13 [−0.40, 0.15]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.11 [−0.43, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.11 [−0.42, 0.20]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.09 [−0.41, 0.23]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.08 [−0.37, 0.22]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	−0.07 [−0.38, 0.24]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.06 [−0.33, 0.21]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.05 [−0.32, 0.23]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	−0.04 [−0.34, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	−0.02 [−0.34, 0.29]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	−0.02 [−0.30, 0.25]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.01 [−0.29, 0.31]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.02 [−0.30, 0.34]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.04 [−0.27, 0.36]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.05 [−0.25, 0.34]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.05 [−0.53, 0.63]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.06 [−0.24, 0.36]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.07 [−0.23, 0.36]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.08 [−0.24, 0.40]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.09 [−0.21, 0.38]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.09 [−0.49, 0.66]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.10 [−0.22, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.10 [−0.20, 0.39]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.10 [−0.21, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.10 [−0.21, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.11 [−0.20, 0.42]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.11 [−0.16, 0.39]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.11 [−0.16, 0.39]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	85	90	0.12 [−0.18, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.12 [−0.20, 0.44]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.13 [−0.15, 0.40]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.14 [−0.14, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	162	0.14 [−0.14, 0.41]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.14 [−0.17, 0.46]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.16 [−0.16, 0.48]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	85	0.17 [−0.14, 0.48]
Ruiz Pardo, 2022	75	77	0.19 [−0.13, 0.51]
Beijer, 2020	38	36	0.22 [−0.24, 0.68]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.29 [−0.29, 0.86]
De Werd, 2020	30	30	0.31 [−0.20, 0.82]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.38 [−0.20, 0.96]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	0.48 [−0.03, 0.99]
Tarantino, 2019	22	50	0.48 [−0.03, 0.99]
Aguila, 2019	41	16	0.50 [−0.08, 1.09]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.58 [−0.01, 1.16]
Tarantino, 2019	22	25	0.67 [0.08, 1.26]
Stone, 2020	19	18	1.07 [0.39, 1.76]
Random−Effects Model			0.01 [−0.16, 0.18]
Conference			
Lyngs, 2017	28	25	−0.62 [−1.18, −0.07]
Lyngs, 2017	28	25	0.20 [−0.34, 0.74]
Random−Effects Model			−0.21 [−1.02, 0.59]
Random−Effects Model			−0.03 [−0.13, 0.07]

Optional: Saving the Forest Plot of Moderators as a Separate File

Saving the forest plot of moderators as a PDF file allows for easy sharing and presentation, and allows adjustment to the plot's dimensions.

Explanation of the Code

- To save the forest plot of moderators as a PDF file, the plotting code can be enclosed within `pdf()` and `dev.off()` functions:
- The `pdf()` function starts the graphics device driver to create PDF files, and the `file` argument specifies the name of the file.
- The `width` and `height` arguments adjust the dimensions of the PDF file.
- Following the `pdf()` function, the same code used to create the forest plot of moderators is repeated to generate the plot within the PDF file. The graphical output will be directed to the specified PDF file instead of the RStudio plotting window.
- The `dev.off()` function is used to close the graphics device and finalise the plot as a saved file.

```r
### Forest Plot of Moderators --------------

# Save the forest plot as a PDF file
# Name the pdf file of the forest plot
# Adjust the width and height of the pdf file
pdf(file = "mlmforestplotwithmoderators.pdf", width = 15, height = 45)

# Same forest plot code as above
forest(
       mlmmetaresults,
       rows = c(143:79, 75:7, 3:2),
       ylim = c(-3, 147),
       ilab = cbind(n_p, n_a),
       ilab.xpos = c(-4.2, -3.6),
       slab = paste(author, year_published, sep = ", "),
       xlim = c(-7, 4),
       alim = c(-1.5, 1.5),
       steps = 11,
       efac = 0.3,
       header = FALSE,
       xlab = "Hedge's g"
)

text(
       x = -7,
       y = c(4, 76, 144),
       pos = 4,
       c("Conference", "Thesis/dissertation", "Journal article"),
       font = 2
)

res.j = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Journal article"),
       data = multilevelmeta,
       control = list(rel.tol=1e-8)
)
res.t = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Thesis/dissertation"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
res.c = rma.mv(
       yi,
       vi,
       random = ~ 1 | lab_id / ID,
       subset = (publication == "Conference"),
       data = multilevelmeta
)
```

```
## Warning: Single-level factor(s) found in 'random' argument. Corresponding
## 'sigma2' value(s) fixed to 0.
```

```r
addpoly(res.c, row = 1)
addpoly(res.t, row = 6)
addpoly(res.j, row = 78)

text(x = -6.5, y = 146, "Author(s) Year", font = 2)

text(x = -3.9, y = 146.7, "Sample Size", font = 2)

text(c(x = -4.2, x = -3.6), y = 146, c("Presence", "Absence"), font = 2)

text(x = 3.6, y = 146, "g [95% CI]", font = 2)

# Close the forest plot and finalise it as a saved file
dev.off()
```

```
## pdf
##   2
```

End of Code