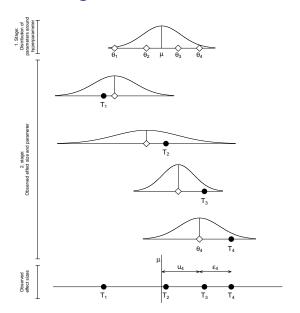
## Schematic diagram of the REM



## Random-effects model

- ➤ The random-effects model acknowledges two sources of variation:
  - 1. within-study sampling error  $(\sigma_i^2)$  and
  - 2. between-studies variability ( $\tau^2$ ) (e.g., due to varying study characteristics).

The random-effects model can be represented as

$$T_i = \overbrace{\mu + u_i}^{\theta_i} + e_i, \tag{1}$$

- where
  - $e_i$  is the differences between the true mean  $\theta_i$  for study i and the observed mean effect size  $T_i$  for study i ( $e_i = T_i \theta_i$ ) and
  - $u_i$  is the difference between the grand mean  $\mu$  and the true mean for ith study  $\theta_i$  ( $u_i = \theta_i \mu$ ).
- $ightharpoonup e_i \sim N(0, \sigma_i^2)$
- ▶  $u_i \sim N(0, \tau^2)$

## Random-effects model

- Under random-effects model we have two goals:
  - ► To estimate the mean population effect size from which the observed studies are sample from.
  - ▶ To estimate the between-studies variability  $(\tau^2)$ .
- Although in practice we compute  $\sigma_i^2$ , we treat the within-study error variance as known.
- ▶ Thus, under random-effects model the variance of  $T_i$  is equal to  $\sigma_i^2 + \tau^2$  .

```
library(metafor)
## Loading required package: Matrix
## Loading 'metafor' package (version 2.0-0). For an
overview
## and introduction to the package please type:
help(metafor).
##
## Attaching package: 'metafor'
## The following objects are masked from
'package:meta':
##
##
      baujat, forest, funnel, funnel.default, labbe,
radial,
## trimfill
```

## Example

