

# **Beyond Overall Effects: A Bayesian Approach to Finding Constraints In Meta-Analysis**

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# The Problem

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# Goal of Meta-Analysis

- Combine a bunch of similar studies to reach an omnibus conclusion

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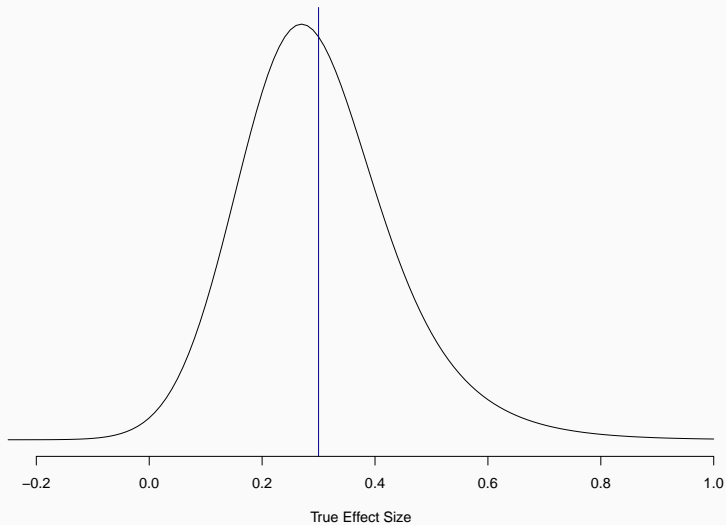
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- What covariates affect it?

# Why the Mean?



## Theoretical Distribution of Effect Sizes?

- Reflects our choices of paradigms, settings



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- Previous Results

- Stroop: Incongruent slower than Congruent

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- Violent Video Games: More aggression

- Stroop: Incongruent slower than Congruent
- Violent Video Games: More aggression
- Memory: Better for more salient information

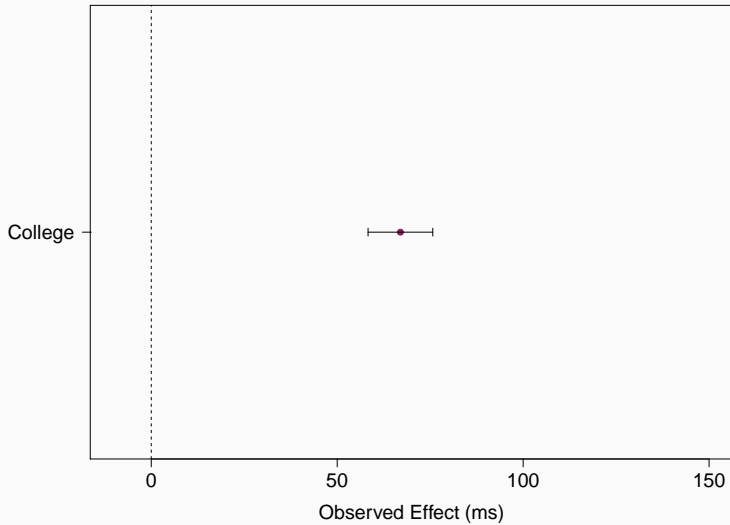
## New Meta-Analytic Question

Does Every Study In A Collection Plausibly Show an Effect in the Same Direction?

**Does Every Study Show an Effect in  
the Same Direction?**

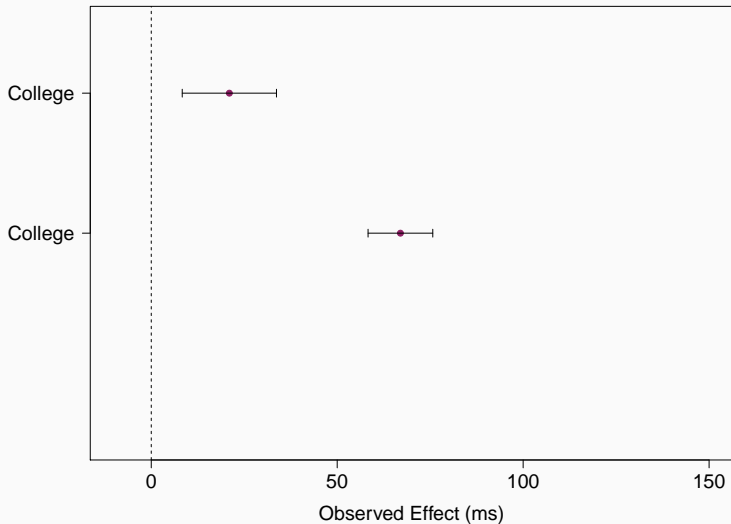
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# The Case of Stroop Effects

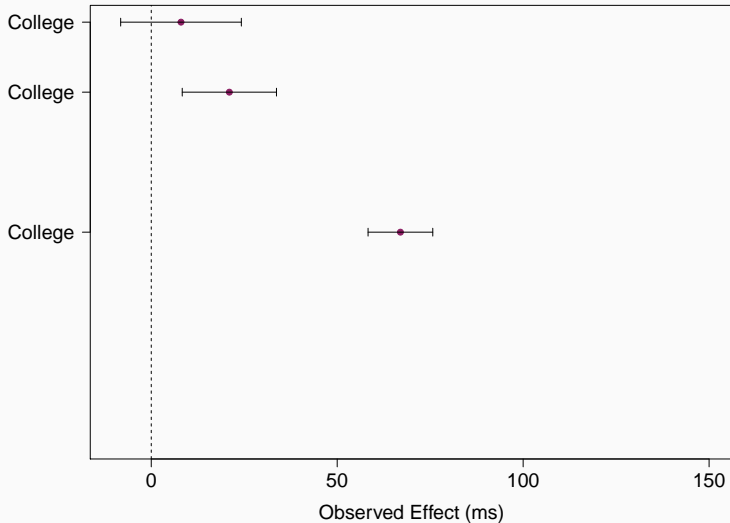




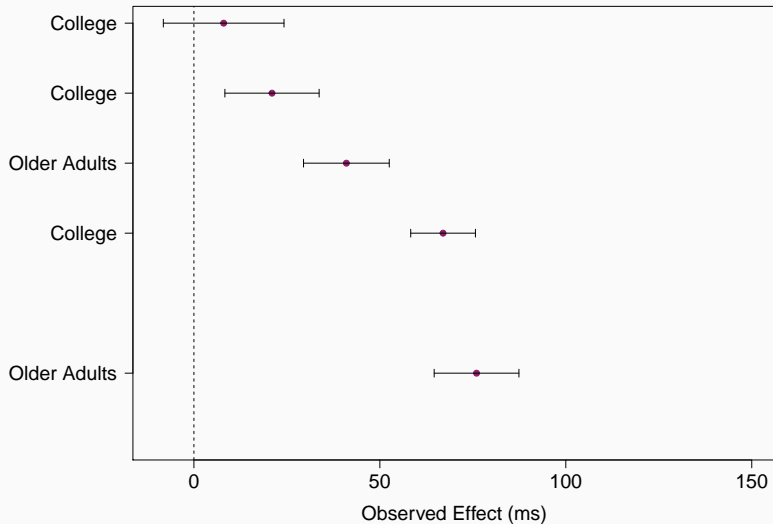
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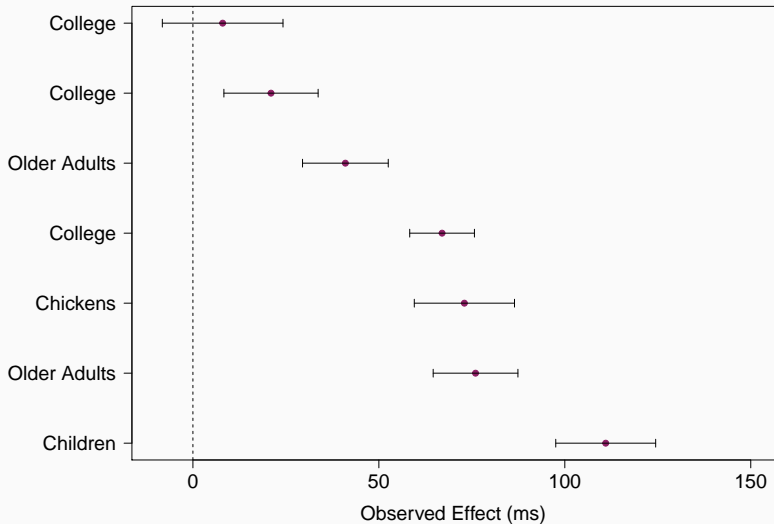
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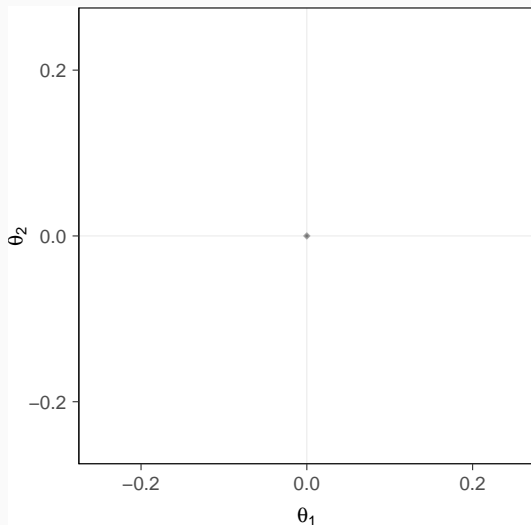
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# Models on Random Effects

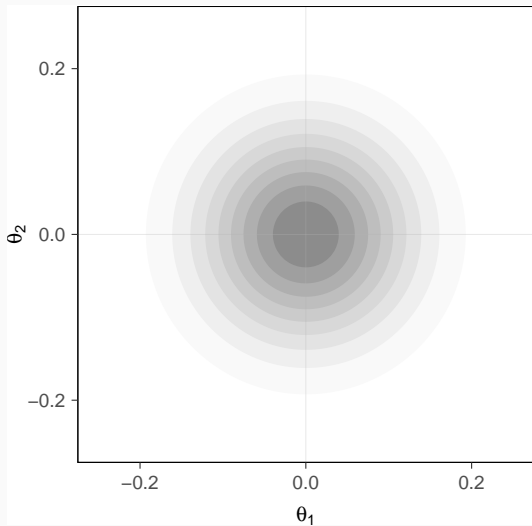
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# Models on the Collection of Random Effects



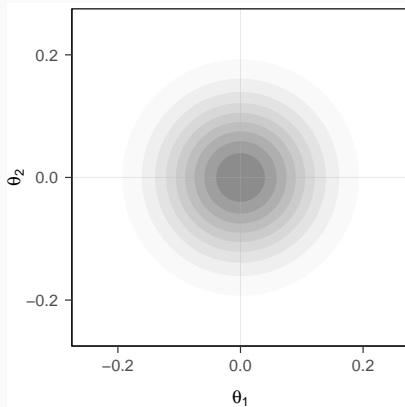
Haaf (2018); Rouder, Haaf, Stober, & Hilgard (submitted)

# The Unconstrained Model

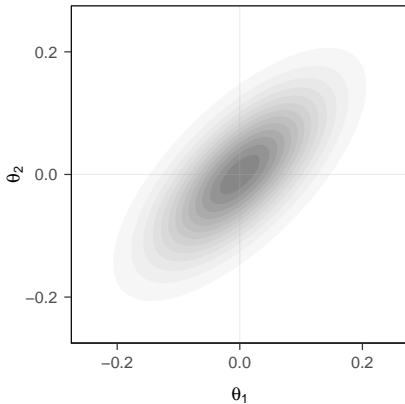


# The Unconstrained Model

Conditional

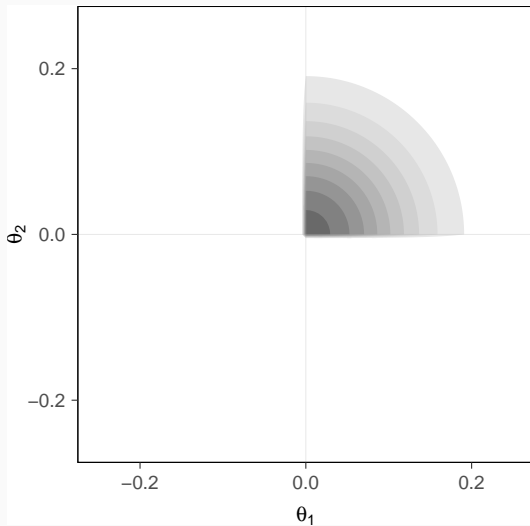


Marginal

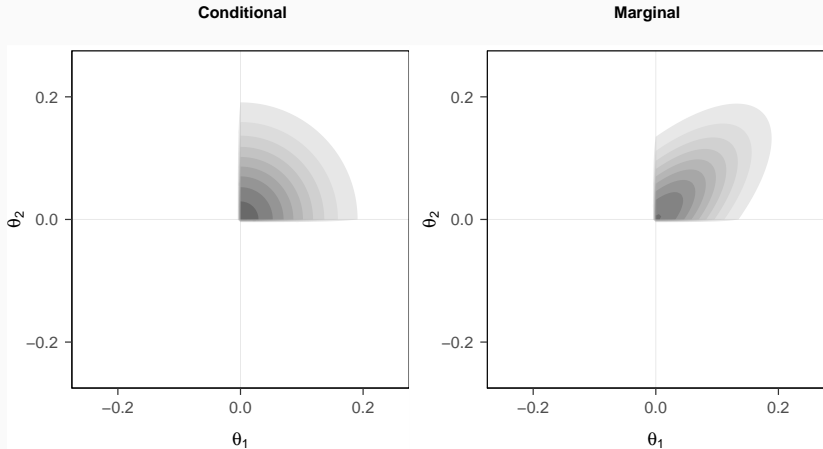




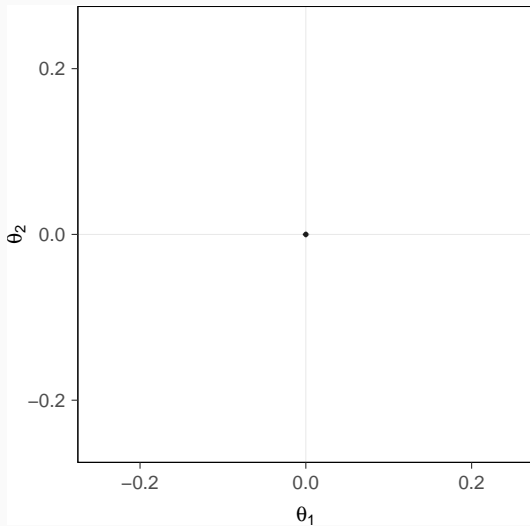
# The Positive-Effects Model



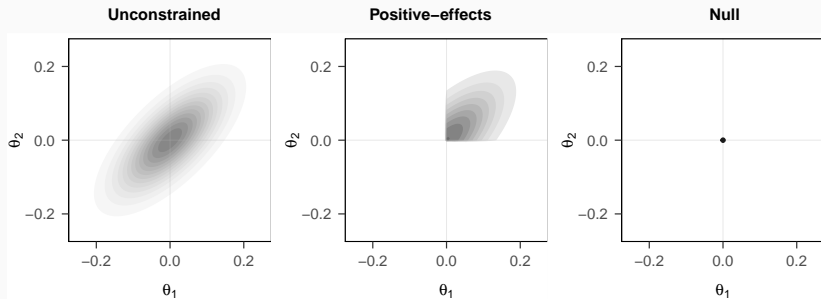
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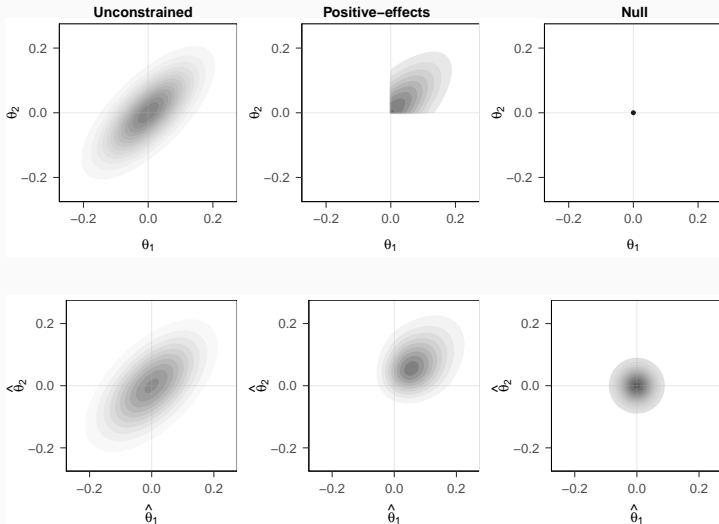
# The Null Model



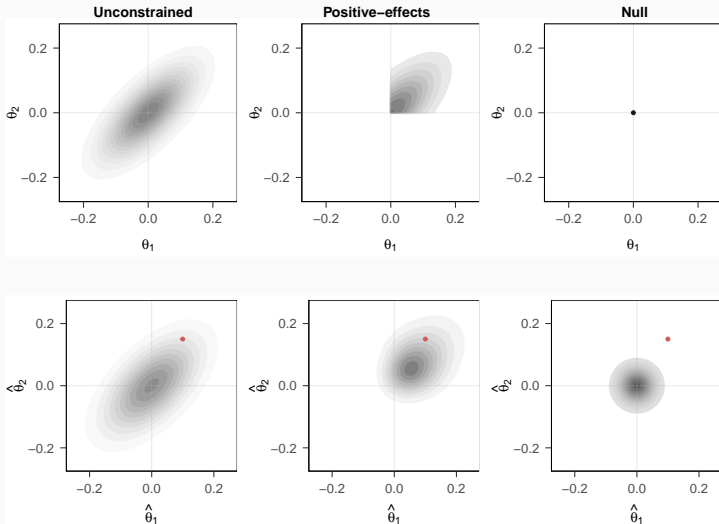
# From Models. . .



# From Models... to Predictions



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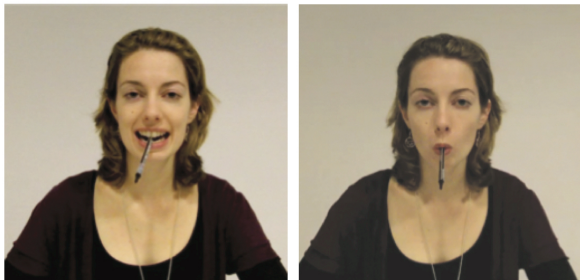


# Application I

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# Facial Feedback Hypothesis

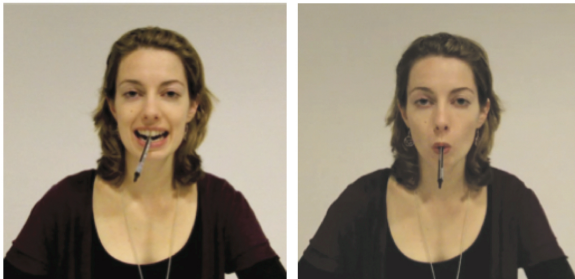
- Strack, Martin, & Stepper (1988): Cartoons are funnier after certain facial muscles are activated



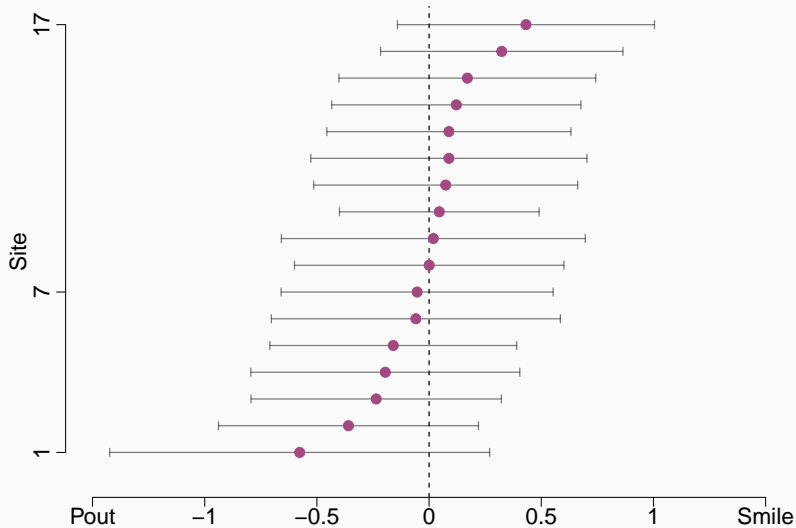


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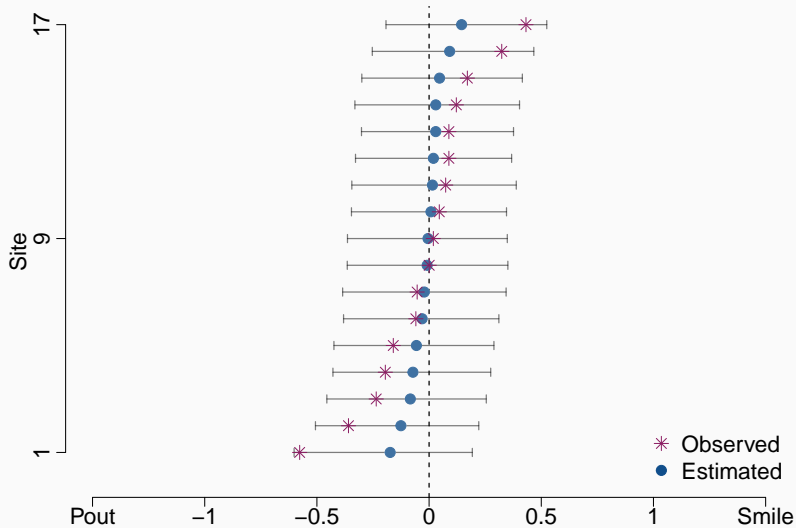
- Strack, Martin, & Stepper (1988): Cartoons are funnier after certain facial muscles are activated
- Wagenmakers et al. (2016) performed a registered replication



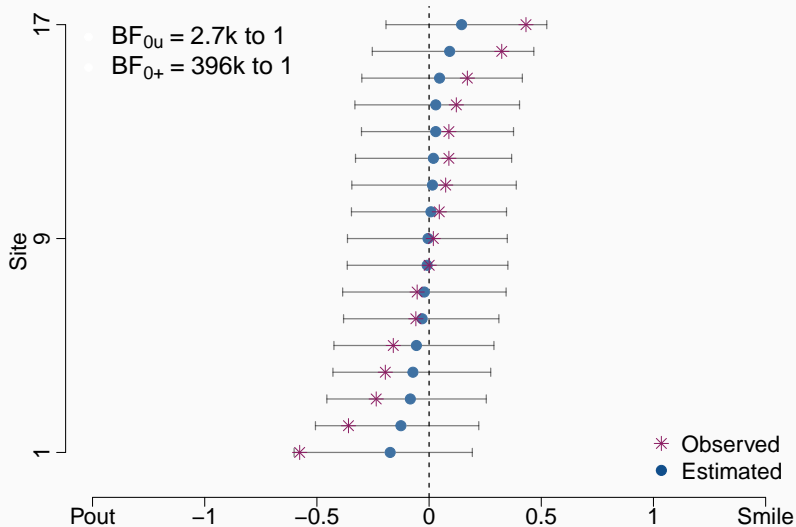
# Observed Effects



# Estimated Effects



# Model Comparison



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- There is evidence against the facial feedback effect

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- There is evidence that *none of the studies* shows an effect

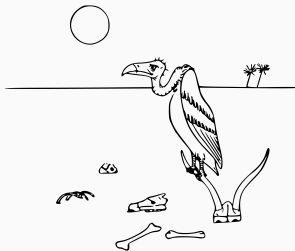
## Application II

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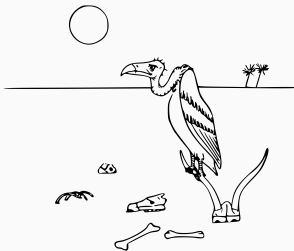
# Survival Processing Advantage in Memory

- Participants imagine they are stranded in a grasslands



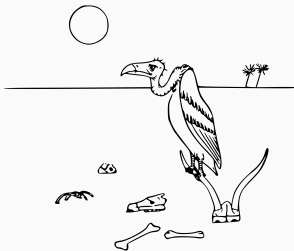
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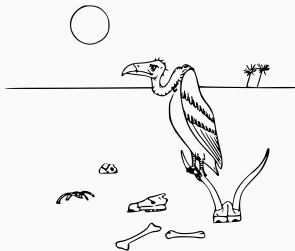
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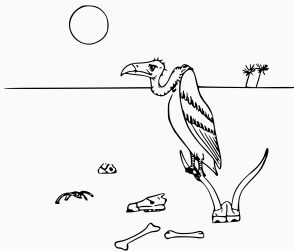
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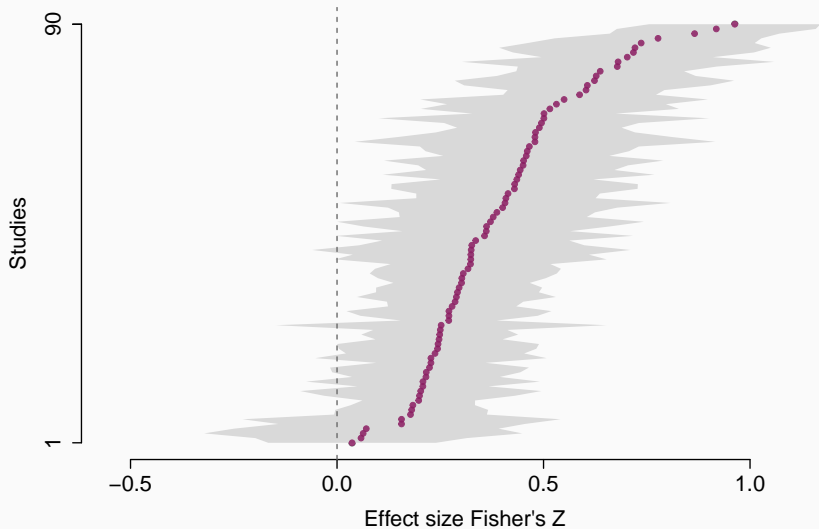


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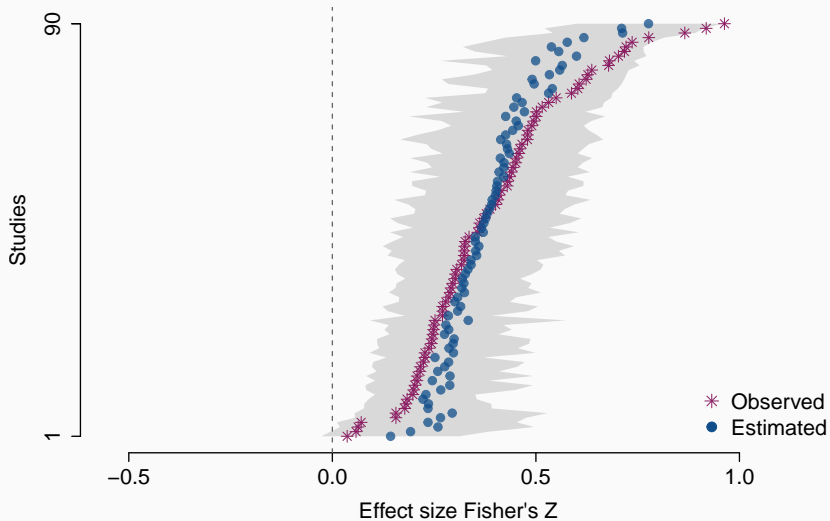
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- Scofield, Buchanan, & Kostic (2018): Meta-analysis



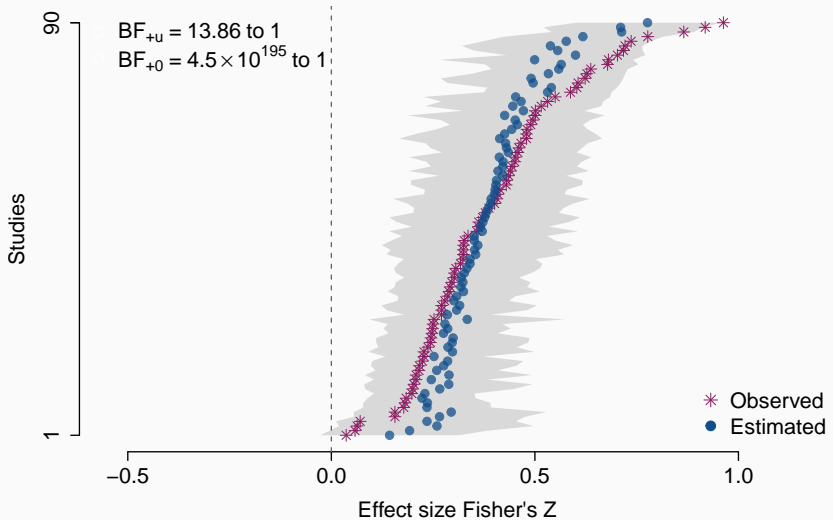
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- There is evidence for the survival processing advantage
- There is evidence that *all of the studies* show an effect in the expected direction

## Conclusion

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- We may ask: Does every study show an effect in the usual direction?
- Positive-effects model highlights extremely robust findings
- May be related to replicability
- But there is no magic here

# Thank you!

Haaf, J. M. (2018). *A hierarchical Bayesian analysis of multiple order constraints in behavioral science* (PhD thesis). University of Missouri.

Rouder, J. N., Haaf, J. M., Stober, C., & Hilgard, J. (submitted). *Beyond overall effects: A Bayesian approach to finding constraints across a collection of studies in meta-analysis*. Retrieved from <https://psyarxiv.com/zubr3/>

Scofield, J. E., Buchanan, E. M., & Kostic, B. (2018). A meta-analysis of the survival-processing advantage in memory. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 25(3), 997–1012.

Strack, F., Martin, L. L., & Stepper, S. (1988). Inhibiting and facilitating conditions of the human smile: A nonobtrusive test of the facial feedback hypothesis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 54(5), 768–777.

Wagenmakers, E.-J., Beek, T., Dijkhoff, L., Gronau, Q. F., Acosta, A., Adams Jr, R., ... others. (2016). Registered replication report: Strack, Martin, & Stepper (1988). *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 11(6), 917–928.