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**Introduction**

Few currently available methods to examine and adjust for selective outcome reporting bias account for effect size dependency, yet dependent effect sizes are a very common feature of social science meta-analyses. Failing to address dependency can inflate Type I error rates and produce inappropriately narrow confidence intervals. We evaluated a potential solution, clustered bootstrapping, which is a general-purpose technique for quantifying uncertainty in clustered data structures. Clustered bootstrapping can potentially be combined with many existing analytic models. Here, we focused on a simple form of selection model proposed by Vevea and Hedges (1995), in which the probability that an effect size estimate is reported varies based on thresholds of statistical significance.

**Objective**

We aimed to evaluate the performance of a three parameter Vevea-Hedges selection model combined with clustered bootstrapping, as a technique for detecting and adjusting for selective reporting bias in meta-analysis of dependent effect sizes.

**Methods**

We conducted a simulation study to examine the performance of cluster bootstrapping a Vevea-Hedges type selection model across a range of data-generating conditions.

**Results**

The results showed that bias and RMSE were minimal when there is no between-study heterogeneity but were degraded somewhat under conditions with high between-study heterogeneity or high levels of selection. Across all conditions, confidence interval coverage was tolerable.

**Conclusions**

Considering the lack of currently available tools for investigating selective reporting with dependent effects, our results suggest that cluster bootstrapping may be a useful technique for the applied meta-analyst's toolbox. In ongoing work, we are expanding our simulations to cover a broader range of conditions, to examine other techniques for handling dependence such as robust variance estimation and fractionally weighted bootstrapping, and to compare the proposed approach with other selective reporting methods such as PET/PEESE.