# Results

## Meta-Analysis

Random-Effects Model (k = 71)

| | Estimate | se | Z | p | CI Lower Bound | CI Upper Bound |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Intercept | 0.277 | 0.038 | 7.278 | <.001 | 0.203 | 0.352 |
| | . | . | . | . | . | . |

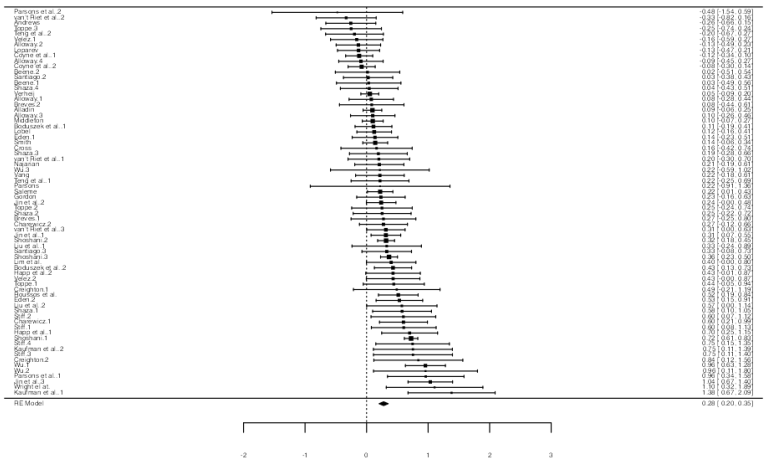
*Note.* Tau² Estimator: Restricted Maximum-Likelihood

**[3]**

Heterogeneity Statistics

| Tau | Tau² | I² | H² | R² | df | Q | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0.240 | 0.0578 (SE= 0.0166 ) | 69.34% | 3.261 | . | 70.000 | 243.608 | <.001 |

### Forest Plot



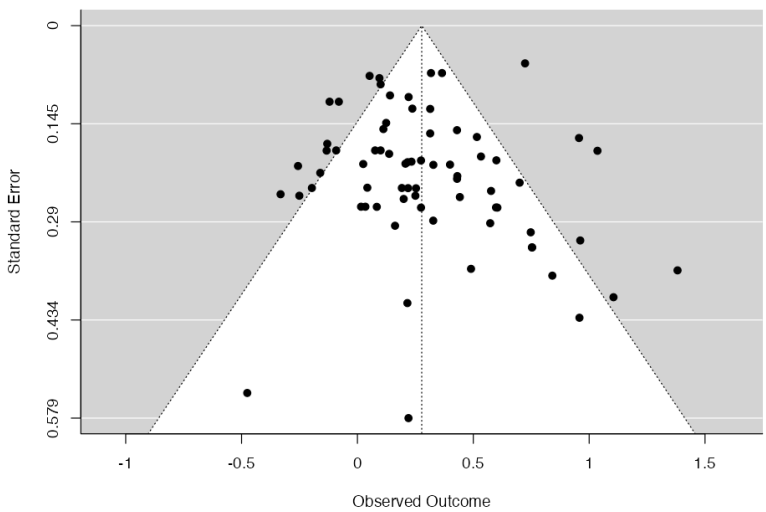
**[3]**

Publication Bias Assessment

| Test Name | value | p |
|---|---|---|
| Fail-Safe N | 4357.000 | <.001 |
| Kendalls Tau | 0.236 | 0.004 |
| Egger's Regression | 1.884 | 0.060 |

*Note.* Fail-safe N Calculation Using the Rosenthal Approach

### Funnel Plot




**[3]**

Two One-Sided Tests Equivalence Testing

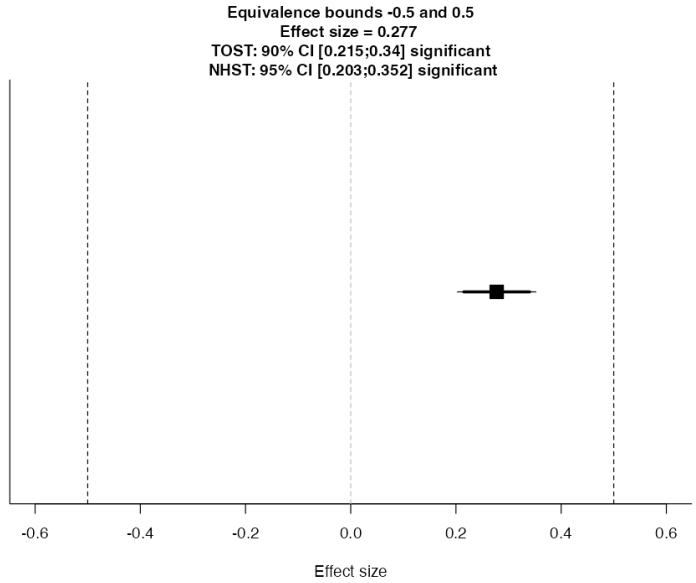
| Z-Value Lower Bound | P-Value Lower Bound | Z-Value Upper Bound | P-Value Upper Bound | LL_CI_TOST | UL_CI_TOST | LL_CI_ZTEST | UL_CI_ZTEST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20.393 | <.001 | -5.837 | 0.000 | 0.215 | 0.340 | 0.203 | 0.352 |

**[4]**

## Two One-Sided Tests Equivalence Testing: Text Summary

```
The equivalence test was significant, Z = -5.837, p = 0.00000000266, given equivalence bounds of -0.500 and 0.500 and an alpha of 0.05.
The null hypothesis test was significant, Z = 7.278, p = 0.000000000000338, given an alpha of 0.05.
Based on the equivalence test and the null-hypothesis test combined, we can conclude that the observed effect is statistically different from zero
```

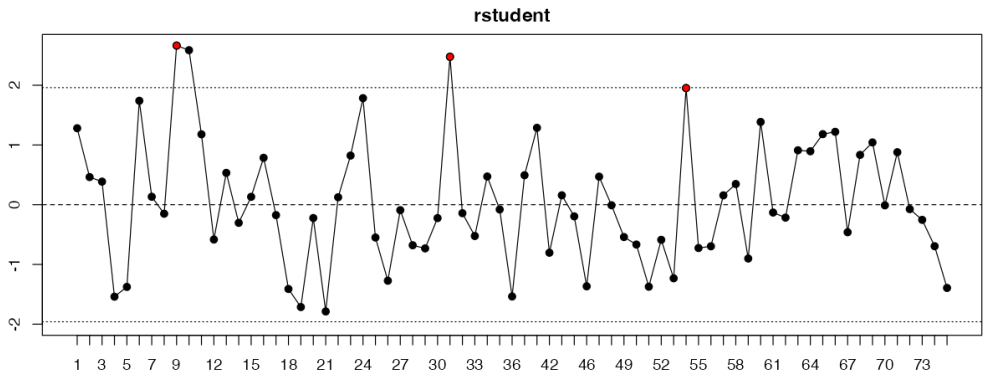
## Equivalence Test Plot



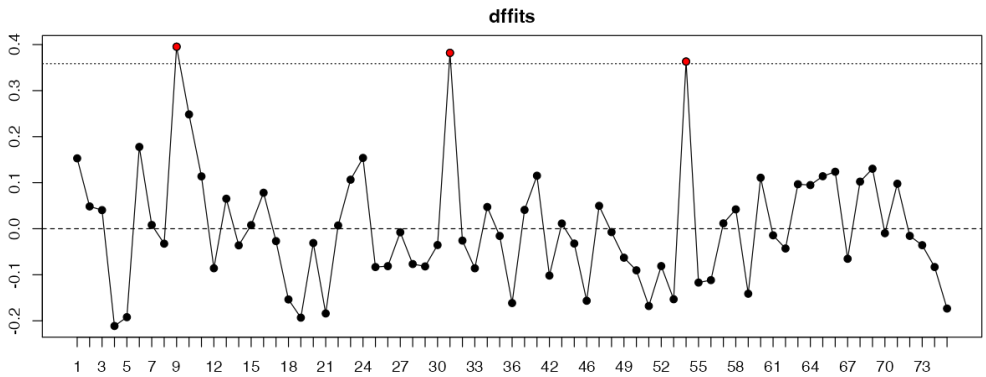

**[4]**

## Outlier and Influential Case Diagnostics

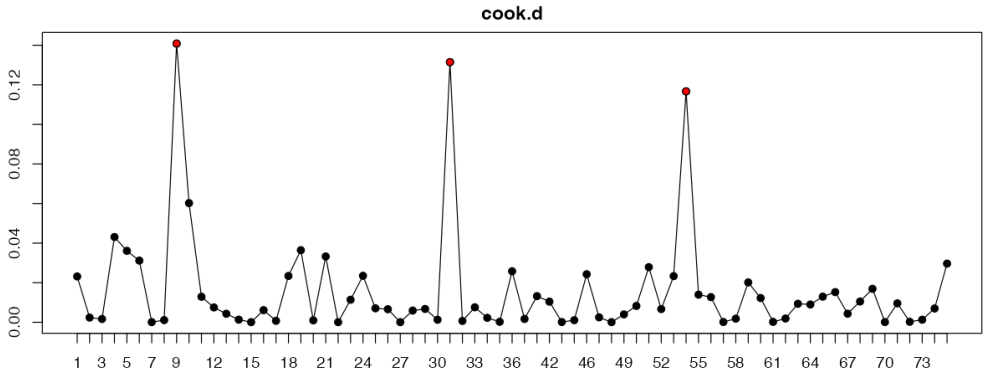
**Externally Standardized Residual**



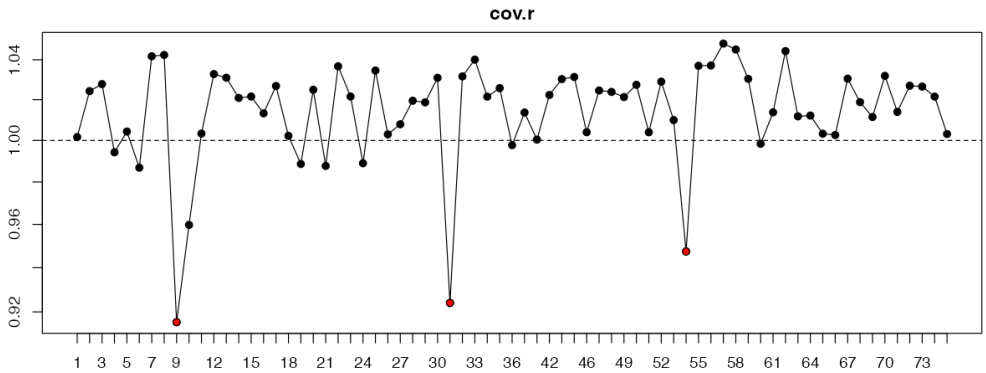

**DFFITS Values**



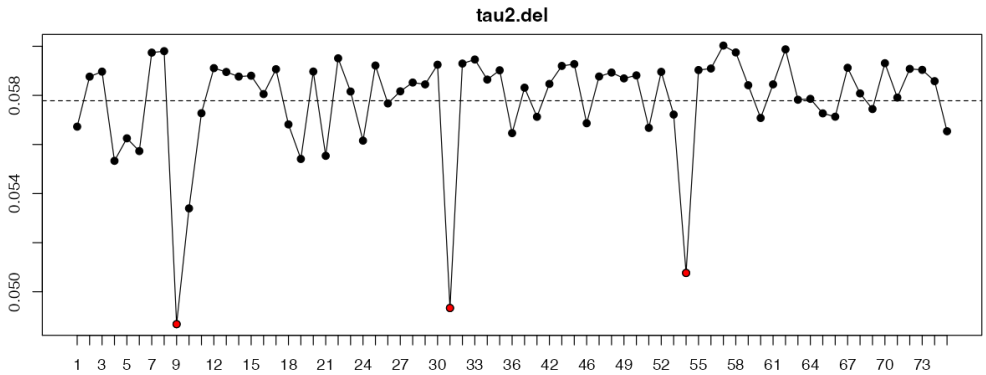

**Cook's Distances**



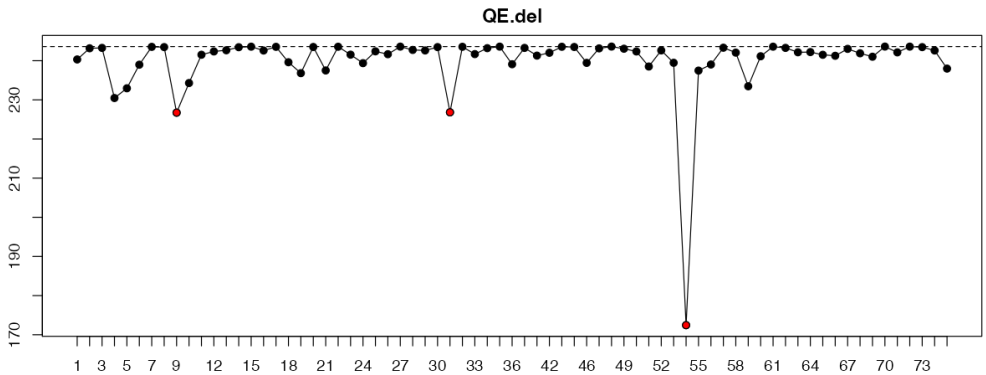

**Covariance Ratios**



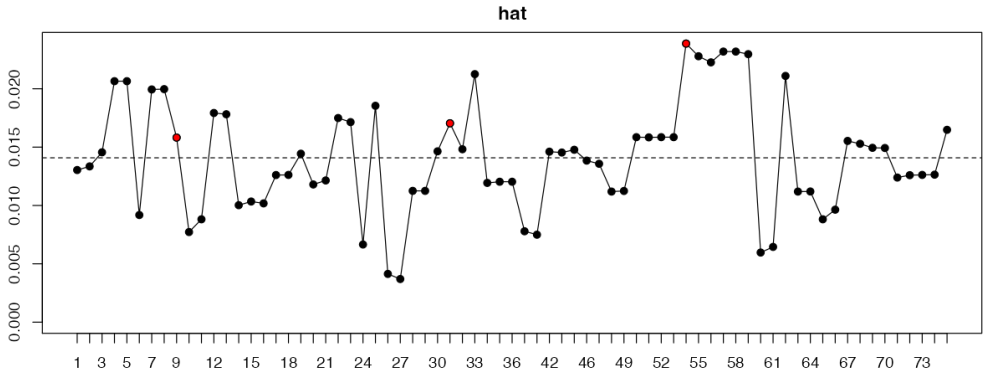

**Leave-one-out Tau Estimates**



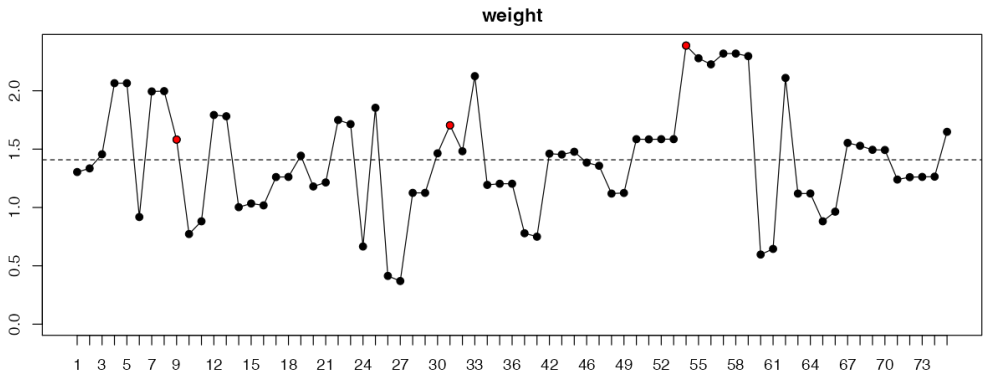

**Leave-one-out (residual) Heterogeneity Test Statistics**



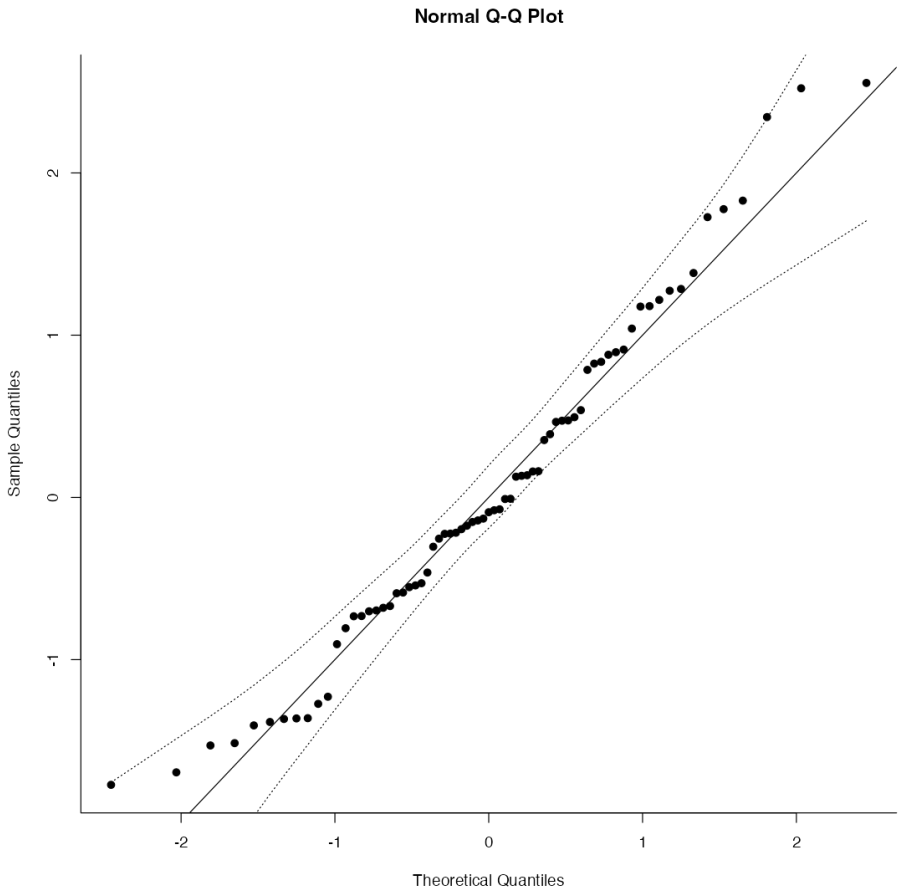

**Hat Values**




**Weights**




**Q-Q Plot**




## References

**[1]** The jamovi project (2022). *jamovi*. (Version 2.3) [Computer Software]. Retrieved from https://www.jamovi.org.

**[2]** R Core Team (2021). *R: A Language and environment for statistical computing*. (Version 4.1) [Computer software]. Retrieved from https://cran.r-project.org. (R packages retrieved from MRAN snapshot 2022-01-01).

**[3]** Viechtbauer, W. (2010). Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. *Journal of Statistical Software*. *link*, *36*, 1-48.

**[4]** Lakens, D. (2017). Equivalence tests: A practical primer for t-tests, correlations, and meta-analyses. *Social Psychological and Personality Science*. *link*, *1*, 1-8.