Which of the following is not one of the reasons why R^2 is not used with multilevel modeling

•Slopes of fixed effects in multilevel modeling do not have the same type os interpretation as in single level OLS regression.

•About how MLS is estimated and the complexity that there is variance across the different levels.

When comparing two models with very different sample sizes, the result of the likelihood ration may be misleading.

•True

•If you are comparing models on different subsamples, these models do not have significant interpretations.

•As you add different predictors, then you want to make sure you consider

All statistical packages use the same formula for calculating BIC

•False

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What significant ICC indicate about the need for MLM?

\* You would need MLM because there is important information regarding the group they are apart of (has some impact on the data)

•On average the dv is what compared to others.

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Which of the following is aa common use of the likelihood ration test?

1. The comparison of the dull model to a nested model with one variable removed outcome's determine the importance of the specific variable in the model.

2. Could use an LRT, but not common

•Saturated model – something with all the predctors in it. If you have 7 Ivs to collect, then yu run the model that included all 7 and then you would call the big one the saturated model (want to see, are all the predictors truly needed?)

Model chi-square penalizes for lack of model parsimony

•False

•Another term for model Devience (-2LL) all the model criteria take the account for the penalty term and that’s what being applied to the model squared.

Within-group PRV us used to determine whether effects should be added at level \_1\_\_ . In constrast, between group PRV is used to determine whether effects should be added at level\_\_2\_\_.

In a random intercept model, the estimates and their standard errors for the outcomes variables at level 1 \_\_\_?

•For the random intercept model – there is no adjustment for the slope.

•Random intercept is the adjustment of what \_\_\_? >> the DV – adjusting to see on the average for the DV, take into account.

•

It is not possible to partition the variance and compute PRV measures for exchangeable or unstructured models because of which of the following.

•Random effects are correlated

•Estimating total variance gets muddy

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The residual variance component may be influenced by effects at which level

•Both level 1 and 2 (higher group effects that impact the individual scores as well)

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