

**Interpretation of the Bayes Factor in Terms of Evidence
(cf. Raftery, 1995, Table 6)**

Bayes Factor BF_{01}	$\Pr(H_0 D)$	Evidence
1–3	.50–.75	weak
3–20	.75–.95	positive
20–150	.95–.99	strong
>150	>.99	very strong

```
> anova (model.interceptonly, model.null)
Data: RO
Models:
model.null: DV ~ (1 | Subject) + (1 | Item)
model.interceptonly: DV ~ Condition + (1 | Subject) + (1 | Item)
      Df      AIC      BIC  logLik deviance  Chisq Chi Df Pr(>Chisq)
model.null      3 601.97 614.91 -297.98   595.97
model.interceptonly 5 605.70 627.28 -297.85   595.70 0.2617      2    0.8773
```

$$BF = \exp ((BIC2 - BIC1)/2)$$

$$BF = \exp ((627.28-614.91)/2)$$

$$BF = 485$$

A BF of 485 is “Very Strong” evidence in support of the null hypothesis.

Writing up LMM Results

- The analyses were carried out using the *lme4* package (Bates, Maechler, Bolker, & Walker, 2017) to fit the linear mixed models for the reading time measure in R (R Development Core Team, 2017). The *glmer* function in the *lme4* package with Laplace approximation was used for the Re-reading measure. Below we report regression coefficients (b), standard errors, and *t*-values (for duration measures). Restricted maximum likelihood estimation was used for the reporting of linear mixed model parameters.
- Then you'll report the descriptive statistics and the parameter estimates...