# Martin & McElree (2011)

## Fit quality

* Adj-R-squared – an evaluation of the consistency of the parameter patterns across the individual participant fits

## Difference

* Averaged d-primes for each participant in each condition from 3.5 to 5.25 s post-initial response cue in order to derive an empirical estimate of asymptotic accuracy
* Used repeated measures ANOVA on these values
* Reported 95% confidence intervals
* Reported *F*-values, denominator degrees of freedom, *p*-values, and *t*-values

# Martin & McElree (2018)

* Same as Martin & McElree (2011)

# Kush, Johns & Van Dyke (2018)

## Fit quality

* Adj-R-squared – AIC – consistency of model fit across participants

## Difference

* Assessed potential differences in asymptotic accuracy based on the averages of d-primes for each participant’s last four behavioral responses per condition
* Reported 95% confidence intervals
* Reported *F*-values, denominator degrees of freedom, *p*-values, and *t*-values

# Johns, Matsuki & Van Dyke (2015)

## Fit quality

* Adj-R-squared – an evaluation of the consistency of the parameter estimates across participants

## Difference

* Used linear mixed-effect regression to assess the observed empirical data and the fitted parameter estimates for each of the candidate models
* Mixed effects models included fixed effects of Construction and random intercepts for participants
* Reported *F*-values, denominator degrees of freedom, *p*-values, and *t*-values