

Package ‘multilevelTools’

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Title Multilevel and Mixed Effects Model Diagnostics and Effect Sizes

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Description Effect sizes, diagnostics and performance metrics for multilevel and mixed effects models. Includes marginal and conditional 'R2' estimates for linear mixed effects models based on Johnson (2014) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12225>.

License GPL (>= 3)

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acfByID

Estimate the autocorrelation by unit (ID)

Description

This function estimates the autocorrelation over time in a time series by a higher level unit, given by ID.

Usage

```
acfByID(
  xvar,
  timevar,
  idvar,
  data,
  lag.max = 10L,
  na.function = c("na.approx", "na.spline", "na.locf"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

xvar	A character string giving the variable name of the variable to calculate autocorrelations on.
timevar	A character string giving the variable name of the time variable.

<code>idvar</code>	A character string giving the variable name of the ID variable. Can be missing if only one time series provided, in which case one will be created.
<code>data</code>	A <code>data.table</code> containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument. If a <code>data.frame</code> , it will silently coerce to a <code>data.table</code> . If not a <code>data.table</code> or <code>data.frame</code> , it will attempt to coerce, with a message.
<code>lag.max</code>	An integer of the maximum lag to estimate. Must be equal to or greater than the number of observations for all IDs in the dataset.
<code>na.function</code>	A character string giving the name of the function to use to address any missing data. Functions come from the zoo package, and must be one of: “na.approx”, “na.spline”, “na.locf”.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>zoo</code> .

Value

A `data.table` of the estimated autocorrelations by ID and lag

Examples

```
## example 1
dat <- data.table::data.table(
  x = sin(1:30),
  time = 1:30,
  id = 1)
acfByID("x", "time", "id", data = dat)

## example 2
dat2 <- data.table::data.table(
  x = c(sin(1:30), sin((1:30)/10)),
  time = c(1:30, 1:30),
  id = rep(1:2, each = 30))
dat2$x[4] <- NA

res <- acfByID("x", "time", "id", data = dat2, na.function = "na.approx")

ggplot2::ggplot(res, ggplot2::aes(factor(Lag), AutoCorrelation)) +
  ggplot2::geom_boxplot()

## clean up
rm(dat, dat2, res)
```

APASTyler.modelTest.merMod

Format results from a linear mixed model

Description

Format results from a linear mixed model

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'modelTest.merMod'
APAStyler(
  object,
  format = list(FixedEffects = c("%s%s [%s, %s]"), RandomEffects = c("%s",
    "%s [%s, %s]"), EffectSizes = c("%s/%s, %s")),
  digits = 2,
  pcontrol = list(digits = 3, stars = TRUE, includeP = FALSE, includeSign = FALSE,
    dropLeadingZero = TRUE),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	A list of one (or more) models estimated from <code>lmer</code>
<code>format</code>	A list giving the formatting style to be used for the fixed effects, random effects, and effect sizes. For the random effects, must be two options, one for when the random effects do not have confidence intervals and one when the random effects do have confidence intervals.
<code>digits</code>	A numeric value indicating the number of digits to print. This is still in early implementation stages and currently does not change all parts of the output (which default to 2 decimals per APA style).
<code>pcontrol</code>	A list controlling how p values are formatted.
<code>...</code>	Additional arguments passed to <code>confint</code> . Notably <code>nsim</code> and <code>boot.type</code> if the bootstrap method is used.

Value

a data table of character data

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
data(sleepstudy, package = "lme4")

m1 <- lme4::lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1 + Days | Subject),
  data = sleepstudy)
m2 <- lme4::lmer(Reaction ~ Days + I(Days^2) + (1 + Days | Subject),
  data = sleepstudy)

testm1 <- modelTest(m1)
testm2 <- modelTest(m2)

APAStyler(testm1)
APAStyler(list(Linear = testm1, Quadratic = testm2))
APAStyler(testm1,
  format = list(
    FixedEffects = "%s, %s (%s, %s)",
```

```

    RandomEffects = c("%s", "%s (%s, %s)"),
    EffectSizes = "%s, %s; %s"),
  pcontrol = list(digits = 3, stars = FALSE,
                  includeP = TRUE, includeSign = TRUE,
                  dropLeadingZero = TRUE))

testm1 <- modelTest(m1, method = "profile")
testm2 <- modelTest(m2, method = "profile")

APAStyler(testm1)
APAStyler(list(Linear = testm1, Quadratic = testm2))
APAStyler(testm1,
  format = list(
    FixedEffects = "%s, %s (%s, %s)",
    RandomEffects = c("%s", "%s (%s, %s)"),
    EffectSizes = "%s, %s; %s"),
  pcontrol = list(digits = 3, stars = FALSE,
                  includeP = TRUE, includeSign = TRUE,
                  dropLeadingZero = TRUE))

rm(m1, m2, testm1, testm2)

```

 iccMixed

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) from Mixed Models

Description

This function estimates the ICC from mixed effects models estimated using **lme4**.

Usage

```
iccMixed(dv, id, data, family = c("gaussian", "binomial"))
```

Arguments

dv	A character string giving the variable name of the dependent variable.
id	A character vector of length one or more giving the ID variable(s). Can be more than one.
data	A data.table containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument. If a data.frame, it will silently coerce to a data.table. If not a data.table or data.frame, it will attempt to coerce, with a message.
family	A character vector giving the family to use for the model. Currently only supports "gaussian" or "binomial".

Value

A data table of the ICCs

References

For details, see Campbell, M. K., Mollison, J., and Grimshaw, J. M. (2001) <doi:10.1002/1097-0258(20010215)20:3 "Cluster trials in implementation research: estimation of intracluster correlation coefficients and sample size."

Examples

```
iccMixed("mpg", "cyl", mtcars)
iccMixed("mpg", "cyl", data.table::as.data.table(mtcars))
iccMixed("mpg", "cyl", data.table::as.data.table(mtcars), family = "gaussian")
iccMixed("mpg", c("cyl", "am"), data.table::as.data.table(mtcars))
iccMixed("am", "cyl", data.table::as.data.table(mtcars), family = "binomial")
```

meanDecompose

Mean decomposition of a variable by group(s)

Description

This function decomposes a variable in a long data set by grouping factors, such as by ID. If multiple grouping factors are listed, the decomposition is in order from left to right. Residuals from the lowest level are returned.

Usage

```
meanDecompose(formula, data)
```

Arguments

formula	A formula of the variables to be used in the analysis. Should have the form: variable ~ groupingfactors.
data	A data table or data frame containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument.

Value

A list of data tables with the means or residuals

Examples

```
meanDecompose(mpg ~ vs, data = mtcars)
meanDecompose(mpg ~ vs + cyl, data = mtcars)

## Example plotting the results
tmp <- meanDecompose(Sepal.Length ~ Species, data = iris)
do.call(cowplot::plot_grid, c(lapply(names(tmp), function(x) {
  plot(JWileymisc::testDistribution(tmp[[x]]$X), plot = FALSE, varlab = x)$Density
}), ncol = 1))

rm(tmp)
```

meanDeviations	<i>Function to calculate the mean and deviations from mean</i>
----------------	--

Description

Tiny helper function to calculate the mean and deviations from the mean, both returned as a list. Works nicely with `data.table` to calculate a between and within variable.

Usage

```
meanDeviations(x, na.rm = TRUE)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A vector, appropriate for the mean function.
<code>na.rm</code>	A logical, whether to remove missing or not. Defaults to TRUE.

Value

A list of the mean (first element) and deviations from the mean (second element).

Examples

```
## simple example showing what it does
meanDeviations(1:10)

## example use case, applied to a data.table
library(data.table)
d <- as.data.table(iris)
d[, c("BSepal.Length", "WSepal.Length") := meanDeviations(Sepal.Length),
  by = Species]
str(d)

rm(d)
```

modelCompare.merMod *Compare two lmer models*

Description

This function provides fit statistics and effect sizes for model comparisons. The models must be nested.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'merMod'  
modelCompare(model1, model2, ...)
```

Arguments

model1	A model estimated by lmer.
model2	A model estimated by lmer.
...	Additional arguments, not currently used but included to match generic.

Value

a data table with the fit indices for each model and comparing models to each other.

References

For estimating the marginal and conditional R-squared values, see: Nakagawa, S. and Schielzeth, H. (2013). A general and simple method for obtaining R² from generalized linear mixed-effects models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 4(2), 133-142. as well as: Johnson, P. C. (2014). Extension of Nakagawa & Schielzeth's R²GLMM to random slopes models. *Methods in Ecology and Evolution*, 5(9), 944-946.

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)  
data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")  
m1 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID),  
  data = aces_daily)  
m2 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 | UserID),  
  data = aces_daily)  
m3 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + Female + (1 | UserID),  
  data = aces_daily)  
  
modelCompare(m1, m2)  
modelCompare(m2, m3)  
  
rm(m1, m2, m3)
```

modelDiagnostics.lme *modelDiagnostics method for lme objects*

Description

This function creates a number of diagnostics for lme models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lme'
modelDiagnostics(
  object,
  ev.perc = 0.001,
  robust = FALSE,
  distr = "normal",
  standardized = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	A fitted model object of class lme.
ev.perc	A real number between 0 and 1 indicating the proportion of the theoretical distribution beyond which values are considered extreme values (possible outliers). Defaults to .001.
robust	Whether to use robust mean and standard deviation estimates for normal distribution
distr	A character string given the assumed distribution. Passed on to testDistribution . Defaults to "normal".
standardized	A logical whether to use standardized pearson residuals. Defaults to TRUE generally where possible but may depend on method.
...	Additional arguments, not currently used.

Value

A logical (`is.modelDiagnostics`) or a `modelDiagnostics` object (list) for `as.modelDiagnostics` and `modelDiagnostics`.

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- nlme::lme(extra ~ group, data = sleep,
  random = ~ 1 | ID, na.action = "na.omit")
```

```

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues

plot(md)

data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m <- nlme::lme(PosAff ~ STRESS, data = aces_daily,
  random = ~ 1 + STRESS | UserID, na.action = "na.omit")
md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .001)
md$extremeValues
plot(md)

m <- nlme::lme(extra ~ 1, data = sleep, random = ~ 1 | ID/group,
  na.action = "na.omit")

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues
plot(md)
rm(m, md, sleep)

```

```
modelDiagnostics.merMod
```

modelDiagnostics method for merMod objects

Description

This function creates a number of diagnostics for merMod models.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
modelDiagnostics(
  object,
  ev.perc = 0.001,
  robust = FALSE,
  distr = "normal",
  standardized = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	A fitted model object, either of class merMod from the lme4 package or merModLmerTest from the lmerTest package.
ev.perc	A real number between 0 and 1 indicating the proportion of the theoretical distribution beyond which values are considered extreme values (possible outliers). Defaults to .001.

robust	Whether to use robust mean and standard deviation estimates for normal distribution
distr	A character string given the assumed distribution. Passed on to <code>testDistribution</code> . Defaults to “normal”.
standardized	A logical whether to use standardized residuals. Defaults to TRUE generally where possible but may depend on method.
...	Additional arguments, not currently used.

Value

A logical (`is.modelDiagnostics`) or a `modelDiagnostics` object (list) for `as.modelDiagnostics` and `modelDiagnostics`.

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- lme4::lmer(extra ~ group + (1 | ID), data = sleep)

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues
class(md)

plot(md)

data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID), data = aces_daily)
md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)

# gm1 <- lme4::glmer(cbind(incidence, size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
#   data = lme4::cbpp, family = binomial)
# modelDiagnostics(gm1) ## should be an error

rm(m, md, sleep)
```

modelPerformance.merMod

modelPerformance method for merMod objects

Description

For pseudo R² by cluster, the squared correlation between observed and predicted values for each cluster unit is returned. For the overall model, the marginal and conditional R² are calculated as described in the references.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'merMod'
modelPerformance(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      A model from lmer.
...         Additional arguments, not currently used.
```

Value

a named vector with the marginal and conditional R2 values, if CLUSTER = FALSE, otherwise, a data table with the pseudo R2 for each cluster unit. A list with a data.table with the following elements:

Model A character string indicating the model type, here merMod

Estimator A character string indicating whether the model was estimated with REML or ML

N_Obs The number of observations

N_Groups A character string indicating the number of unique units in each grouping/clustering variable.

AIC Akaike Information Criterion

BIC Bayesian Information Criterion

LL log likelihood

LLDF log likelihood degrees of freedom

Sigma Residual standard deviation

MarginalR2 in sample variance explained by the fixed effects

ConditionalR2 in sample variance explained by the fixed and random effects

MarginalF2 Cohen's F2 effect size $R^2 / (1 - R^2)$ based off the Marginal R2

ConditionalF2 Cohen's F2 effect size $R^2 / (1 - R^2)$ based off the Conditional R2

References

For estimating the marginal and conditional R-squared values, see: Nakagawa, S. and Schielzeth, H. (2013) <doi:10.1111/j.2041-210x.2012.00261.x> "A general and simple method for obtaining R2 from generalized linear mixed-effects models" and also: Johnson, P. C. (2014) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12225> "Extension of Nakagawa & Schielzeth's R2GLMM to random slopes models"

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m1 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ 1 + (1 | UserID),
  data = aces_daily)
modelPerformance(m1)
```

```

m1 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID),
  data = aces_daily)
modelPerformance(m1)

rm(m1)

```

modelTest.merMod	<i>estimate detailed results per variable and effect sizes for both fixed and random effects from lmer models</i>
------------------	---

Description

This function extends the current drop1 method for merMod class objects from the lme4 package. Where the default method to be able to drop both fixed and random effects at once.

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
modelTest(object, method = c("Wald", "profile", "boot"), control, ...)

```

Arguments

object	A merMod class object, the fitted result of lmer.
method	A character vector indicating the types of confidence intervals to calculate. One of “Wald”, “profile”, or “boot”.
control	A lmerControl() results used to control how models are estimated when updating.
...	Additional arguments passed to confint

Details

At the moment, the function is aimed to lmer models and has very few features for glmer or nlmer models. The primary motivation was to provide a way to provide an overall test of whether a variable “matters”. In multilevel data, a variable may be included in both the fixed and random effects. To provide an overall test of whether it matters requires jointly testing the fixed and random effects. This also is needed to provide an overall effect size.

The function works by generating a formula with one specific variable or “term” removed at all levels. A model is then fit on this reduced formula and compared to the full model passed in. This is a complex operation for mixed effects models for several reasons. Firstly, R has no default mechanism for dropping terms from both the fixed and random portions. Secondly, mixed effects models do not accomodate all types of models. For example, if a model includes only a random slope with no random intercept, if the random slope was dropped, there would be no more random effects, and at that point, lmer or glmer will not run the model. It is theoretically possible to instead fit the model using lm or glm but this becomes more complex for certain model comparisons and calculations and is not currently implemented. Marginal and conditional R2 values are calculated for each term, and these are used also to calculate something akin to an f-squared effect size.

This is a new function and it is important to carefully evaluate the results and check that they are accurate and that they are sensible. Check accuracy by viewing the model formulae for each reduced model and checking that those are indeed accurate. In terms of checking whether a result is sensible or not, there is a large literature on the difficulty interpreting main effect tests in the presence of interactions. As it is challenging to detect all interactions, especially ones that are made outside of R formulae, all terms are tested. However, it likely does not make sense to report results from dropping a main effect but keeping the interaction term, so present and interpret these with caution.

Examples

```
## these examples are slow to run
library(JWileymisc)
m1 <- lme4::lmer(extra ~ group + (1 | ID),
  data = sleep, REML=FALSE)
modelTest(m1)

data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")

strictControl <- lme4::lmerControl(optCtrl = list(
  algorithm = "NLOPT_LN_NELDERMEAD",
  xtol_abs = 1e-10,
  ftol_abs = 1e-10))

m1 <- lme4::lmer(NegAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID),
  data = aces_daily,
  control = strictControl)
modelTest(m1, method = "profile")

m2 <- lme4::lmer(NegAff ~ STRESS + I(STRESS^2) + (1 + STRESS | UserID),
  data = aces_daily, control = strictControl)

## might normally use more bootstraps but keeping low for faster run
modelTest(m2, method = "boot", nsim = 100)
```

nEffective

Estimate the effective sample size from longitudinal data

Description

This function estimates the (approximate) effective sample size.

Usage

```
nEffective(n, k, icc, dv, id, data, family = c("gaussian", "binomial"))
```

Arguments

n	The number of unique/independent units of observation
k	The (average) number of observations per unit
icc	The estimated ICC. If missing, will estimate (and requires that the family argument be correctly specified).
dv	A character string giving the variable name of the dependent variable.
id	A character vector of length one giving the ID variable.
data	A data.table containing the variables used in the formula. This is a required argument. If a data.frame, it will silently coerce to a data.table. If not a data.table or data.frame, it will attempt to coerce, with a message.
family	A character vector giving the family to use for the model. Currently only supports "gaussian" or "binomial".

Value

A data.table including the effective sample size.

References

For details, see Campbell, M. K., Mollison, J., and Grimshaw, J. M. (2001) <doi:10.1002/1097-0258(20010215)20:3 "Cluster trials in implementation research: estimation of intraclass correlation coefficients and sample size."

Examples

```
## example where n, k, and icc are estimated from the data
## provided, partly using iccMixed function
nEffective(dv = "mpg", id = "cyl", data = mtcars)

## example where n, k, and icc are known (or being 'set')
## useful for sensitivity analyses
nEffective(n = 60, k = 10, icc = .6)
```

omegaSEM

Calculate multilevel omega reliability

Description

This function uses multilevel structural equation modelling to calculate between and within reliability using coefficient omega.

Usage

```
omegaSEM(items, id, data, savemodel = FALSE)
```

Arguments

items	A character vector giving the variables that map to the items in the scale. Note that these should be reverse scored prior to running this function.
id	A character string giving the name of the variable that indicates which rows of the dataset belong to the same person or group for the multilevel analysis.
data	A data table or data frame to be used for analysis.
savemodel	A logical value indicating whether the underlying model should be saved and returned. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

a list with two elements, the first, "Results" contains the estimates for coefficient omega at the within and between level. The next element, "Fit" contains the entire fitted model from lavaan, if savemodel = TRUE.

References

Geldhof, G. J., Preacher, K. J., & Zyphur, M. J. (2014) <doi:10.1037/a0032138> "Reliability estimation in a multilevel confirmatory factor analysis framework"

Examples

```
data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
omegaSEM(
  items = c("COPEPrb", "COPEPrC", "COPEExp"),
  id = "UserID",
  data = aces_daily,
  savemodel = FALSE)
```

plot.modelDiagnostics.lme

Plot Diagnostics for an lme model

Description

This function creates a number of diagnostic plots from lme models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'modelDiagnostics.lme'
plot(x, y, plot = TRUE, ask = TRUE, ncol = 1, nrow = 1, ...)
```


Arguments

x	A fitted model object from lme().
y	Included to match the generic. Not used.
plot	A logical value whether or not to plot the results or simply return the graphical objects.
ask	A logical whether to ask before changing plots. Only applies to interactive environments.
ncol	The number of columns to use for plots. Defaults to 1.
nrow	The number of rows to use for plots. Defaults to 1.
...	Included to match the generic. Not used.

Value

a list including plots of the residuals, residuals versus fitted values, and one list for plots of all random effects

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- nlme::lme(extra ~ group, data = sleep, random = ~ 1 | ID, na.action = "na.omit")

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues

plot(md)

data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m <- nlme::lme(PosAff ~ STRESS, data = aces_daily,
  random = ~ 1 + STRESS | UserID, na.action = "na.omit")

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .001)
md$extremeValues
plot(md$modelDiagnostics[[2]][[2]])
plot(md, ncol = 2, nrow = 2)
plot(md, ncol = 2, nrow = 3)

rm(m, md, sleep)
```

plot.modelDiagnostics.merMod

Plot Diagnostics for an lmer model

Description

This function creates a number of diagnostic plots from lmer models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'modelDiagnostics.merMod'
plot(x, y, plot = TRUE, ask = TRUE, ncol = 1, nrow = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	A fitted model object from <code>lmer()</code> .
<code>y</code>	Included to match the generic. Not used.
<code>plot</code>	A logical value whether or not to plot the results or simply return the graphical objects.
<code>ask</code>	A logical whether to ask before changing plots. Only applies to interactive environments.
<code>ncol</code>	The number of columns to use for plots. Defaults to 1.
<code>nrow</code>	The number of rows to use for plots. Defaults to 1.
<code>...</code>	Included to match the generic. Not used.

Value

a list including plots of the residuals, residuals versus fitted values, and one list for plots of all random effects

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- lme4::lmer(extra ~ group + (1 | ID), data = sleep)

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .1)
md$extremeValues

data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID), data = aces_daily)

md <- modelDiagnostics(m, ev.perc = .001)
md$extremeValues
plot(md$modelDiagnostics[[2]][[2]])
plot(md, ncol = 2, nrow = 2)
plot(md, ncol = 2, nrow = 3)

rm(m, md, sleep)
```

R2.merMod

*merMod method for R2***Description**

For pseudo R2 by cluster, the squared correlation between observed and predicted values for each cluster unit is returned. For the overall model, the marginal and conditional R2 are calculated as described in the references.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'merMod'
R2(object, cluster = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	A model estimated by lmer.
cluster	A logical whether to calculate individual pseudo R2 values by cluster unit (if TRUE) or the marginal and conditional R2 for the overall model (if FALSE, the default).
...	Added for consistency with generic. Not currently used.

Value

a named vector with the marginal and conditional R2 values, if CLUSTER = FALSE, otherwise, a data table with the pseudo R2 for each cluster unit.

References

For estimating the marginal and conditional R-squared values, see: Nakagawa, S. and Schielzeth, H. (2013) <doi:10.1111/j.2041-210x.2012.00261.x> "A general and simple method for obtaining R2 from generalized linear mixed-effects models" and also: Johnson, P. C. (2014) <doi:10.1111/2041-210X.12225> "Extension of Nakagawa & Schielzeth's R2GLMM to random slopes models"

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
data(aces_daily, package = "JWileymisc")
m1 <- lme4::lmer(PosAff ~ STRESS + (1 + STRESS | UserID),
  data = aces_daily)

R2(m1)
R2(m1, cluster = TRUE)

hist(R2(m1, cluster = TRUE)$R2)

rm(m1)
```

 residualDiagnostics.lme

residualDiagnostics methods for lme objects

Description

residualDiagnostics methods for lme objects

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lme'
residualDiagnostics(
  object,
  ev.perc = 0.001,
  robust = FALSE,
  distr = "normal",
  standardized = TRUE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

object	An object with class lme.
ev.perc	The extreme value percentile to use. Defaults to .001.
robust	A logical value, whether to use robust estimates or not. Defaults to FALSE.
distr	A character string specifying the assumed distribution. Currently “normal”, but future options may be supported in the future.
standardized	A logical value whether to use standardized pearson residual values or not. Defaults to TRUE.
...	Additional arguments. Not currently used.

Value

A logical (`is.residualDiagnostics`) or a `residualDiagnostics` object (list) for `as.residualDiagnostics` and `residualDiagnostics`.

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- nlme::lme(extra ~ group, data = sleep, random = ~ 1 | ID,
  na.action = na.omit)

residualDiagnostics(m)$Residuals
```

```

m <- nlme::lme(hp ~ mpg, data = mtcars, random = ~ 1 | cyl,
  na.action = na.omit)
residualDiagnostics(m)$Residuals

rm(m, sleep)

```

residualDiagnostics.merMod

residualDiagnostics methods for merMod objects

Description

residualDiagnostics methods for merMod objects

Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
residualDiagnostics(
  object,
  ev.perc = 0.001,
  robust = FALSE,
  distr = "normal",
  standardized = TRUE,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

object	An object with class merMod. Currently only lmer() models are supported.
ev.perc	The extreme value percentile to use. Defaults to .001.
robust	A logical value, whether to use robust estimates or not. Defaults to FALSE.
distr	A character string specifying the assumed distribution. Currently “normal”, but may expand in the future if glmer() models are supported.
standardized	A logical value whether to use standardized residual values or not. Defaults to TRUE.
...	Additional arguments. Not currently used.

Value

A logical (is.residualDiagnostics) or a residualDiagnostics object (list) for as.residualDiagnostics and residualDiagnostics.

Examples

```
library(JWileymisc)
sleep[1,1] <- NA
m <- lme4::lmer(extra ~ group + (1 | ID), data = sleep)

residualDiagnostics(m)$Residuals

# gm1 <- lme4::glmer(cbind(incidence, size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
#   data = lme4::cbpp, family = binomial)
# residualDiagnostics(gm1) ## should be an error

rm(m, sleep)
```

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