	Fixed	
	Intercept	1.8650
	Tot_FIX_Dur	0.1420
	Neo_Open	0.0110
	Tot_FIX_Dur*Neo_Open	-0.0050
	Tot_FIX_Dur*[Object=2]	-0.5090
	Tot_FIX_Dur*[Object=3]	-0.6250
	Tot_FIX_Dur*[Object=4]	-0.1210
	Tot_FIX_Dur*[Object=5]	0b
	Tot_FIX_Dur*Neo_Open*[Object=2]	0.0190
	Tot_FIX_Dur*Neo_Open*[Object=3]	0.0220
	Tot_FIX_Dur*Neo_Open*[Object=4]	0.0050
	Tot_FIX_Dur*Neo_Open*[Object=5]	0b
	Residual	
	Var(Object=2)	0.243
	Var(Object=3)	0.248
	Var(Object=4)	0.237
	Var(Object=5)	0.266
		average
	Random	
	Var(intercept)	0.167
	FIXED (Nakagawa 2013 Eq. 27)	
	Var(hat_Y)	0.004810
	R2_LMM(m) fixed	0.011445
2013/2017	R2_LMM(c) fixed + random	0.408770
Eq. 26/ 2.4	ICC_LMM(adj)	0.401925
/ 2.5	ICC_LMM random	0.397325
/ 2.7	ICC_LMM+R2_LMM(m)	0.408770
	Xu 2003	
	Var(residuals)	0.240141
	Var(response)	0.435793
	R2	0.448956

The SPSS MIXED procedure does not generate an R-square statistic, which is also rarely reported when mixed-models are used because different definitions have been proposed with no accepted standards (e.g., Nakagawa and Schielzeth, 2013 and references therein). Furthermore, their implementation may require complex calculations that are not easily accessible after model fitting. In this regard, we chose two distinct measures (Xu, 2003; Nakagawa and Schielzeth, 2013), both of which may be calculated directly using values from the SPSS MIXED output. In particular, Xu's omega square index:

$$\Omega_0^2 = 1 - \frac{\sigma_\varepsilon}{var(y_i)},$$

uses σ_ε for the full model residual variance and $var(y_i)$ for the total variance of the dependent variable; whereas, Nakagawa R-square can be calculated as:

$$R_{LMM}^2 = \frac{\sigma_f + \sigma_\alpha}{\sigma_f + \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\varepsilon}$$

where σ_f is the fixed effects variance, σ_α is the (sum of) random effect variance, and σ_ε is the full model residual variance. The last equation could be slightly modified:

$$R_{LMM(m)}^2 = \frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_f + \sigma_\alpha + \sigma_\varepsilon},$$

obtaining Nakagawa "marginal" R-square, which represents the variance explained by the fixed effects only in the linear mixed-model. While σ_α and σ_ε are available in the model output, we retrieved σ_f by multiplying the design matrix of the fixed effects (**X**), with the vector of fixed effects coefficients (**b**), calculating the variance of these predicted values (c.f. Nakagawa and Schielzeth, 2013):

$$\sigma_f = var(\mathbf{Xb}).$$