Table S2. Logistic regression results for predicting scale-model random intercept variance

	Log-Odds (logits)	Standard Error	Wald χ^2	p
Intercept	12.94	0.50	–	–
Individuals (N; 0 = 115)	0.18	0.01	654.66	<.001
Occasions (n_i; 0 = 30)	0.58	0.02	609.74	<.001
SMRI Variance ($\sigma^2_{e_i}$; 0 = –2.3)	8.25	0.34	597.78	<.001
Pseudo-R^2 (0 = –1.9)	14.33	0.52	754.12	<.001
Individuals*Occasions	0.01	<.01	422.59	<.001
Individuals*SMRI Variance	0.06	<.01	256.72	<.001
Individuals*Pseudo-R^2	0.06	<.01	258.02	<.001
Occasions*SMRI Variance	0.20	0.01	230.44	<.001
Occasions*Pseudo-R^2	0.44	0.02	403.36	<.001
SMRI Variance*Pseudo-R^2	3.25	0.30	115.08	<.001
Individuals*Occasions*SMRI Variance	<.01	<.01	40.68	<.001
Individuals*Occasions*Pseudo-R^2	<.01	<.01	85.56	<.001
Individuals*SMRI Variance*Pseudo-R^2	0.01	<.01	10.22	0.001
Occasions*SMRI Variance*Pseudo-R^2	0.09	0.02	20.10	<.001
Individuals*Occasions*SMRI Variance*Pseudo-R^2	<.01	<.01	8.98	0.003

Note. SMRI = scale-model random intercept. Both the effect of scale-model random intercept variance and pseudo-R^2 were non-linear in the logit, which were rectified via natural log transformation. For analysis, (natural log-transformed) scale-model random intercept variance was mean-centered at –2.3 and (natural log-transformed) pseudo-R^2 was centered at –1.9 (which represents 0.10 and 0.15 on the untransformed scale, respectively; e.g., exp[–2.3] = 0.10). The number of individuals was mean-centered at 115. The number of repeated occasions was mean-centered at 30. Model fit: Hosmer-Lemeshow $\chi^2_6 = 12.71$, $p = .048$; area under ROC curve (c-statistic) = .996, 95% CI = [.996, .997].