Online appendix to accompany:


In this appendix we provide Mplus syntax for testing a variety of multilevel moderation hypotheses. In what follows, L1 denotes Level-1 and L2 denotes Level-2. We use these codes to represent various multilevel moderation hypotheses, consistent with the manuscript:

A1: Within part of L1 moderator × Within part of L1 predictor
A2: Between part of L1 moderator × Within part of L1 predictor (cross-level interaction)
A3: Between part of L1 moderator × Between part of L1 predictor
B1: L2 moderator × Within part of L1 predictor (cross-level interaction)
B2: L2 moderator × Between part of L1 predictor
C: L2 moderator × L2 predictor
D: Between part of L1 moderator × L2 predictor

In models with an L1 predictor that has been decomposed into latent Within and Between components (i.e., by not declaring this variable on either the WITHIN= or the BETWEEN= lines), the %WITHIN% slope represents the within-cluster effect $\gamma_w$ and the %BETWEEN% slope represents the between-cluster effect $\gamma_b$.

In models with this same L1 predictor that has been declared as a WITHIN variable in Mplus (but its observed cluster mean is not included at the Between level), the %WITHIN% slope then becomes a composite of $\gamma_w$ and $\gamma_b$.

In models with this same L1 predictor declared as a WITHIN variable and the observed cluster mean is included in the Between part of the model, the %WITHIN% slope is the within-cluster effect $\gamma_w$ and the %BETWEEN% slope for the mean variable is interpreted as a contextual effect (the difference of the between- and within-cluster effects, or $\gamma_b - \gamma_w$).

In what follows, LMS = latent moderated structural equations, RCP = random coefficient prediction, and HS&B = High School and Beyond.

Contents and associated files

*Simulated examples*

1. Syntax for an A1 hypothesis using LMS
   [sim.lms.a1.inp, sim.lms.a1.out]
2. Syntax for an A2 hypothesis using LMS
   [sim.lms.a2.inp, sim.lms.a2.out]
3. Syntax for an A3 hypothesis using LMS
   \[sim.lms.a3.inp, sim.lms.a3.out\]
4. Syntax for A1 and A2 hypotheses using LMS
   \[sim.lms.a1a2.inp, sim.lms.a1a2.out\]
5. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using LMS
   \[sim.lms.b1.inp, sim.lms.b1.out\]
6. Syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using LMS
   \[sim.lms.b2d.inp, sim.lms.b2d.out\]
7. Syntax for an A1 hypothesis (random slope) using LMS
   \[sim.lms.a1.random.inp, sim.lms.a1.random.out\]
8. Syntax for a C hypothesis using LMS
   \[sim.lms.c.inp, sim.lms.c.out\]
9. Syntax for an A2 hypothesis using RCP
   \[sim.rcp.a2.inp, sim.rcp.a2.out\]
10. Syntax for two A2 hypotheses using RCP with a Bayes estimator
    \[sim.rcp.a2a2.bayes.inp, sim.rcp.a2a2.bayes.out\]
11. Syntax for an A3 hypothesis using RCP
    \[sim.rcp.a3.inp, sim.rcp.a3.out\]
12. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using RCP
    \[sim.rcp.b1.inp, sim.rcp.b1.out\]
13. Syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using RCP
    \[sim.rcp.b2d.inp, sim.rcp.b2d.out\]
14. Syntax for a C hypothesis using RCP
    \[sim.rcp.c.inp, sim.rcp.c.out\]

**Example (HS&B data)**

15. Syntax for B1 and B2 hypotheses using LMS
    \[hsab.lms.lms.b1b2.inp, hsab.lms.lms.b1b2.out\]
16. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using RCP and a B2 hypothesis using LMS
    \[hsab.rcp.lms.b1b2.inp, hsab.rcp.lms.b1b2.out\]
17. Syntax for conflated model
    \[hsab.rcp.conflated.inp, hsab.rcp.conflated.out\]

**Extensions (HS&B data)**

18. Syntax for a 3-way interaction of one L1 and two L2 variables (RCP and product)
    \[hsab.rcp.3way.inp, hsab.rcp.3way.out\]
19. Syntax for a 3-way interaction of one L2 and two L1 variables (LMS only)
    \[hsab.lms.3way.inp, hsab.lms.3way.out\]
20. Syntax for an interaction of L1 and L2 components of the same variable
    \[hsab.rcp.automod.inp, hsab.rcp.automod.out\]
Simulated examples

All syntax files in this section both generate and analyze data.

1. Syntax for an A1 hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for an A1 hypothesis using LMS, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCsizes = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.a1.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xzw | xw XWITH zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xzw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xzw | xw XWITH zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xzw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
2. Syntax for an A2 hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for an A2 hypothesis using LMS, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.a2.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xz | xw XWITH zb; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xz*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xz | xw XWITH zb; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xz*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
3. Syntax for an A3 hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for an A3 hypothesis using LMS, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.a3.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3; xw WITH zw*.1;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2 xzb*.2;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb@0 zb@0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3; xw WITH zw*.1;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2 xzb*.2;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb@0 zb@0 yb*.1];
4. Syntax for A1 and A2 hypotheses using LMS

TITLE: Syntax for A1 and A2 hypotheses using LMS, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.a1a2.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xw WITH zw*.1;
xzw | xw XWITH zw;
xzb | xw XWITH zb;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xzw*.2 xzb*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 5;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
xw WITH zw*.1;
xzw | xw XWITH zw;
xzb | xw XWITH zb;
yw ON xw*.1 zw*.3 xzw*.2 xzb*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
5. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for a B1 hypothesis using LMS, 2x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.b1.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw;
xz | xw XWITH zb; yw ON xz*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1 s*0; zb WITH s*.2;
[xb0 zb0 yb0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1]; s*.2;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw;
xz | xw XWITH zb; yw ON xz*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1 s*0; zb WITH s*.2;
[xb0 zb0 yb0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1]; s*.2;

We are indebted to Tihomir Asparouhov for pointing out this error. The original version of this code is underidentified by 1 parameter. Constraining cov(zb,s) = 0 rectifies the problem.
6. Syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using LMS, 2x(1-1) or 1x(2-1) design, 
note that although B2 and D are similar in analysis, they represent 
different research questions;

MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.b2d.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
 xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2 xzb*.2;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 3;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2 xzb*.2;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1]
7. Syntax for an A1 hypothesis (random slope) using LMS

TITLE: syntax for an A1 hypothesis (random slope) using LMS, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.a1.random.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
xzw | xw XWITH zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
y ON xw*.1 zw*.3; y*.7;
ywx BY; ywx ON xzw@1; ywx@0;
s | y ON ywx;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
y ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1; y*.7;
[x@0 z@0 y*.1 xb*0 zb*0 s*.2]; s*.2;
s WITH y*0 xb*0 zb*0;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
xzw | xw XWITH zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
y ON xw*.1 zw*.3; y*.7;
ywx BY; ywx ON xzw@1; ywx@0;
s | y ON ywx;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
y ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1; y*.7;
[x@0 z@0 y*.1 xb*0 zb*0 s*.2]; s*.2;
s WITH y*0 xb*0 zb*0;
8. Syntax for a C hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for a C hypothesis using LMS, 2x(2-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5723;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.lms.c.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
  yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
%BETWEEN%
  xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
  zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
  yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
  xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
  yb ON xb*.1 zb*.2 xzb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
  yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
%BETWEEN%
  xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
  zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
  yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
  xzb | xb XWITH zb; xb WITH zb*.1;
  yb ON xb*.1 zb*.2 xzb*.1;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1];
9. Syntax for an A2 hypothesis using RCP

TITLE: syntax for an A2 hypothesis using RCP, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.a2.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON zw*.3;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
s ON zb*.2; s@.01; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 z@0 x@0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 4;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw; xw WITH zw*.1;
yw ON zw*.3;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
s ON zb*.2; s@.01; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 z@0 x@0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1];
10. Syntax for two A2 hypotheses using RCP with a Bayes estimator

TITLE: syntax for two A2 hypotheses using RCP with Bayes, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 20000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 800(25);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.a2a2.bayes.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
s1 | y ON xw; y*.7;
s2 | y ON zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
xb WITH zb*.1; y*.3;
s1 ON zb*.2; s1@.01; y WITH s1@0;
s2 ON xb*.2; s2@.01; y WITH s2@0;
y ON xb*.2 zb*.2; s1 WITH s2@0 xb@0 zb@0; s2 WITH xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 z@0 xb*0 zb*0 y*.1 s1*.1 s2*.3];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS BAYES;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
s1 | y ON xw; y*.7;
s2 | y ON zw; xw WITH zw*.1;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
xb WITH zb*.1; y*.3;
s1 ON zb*.2; s1@.01; y WITH s1@0;
s2 ON xb*.2; s2@.01; y WITH s2@0;
y ON xb*.2 zb*.2; s1 WITH s2@0 xb@0 zb@0; s2 WITH xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 z@0 xb*0 zb*0 y*.1 s1*.1 s2*.3];
11. Syntax for an A3 hypothesis using RCP

TITLE: syntax for an A3 hypothesis using RCP, 1x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5723;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.a3.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
  %WITHIN%
  xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
  zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
  yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
  yw ON xw*.2 zw*.3; xw WITH zw*.1;
  %BETWEEN%
  xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
  zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
  yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
  s | yb ON xb; s@.001;
  s ON zb*.2; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
  yb ON zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
  [x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.2];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 5;
MODEL:
  %WITHIN%
  xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
  zw BY z@1; zw*.7; z@.01;
  yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
  yw ON xw*.2 zw*.3; xw WITH zw*.1;
  %BETWEEN%
  xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
  zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
  yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
  s | yb ON xb; s@.001;
  s ON zb*.2; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
  yb ON zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
  [x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.2];
12. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using RCP

TITLE: syntax for a B1 hypothesis using RCP, 2x(1-1) design;
MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 200(50);
SEED = 2;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.b1.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*1.5; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.0;
s ON zb*.2; s@.01; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 y@0 xb*0 z@0 zb*0 yb*4 s*.6];
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 6;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
s | yw ON xw;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*1.5; y@.01;
yb ON xb*.2 zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.0;
s ON zb*.2; s@.01; s WITH yb@0 xb@0 zb@0;
[x@0 y@0 xb*0 z@0 zb*0 yb*4 s*.6];
13. Syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using RCP

TITLE: syntax for a B2 or D hypothesis using RCP, 2x(1-1) or 1x(2-1) design, note that although B2 and D are similar in analysis, they represent different research questions;

MONTECARLO:
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5721;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.b2d.dat;
MODEL POPULATION:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
s | yb ON xb*.2; s@0;
s ON zb*.2; s WITH yb@0 xb@0;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1];

ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 5;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
xw BY x@1; xw*.7; x@.01;
yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
yw ON xw*.2;
%BETWEEN%
xb BY x@1; xb*.7; x@.01;
zb BY z@1; zb*.7; z@.01;
yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
yb ON zb*.2; xb WITH zb*.1;
s | yb ON xb*.2; s@0;
s ON zb*.2; s WITH yb@0 xb@0;
[x@0 z@0 y@0 xb*0 zb*0 yb*.1 s*.1];
14. *Syntax for a C hypothesis using RCP*

**TITLE:** syntax for a C hypothesis using RCP, 2x(2-1) design;
**MONTECARLO:**
NAMES ARE y x z;
BETWEEN ARE x z;
NOBSERVATIONS = 10000;
NCSIZES = 1;
CSIZES = 500(20);
SEED = 5724;
NREPS = 1;
SAVE IS sim.rcp.c.dat;
**MODEL POPULATION:**
%WITHIN%
   yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
%BETWEEN%
   yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
   x*.7; z*.7; x WITH z*.1;
   s | yb ON x*.1; s ON z*.1; s@.001;
   yb ON z*.2; s WITH yb@0 x@0 z@0;
[yb*.1 s*.1];
**ANALYSIS:** TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 5;
**MODEL:**
%WITHIN%
   yw BY y@1; yw*.7; y@.01;
%BETWEEN%
   yb BY y@1; yb*.7; y@.01;
   x*.7; z*.7; x WITH z*.1;
   s | yb ON x*.1; s ON z*.1; s@.001;
   yb ON z*.2; s WITH yb@0 x@0 z@0;
[yb*.1 s*.1];
Example (HS&B data)

15. Syntax for B1 and B2 hypotheses using LMS

TITLE: syntax for B1 and B2 hypotheses using LMS, 2x(1-1) design;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE ses size mathach;
BETWEEN IS size; CLUSTER IS school;
DEFINE: size=size/1000;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 11;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
 sesw BY ses@1; sesw*.436; ses@.01;
 mathachw BY mathach@1; mathachw*36.6; mathach@.01;
 b1 | mathachw ON sesw;
 sessizew | sesw XWITH size;
 mathachw ON sessizew*.58;
%BETWEEN%
 sesb BY ses@1; sesb*.15; ses@.01;
 mathach*2.06; sessizeb | sesb XWITH size;
 mathach ON size*-.11 sesb*7.1 sessizeb*-.52;
 [ses@0 sesb*-.01 mathach*12.81 b1*1.6];
 b1*.6; mathach WITH b1*-.23;
 sesb WITH size*-.03; b1 WITH sesb*.07 sesb@0;
 OUTPUT: TECH1 TECH3;

16. Syntax for a B1 hypothesis using RCP and a B2 hypothesis using LMS

TITLE: syntax for B1 using RCP and B2 using LMS, 2x(1-1) design;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE ses size mathach;
BETWEEN IS size;
CLUSTER IS school;
DEFINE: size=size/1000;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 11;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
 sesw BY ses@1; sesw*.436; ses@.01;
 mathachw BY mathach@1; mathachw*36.6; mathach@.01;
 s1 | mathach ON sesw; mathach*36.9;
%BETWEEN%
 sesb BY ses@1; sesb*.15; ses@.01;
 mathach*2.09; sessizeb | sesb XWITH size;
 mathach ON size*-.11 sesb*7.12 sessizeb*-.585;
 [ses@0 sesb*-.01 mathach*12.81 s1*1.6];
 s1*.6; mathach WITH b1*-.23;
 sesb WITH size*-.03; s1 WITH sesb*.07;
17. Syntax for conflated model

TITLE: syntax for conflated model, 2x(1-1) design;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE ses mathach size;
WITHIN IS ses; BETWEEN IS size; ""WITHIN IS" conlates effects
CLUSTER IS school;
DEFINE: size=size/1000;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
  mathach*37; s1 | mathach ON ses;
%BETWEEN%
  mathach*3.5; s1*; mathach WITH s1*;
  mathach ON size*-.15; s1 ON size*2.22; [mathach12.05 s1*2.39];

Extensions (HS&B data)

18. Syntax for a 3-way interaction of one L1 and two L2 variables (RCP and product)

TITLE: syntax for 3-way interaction using RCP and product, 2x2x(1-1) design;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE size ses sector mathach secsize;
BETWEEN IS size sector secsize;
CLUSTER IS school;
DEFINE: size=size/1000; secsize=sector*size;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS BAYES;
ALGORITHM IS GIBBS(RW);
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
  sesw BY ses@1; sesw*.435; ses@.01;
  mathach*36.6; s1 | mathach ON sesw;
%BETWEEN%
  sesb BY ses@1; sesb*.15; ses@.01;
  size*.39; sector*.24; secsize*.22;
  size WITH sector*-.14 secsize*-.03 sesb*.03;
  sector WITH secsize*.19 sesb*.07; secsize WITH sesb*.057;
  mathach1.71; s1*.375; s1 WITH mathach*.21 sesb*;
  mathach ON size*0 sector*-.02 sesb*5.8 secsize*1.46;
  s1 ON size*.23 sector*-.85 secsize*1.34;
  [ses@0 sesb*.2 size*1.09 sector*.43 secsize*.34 mathach12.2 s1*2.55];
19. Syntax for a 3-way interaction of one L2 and two L1 variables (LMS only)

TITLE: syntax for 3-way interaction using LMS, 2x(1-1) design;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE minority ses size mathach;
BETWEEN IS size;
CLUSTER IS school;
DEFINE: size=size/1000;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS MONTECARLO;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
  sesw BY ses@1; sesw*.45; ses@.01;
  minw BY minority@1; minw*.19; minority@.01;
  mathach*35.7;
  sesminw | sesw XWITH minw;
  sesminwsize | sesminw XWITH size;
  sessize | sesw XWITH size;
  minwsize | minw XWITH size;
  mathach ON sesw*1.5 minw*-2.15 sesminw*-.87 minwsize*-.95 sessize*.49
  sesminwsize*-.43;
%BETWEEN%
  sesb BY ses@1; sesb*.12; ses@.01;
  mathach*12.6; mathach ON size*.0 sesb*5.9;
  [ses@0 sesb mathach*2.17];

20. Syntax for an interaction of L1 and L2 components of the same variable

TITLE: syntax for interaction of L1 and L2 components of the same variable;
DATA: FILE IS hsab.dat;
VARIABLE: NAMES ARE school minority ses mathach size sector;
USEVARIABLES ARE ses mathach;
CLUSTER IS school;
ANALYSIS: TYPE IS TWOLEVEL RANDOM; ESTIMATOR IS MLR;
ALGORITHM IS INTEGRATION; INTEGRATION IS 8;
MODEL:
%WITHIN%
  sesw BY ses@1; sesw*.4; ses@.01;
  mathach*37;
  s1 | mathach ON sesw;
%BETWEEN%
  sesb BY ses@1; sesb*.3; ses@.01;
  mathach*2; mathach ON sesb*;
  s1 ON sesb*; s1*.74; s1 WITH mathach*-.3;
  [ses@0 sesb*-.01 mathach*13 s1*2.2];