Regression Models

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1	Conceptual Model	

2 The Names I Am Using For Variables

Assuming variables PRF, CR, CB and attachment. Additionally, Tx is an indicator for treatment, and x and z represent the control variables.

3 Equation

$$\text{attachment} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{PRF} + \beta_2 \text{CR} + \beta_3 \text{CB} + \beta_4 x + \beta_5 z + e_i$$

4 Syntax

4.1 Basic Models

SPSS ¹	Stata^2
REGRESSION	regress attachment PRF CR CB Tx x z
/MISSING LISTWISE	
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS	
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)	
/NOORIGIN	
/DEPENDENT attachment	
/METHOD=ENTER PRF CR CB Tx x z.	

4.2 Interactions

If we think there is moderation, we need to include $\beta_6 PRF * Tx + \beta_7 CR * Tx + \beta_8 CB * Tx$ terms in the equation.

SPSS	Stata
In SPSS interaction terms need to be created by hand.	Stata is able to create interactions on the fly.
COMPUTE PRF_Tx = PRF * Tx.	regress attachment (PRF CR CB)##Tx x z
COMPUTE $CR_Tx = CR * Tx$.	
COMPUTE $CB_Tx = CB * Tx$.	
These terms would need to be entered into the equation	
above.	

¹SPSS syntax is constantly in flux, but this is a best guess at appropriate commands. Of course one potential advantage of SPSS is that models can be run using menus.

²Stata makes things easy! However, if it is not used in your department, there may be too high of a learning cost.