Statistics and Data Analysis (*continued*)

- complex data analyses—for example, structural equation modeling analyses (see also Table 7), hierarchical linear models, factor analysis, multivariate analyses, and so forth, including
  - › details of the models estimated
  - › associated variance–covariance (or correlation) matrix or matrices
  - › identification of the statistical software used to run the analyses (e.g., SAS PROC GLM or the particular R package)
- estimation problems (e.g., failure to converge, bad solution spaces), regression diagnostics, or analytic anomalies that were detected and solutions to those problems.
- other data analyses performed, including adjusted analyses, if performed, indicating those that were planned and those that were not planned (though not necessarily in the level of detail of primary analyses).

• Report any problems with statistical assumptions and/or data distributions that could affect the validity of findings.