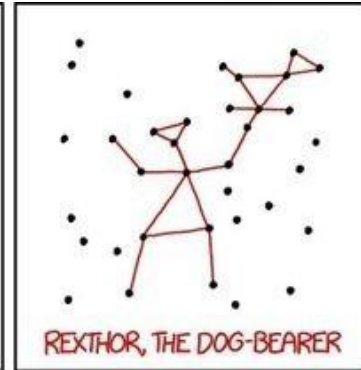
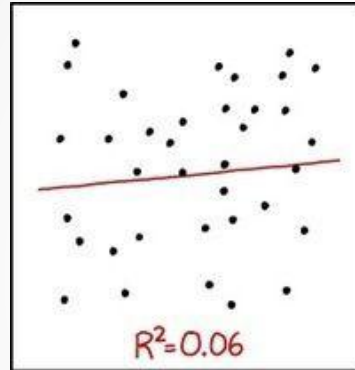


# Mediation and Moderation Workshop

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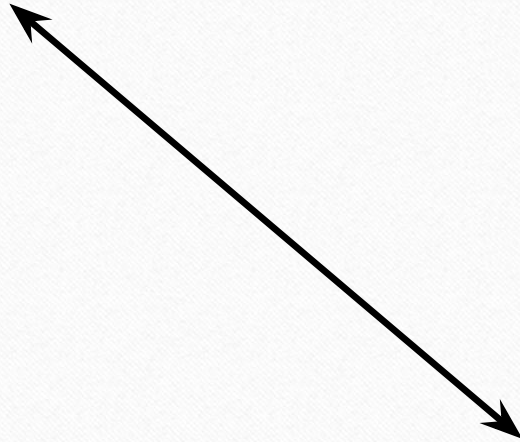
Jennifer Shipley and Megan Strowger

# Regression Refresher



I DON'T TRUST LINEAR REGRESSIONS WHEN IT'S HARDER TO GUESS THE DIRECTION OF THE CORRELATION FROM THE SCATTER PLOT THAN TO FIND NEW CONSTELLATIONS ON IT.

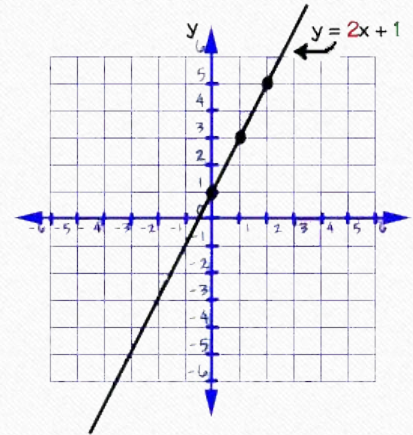
What's this?



# Regression: Definition

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- Based on the linear model
- $Y = mx + b$
- Relationship between a predictor variable and an outcome variable





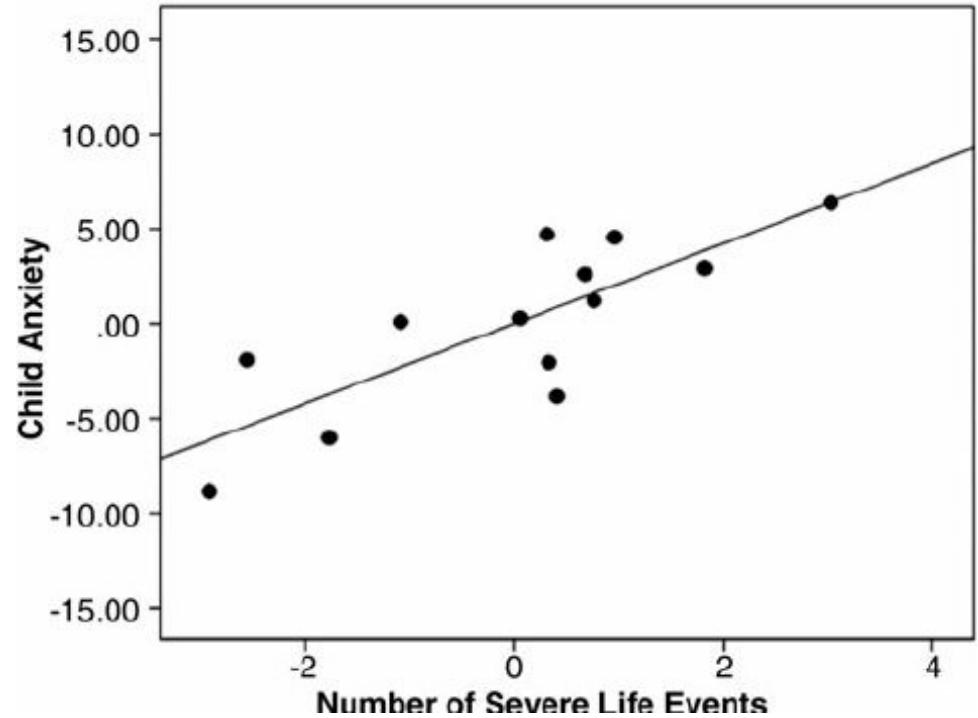
# Regression: Example

---

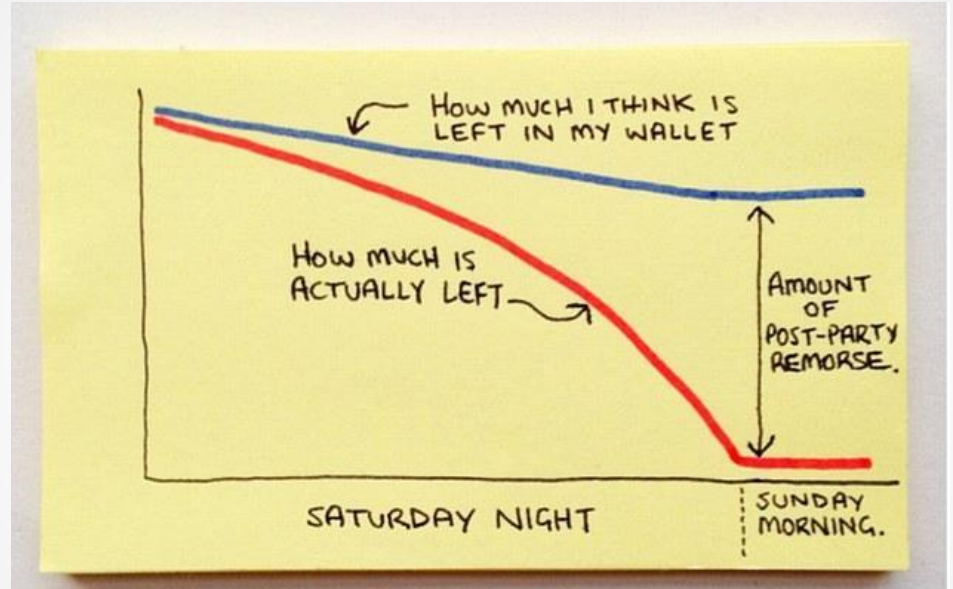
- Research Question: How does the amount of hours spent watching COVID-19 news relate to COVID-19 anxiety?
- Hypothesis: If an individual spends more hours watching COVID-19 related news they are expected to have higher COVID-19 related anxiety
  - Independent variable: Hours spent watching COVID-19 news
  - Dependent variable: Level of COVID-19 anxiety
  - $Y = mx + b$ 
    - Anxiety =  $m(\text{hours spent watching COVID-19 news}) + \text{anxiety when hours is } 0$

## Regression: Example Figure

- What other variables do you think could affect the relationship between hours spent watching COVID-19 related news and COVID-19 related anxiety?



# Moderation



# Moderation: Definition

---

- Moderation = Another way of saying there is an interaction between predictors
  - A moderation effect is a significant interaction
- Although any interaction could be called moderation there are specific circumstances when they are called moderation
  - One of the predictors is the IV of interest
  - The other IV helps describe the relationship
  - Moderator is preexisted and not manipulated (ex. Gender, age)



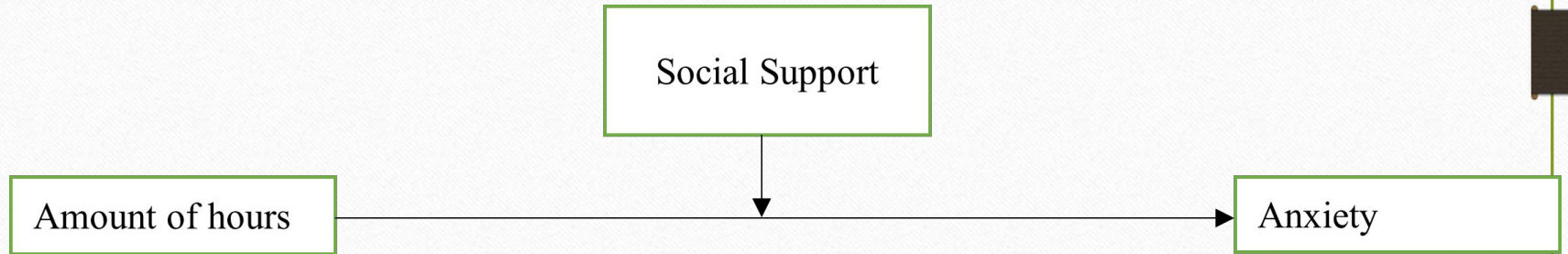
# Moderation: Example

---

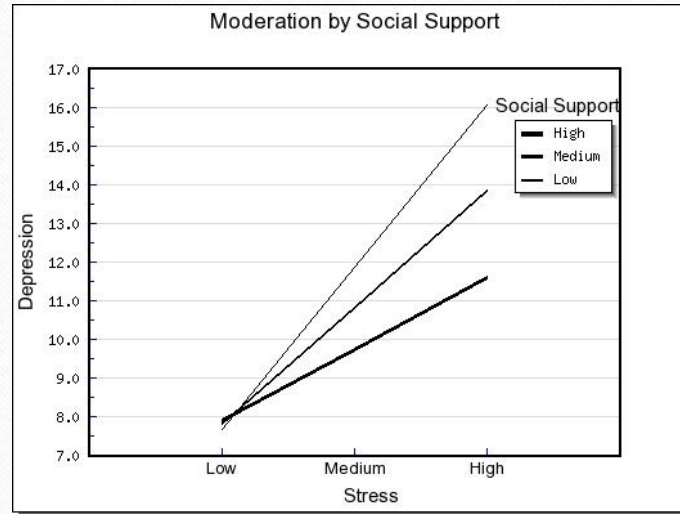
- Research Question: Does the relationship between the amount of hours of COVID-19 related news watched and COVID-19 related anxiety depend on the level of social support an individual has?
- Hypothesis: When the amount of hours is high but social support is also high an individual will have less COVID-19 related anxiety
  - Independent variable: Hours spent watching COVID-19 news
  - Moderator: Amount of social support
  - Dependent variable: Level of COVID-19 anxiety
  - $Y = m_1x_1 + m_2x_2 + x_1*x_2 + b$ 
    - Anxiety =  $m$ (hours spent watching COVID-19 news) +  $m$ (amount of social support) + interaction between  $x$  and  $y$  + anxiety when hours is 0

# Moderation: Theoretical Model

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# Moderation: Example Figure



# Mediation





# Mediation: Definition

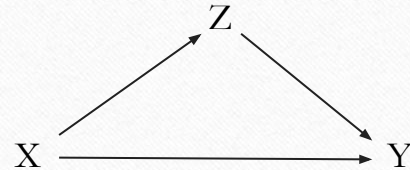
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## Process analysis

- How the primary relationship works

## We can answer

- How x influences z
- How z influences y
- How x influences y through z



# Direct, Indirect, and Total Effects

---

Total effect: relationship between x and y, ignoring other variables (i.e., they are not in the model)

Direct effect: relationship between x and y, holding other predictors constant

- Regression coefficients

Indirect effect: relationships through our mediator variable (z)

Total effect = direct effect + indirect effect

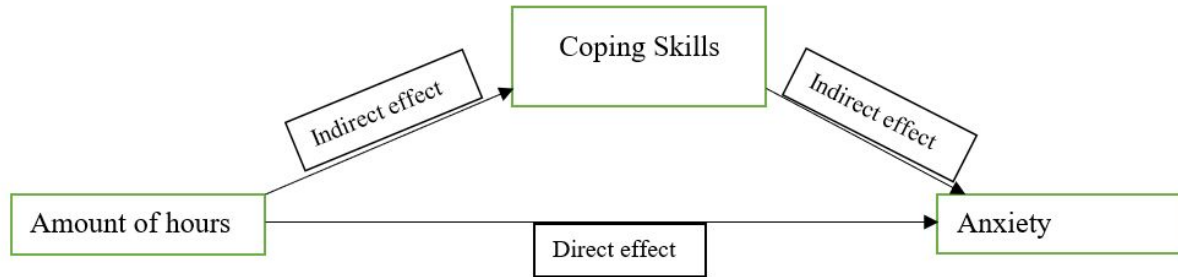
# Mediation Example

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- Research Question: Does the amount of hours of COVID-19 related news watched directly influence COVID-19 related anxiety, or is it mediated by number of coping skills used?
- Hypothesis: When the amount of hours is high but number of coping skills used is low, an individual will have more COVID-19 related anxiety
  - Independent variable: Hours spent watching COVID-19 news
  - Mediator: Number of coping skills used
  - Dependent variable: Level of COVID-19 anxiety

# Mediation: Theoretical Model

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# Using PROCESS Macro in SPSS

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SPSS as is cannot run a mediation model on its own

Need to download the PROCESS macros written by Andrew Hayes

- [www.processmacro.org](http://www.processmacro.org)
- Variable names should be no more than 8 characters in length
- Need to filter out categories that have only one case
- Multicategorical variables need to be identified
- Can't have dichotomous mediators in PROCESS

# Bootstrapping

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Sampling distributions are rarely normal

Bootstrapping: repeated resampling from original cases

- Derive empirical standard error

When using bootstrapping - have to look at the confidence intervals

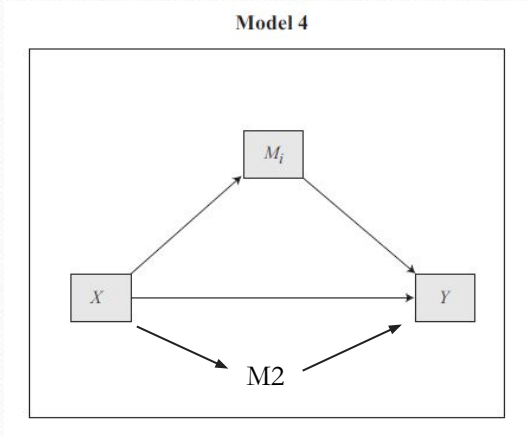
- If the CI doesn't contain zero, it is a significant mediator

Need at least 5,000; standard is 10,000

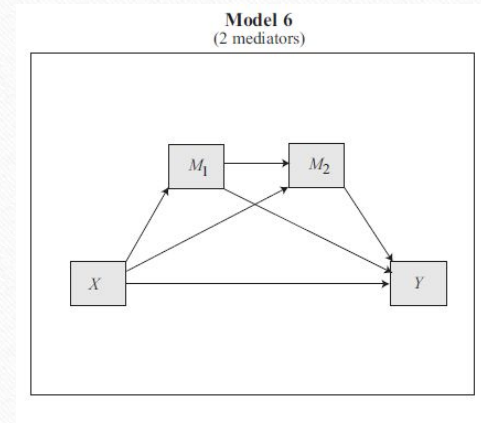
# Types of Multiple Mediator Models

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Parallel Multiple Mediator Model



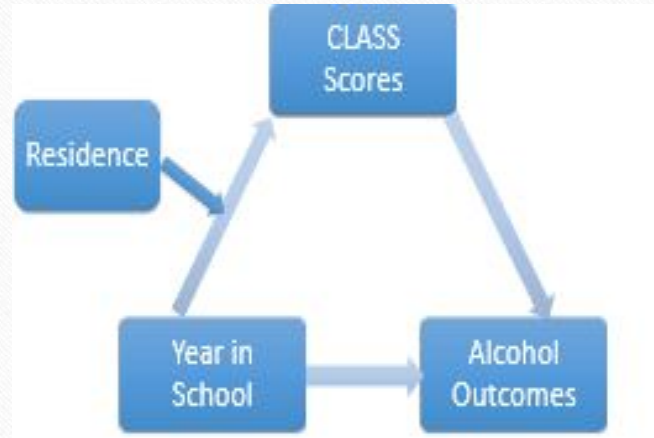
Serial Multiple Mediator Model



# Combining the two: Moderated Mediation Model

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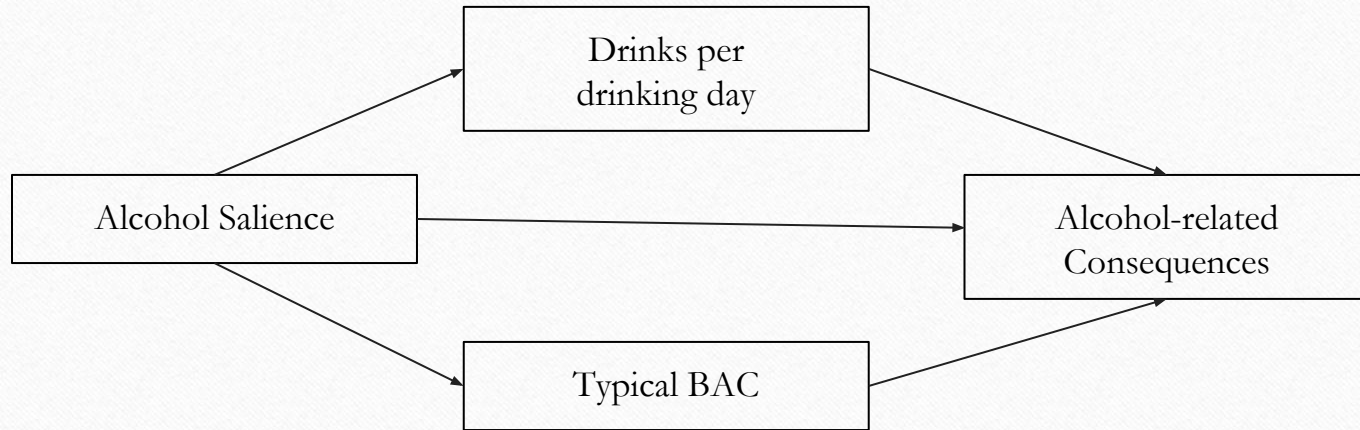
Does CABs (CLASS scores) mediate the association between year-in-school and alcohol outcomes, and does residence (on- versus off-campus) moderate the association between year-in-school and CABs?





# Example Parallel Mediation

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Variables:

- ID
- Duration\_\_in\_seconds\_\_
- age
- student\_staus
- residence
- Greek
- Race\_1
- Race\_2
- Race\_3
- Race\_4
- Race\_5
- year
- Athlete
- Gender

Model number:

4

Confidence intervals

95

Number of bootstrap samples

10000

 Save bootstrap estimates Bootstrap inference for model coefficients

Y variable:

YAACQtoW



X variable:

CLASStot



Mediator(s) M:

BACtypW

drkpdaw



Covariate(s):



Moderator variable W:



Moderator variable Z:

Do not use PASTE button

About

Options

Multicategorical

Long variable names

OK

Paste

Reset

Cancel

Help

\*\*\*\*\* DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF X ON Y \*\*\*\*\*

Direct effect of X on Y

Effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI
.1770	.0275	6.4249	.0000	.1228	.2311

Indirect effect(s) of X on Y:

	Effect	BootSE	BootLLCI	BootULCI
TOTAL	.0558	.0152	.0281	.0878
BACtypW	.0334	.0143	.0079	.0636
drkpdaw	.0224	.0188	-.0117	.0624

# Thank you!

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Information adapted from:

Braitman, A. L. (2010, April 16). *Moderation and mediation* [PDF handout].  
WordPress.

[https://fs.wp.odu.edu/abraitma/wp-content/uploads/sites/1682/2016/05/Mediation-and-Moderation\\_04-2010.pdf](https://fs.wp.odu.edu/abraitma/wp-content/uploads/sites/1682/2016/05/Mediation-and-Moderation_04-2010.pdf)

Henson, M. (2020). *Statistics & research methods II: Psych 728/828 Chapter 15*  
[PowerPoint slides].