

MEDYAD: An Analytical Tool for Assessing Mediation in Distinguishable Dyads

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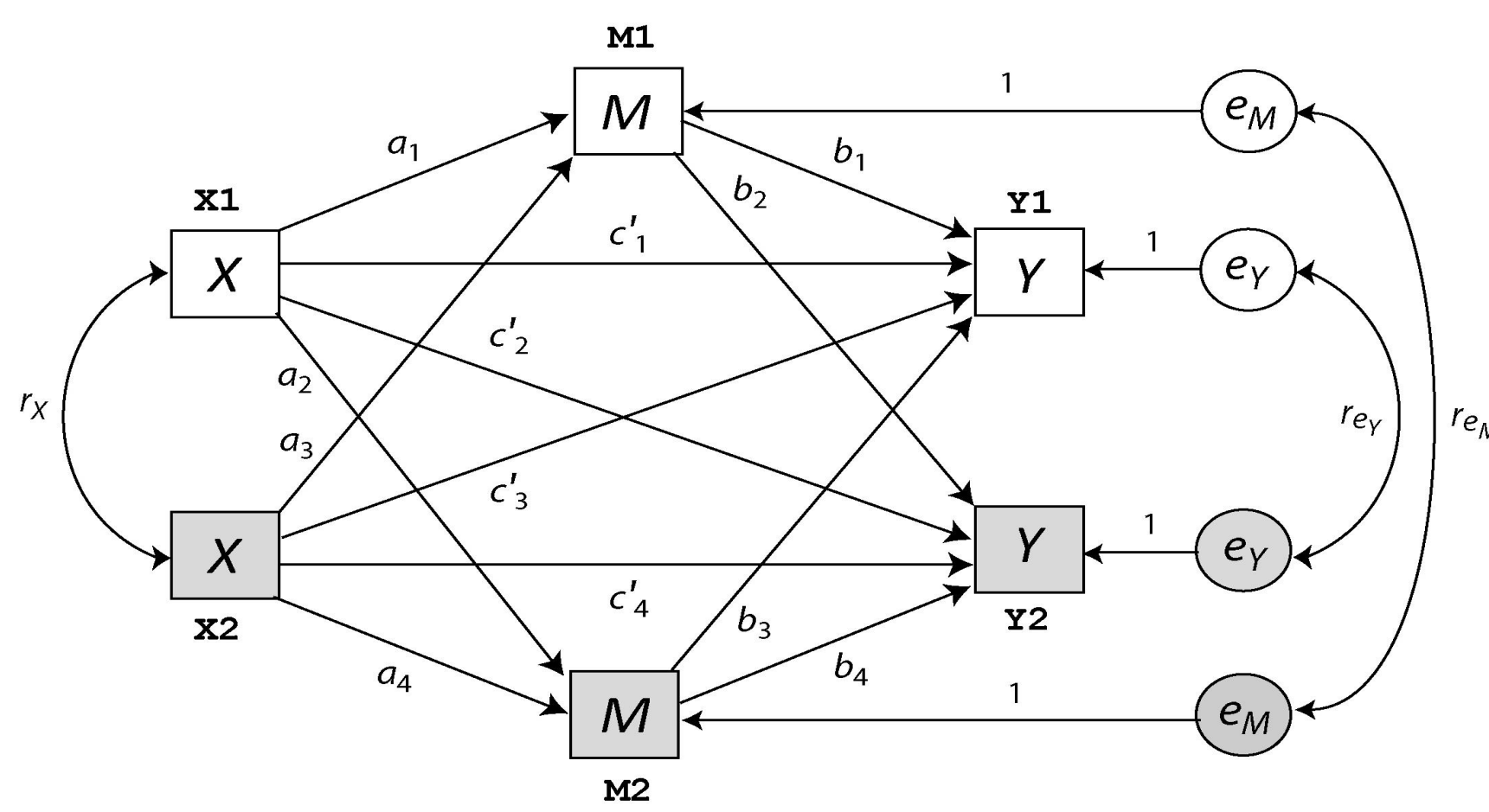
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The APIMeM

The dyad is the fundamental unit of interpersonal interaction (Kenny, Kashy, & Cook, 2006). Consequently, it is important for researchers to measure dyads as they seek to understand social phenomenon. Constructs such as love, conflict, and friendship not only say something about one specific individual, but rather both persons involved.

Dyadic data analysis has grown in popularity in recent years, and continues to grow as quantitative methods develop and become more accessible for substantive researchers. Mediation analysis is a popular analytical technique in the social sciences that investigates how one variable causes another through one or more mediating variable(s) (Hayes, 2018). The **A**ctor **P**artner **I**nterdependence **M**odel **E**xtended to **M**ediation (APIMeM) applies this methodology to a dyadic framework and is an extension of the Actor Partner Interdependence Model, a model commonly used in dyadic data literature. A statistical diagram of the APIMeM, with the corresponding regression equations, is presented below. In the basic APIMeM, there are three constructs measured by six mixed variables. This results in eight indirect effects, four total effects, and four direct effects that can be estimated.

The APIMeM is typically estimated using a structural equation modeling (SEM) program, or through a series of regression equations. While the estimation procedure differs between SEM and OLS regression, the substantive conclusions reached are often (if not always) identical (Hayes, Montoya, & Rockwood, 2017).



$$\widehat{M1} = i_{M1} + a_1X1 + a_3X2$$

$$\widehat{M2} = i_{M2} + a_2X1 + a_4X2$$

$$\widehat{Y1} = i_{Y1} + c'_1X1 + c'_2X2 + b_1M1 + b_3M2$$

$$\widehat{Y2} = i_{Y2} + c'_3X1 + c'_4X2 + b_2M1 + b_4M2$$

MEDYAD Overview

The estimation of the APIMeM can be difficult/tedious and requires that the researcher be familiar with statistical programming in software such as Mplus. This difficulty is amplified when comparing indirect effects with each other. However, with just one line of code, MEDYAD allows researchers to estimate these types of models in SPSS and SAS with a bevy of other features.

In its current form, MEDYAD allows for the specification of one or two Xs and one or two Ys depending on whether they are between-dyad variables or mixed variables. MEDYAD also allows users to enter up to 12 mediators, *M*(s) (12 between-dyad mediators, 6 mixed mediators, or any combination thereof).

MEDYAD estimates the direct and indirect effects of each actor's *X* on their own and their partner's *Y* through their own and their partner's *M*(s). Additionally, MEDYAD estimates total effects of each actor's *X* on their own and their partner's *Y*. All estimates are obtained via ordinary least squares (OLS) regression and inference about indirect effects and contrasts between them are obtained via percentile bootstrap confidence intervals. Contrasts are calculated within and between dyad members and within and between mediators.

By default, MEDYAD will print descriptive statistics for the variables entered in the model (e.g., correlations, means, standard deviations) and a correlation matrix for the residuals of the *M*s and *Y*s. MEDYAD is designed to handle the APIMeM and special cases/extensions of this model with just small changes to the syntax command.

(SPSS) Syntax Structure*

```
MEDYAD y = y var(s)/x = x var(s)/m = m var(s)
/mb = [...]
/boot = [5000*]
/maxboot = [10000*]
/cov = [cov(s)]
/cmatrix = [...]
/contrast = [0*] [1] [2] [3] [4]
/save = [0*] [1]
/conf = [95*]
/hc = [0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5*]
/seed = [random*]
/decimals = [F10.4*]
/describe = [0] [1*]
/total = [0] [1*].
```

*Everything in brackets is optional and not needed in order for the MEDYAD syntax to run. The bolded text in each subcommand is the default value and each command is described in detail in the documentation (details for obtaining MEDYAD and its documentation are available by scanning the QR Code at the bottom of the poster).

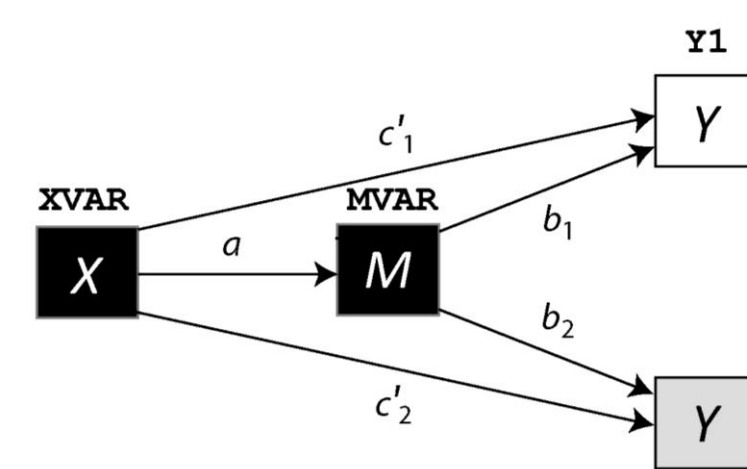
A dialog box for MEDYAD exists and can be permanently installed for those familiar with the graphical user interface of SPSS. The SAS syntax structure is similar to the SPSS version and the documentation is available in the same download folder.

Other Models

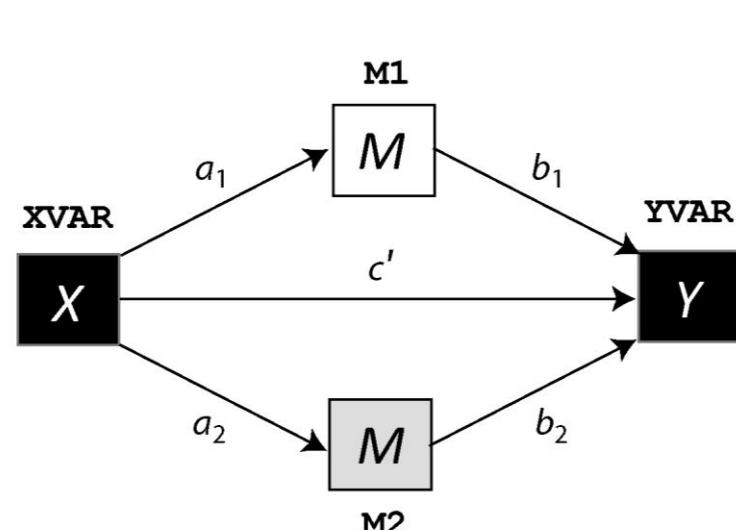
The APIMeM can take on many different forms depending on whether the *X*(s), *M*(s), and/or *Y*(s) are between-dyad or mixed variables, and depending on whether multiple mediators are entered. The conceptual diagrams of all seven variants of the APIMeM with one mediator and one example with two mediators are presented below with the corresponding MEDYAD commands.

Our notation:

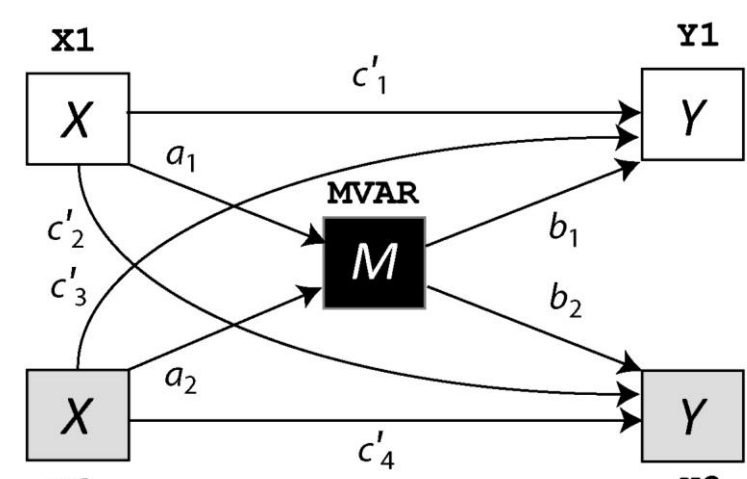
- Measurement of a characteristic of dyad member 1 (between or mixed)
- Measurement of a characteristic of dyad member 2 (between or mixed)
- Measurement of a characteristic of the dyad (always between)



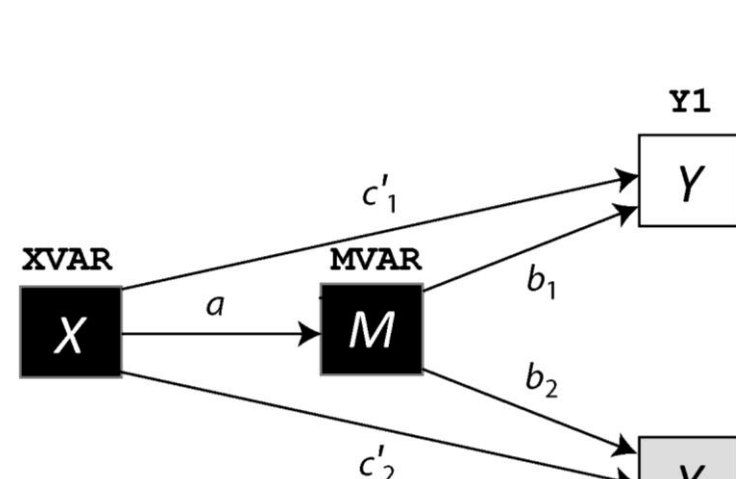
medyad y=Y1 Y2/x=XVAR/m=MVAR.



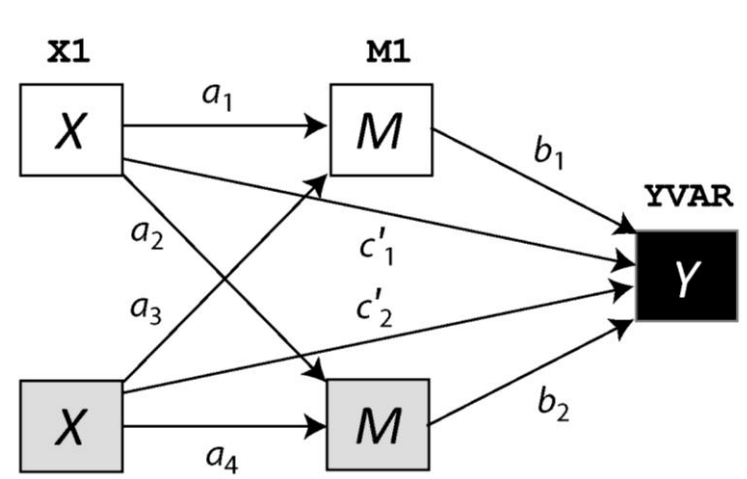
medyad y=YVAR/x=XVAR/m=M1 M2.



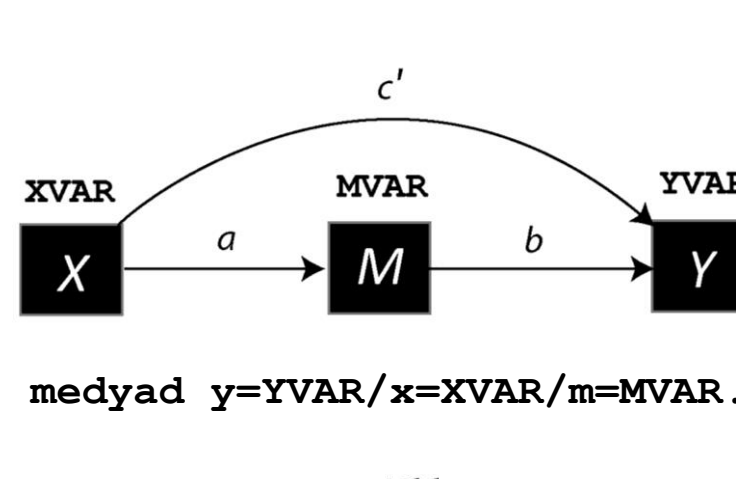
medyad y=Y1 Y2/x=X1 X2/m=MVAR.



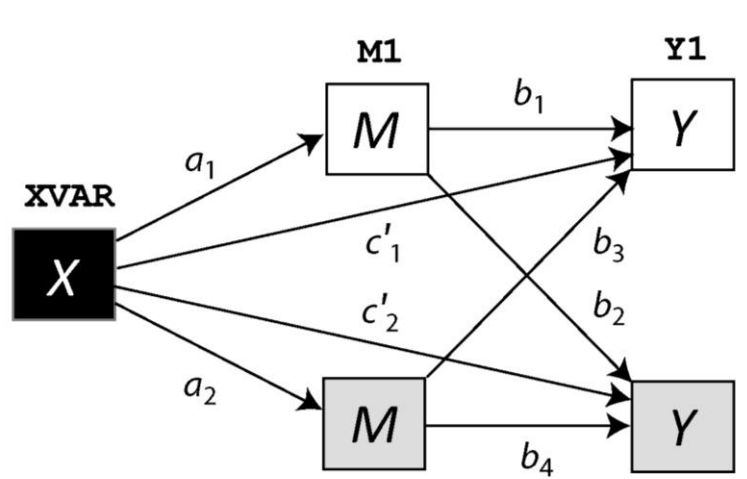
medyad y=Y1 Y2/x=XVAR/m=MVAR.



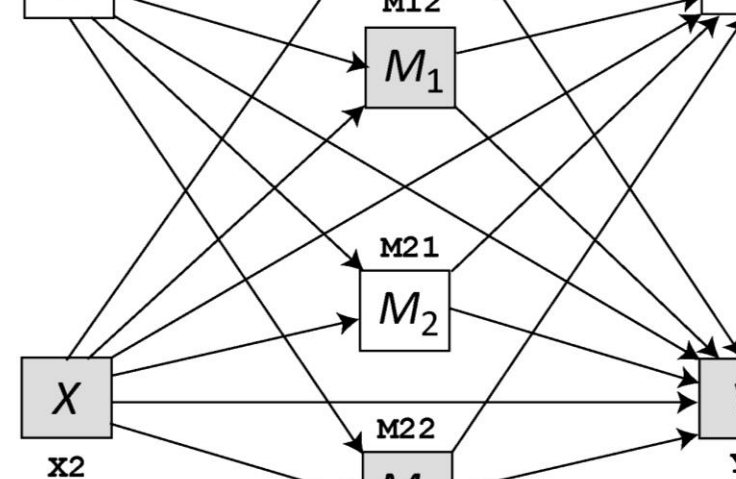
medyad y=YVAR/x=X1 X2/m=M1 M2.



medyad y=YVAR/x=XVAR/m=MVAR.



medyad y=Y1 Y2/x=XVAR/m=M1 M2.



medyad y=Y1 Y2/x=X1 X2/m=M11 M12 M21 M22.

Example Output

```
***** MEDYAD Procedure for SPSS Beta Version 1.1 *****
Written by Jacob J. Coutts, Andrew F. Hayes, Ph.D., and Tao Jiang
```

Model Variables:
X1 : X1
X2 : X2
Y1 : Y1
Y2 : Y2

Paired Mediators:
M1 : M1
M2 : M2

N: 319

```
***** DESCRIPTIVES FOR MODEL VARIABLES *****
```

Descriptive Statistics of Model Variables				
	Mean	SD	Min	Max
X1	1.5611	.8982	.0000	4.0000
X2	1.7962	.9107	.0000	4.0000
M1	8.3504	7.0800	.0000	41.0000
M2	7.8063	6.8506	.0000	43.0000
Y1	37.6270	6.7247	17.0000	50.0000
Y2	37.3605	7.1624	15.0000	50.0000

Correlation Matrix of Antecedents and Consequents					
	X1	X2	M1	M2	
X1	1.0000	.1095	.4684	.0590	-.3068
X2	.1095	1.0000	.0980	.4558	-.1881
M1	.4684	.0980	1.0000	.0454	-.4454
M2	.0590	.4558	.0454	1.0000	-.2250
Y1	-.3068	-.1881	-.4454	-.2250	1.0000
Y2	-.1899	-.2857	-.3188	-.3723	.5612

Outcome:
M1

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.4708	.2216	39.2641	44.9883	2.0000	316.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	1.9890	.9450	2.1049	.0361	.1298	3.8482	
X1	3.6514	.3936	9.2776	.0000	2.8770	4.4257	
X2	.3680	.3882	.9481	.3438	-.3957	1.1317	

Outcome:
M2

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.4559	.2078	37.4125	41.4536	2.0000	316.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	1.5515	.9224	1.6820	.0936	-.2633	3.3664	
X1	.0704	.3842	.1832	.8548	-.6855	.8262	
X2	3.4210	.3789	9.0287	.0000	2.6755	4.1665	

Outcome:
Y1

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.5036	.2537	34.1812	26.6793	4.0000	314.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	44.0674	.8918	49.4147	.0000	42.3128	45.8221	
X1	-.8419	.4142	-2.0324	.0430	-1.6569	-.0269	
X2	-.4370	.4067	-1.0746	.2834	-1.2372	.3632	
M1	-.3600	.0525	-6.8592	.0000	-.4633	-.2568	
M2	-.1710	.0538	-3.1800	.0016	-.2768	-.0652	

Outcome:
Y2

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.4914	.2415	39.4073	24.9931	4.0000	314.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	44.2061	.9575	46.1664	.0000	42.3221	46.0901	
X1	-.2214	.4448	-.4977	.6191	-1.0965	.6538	
X2	-.9128	.4367	-2.0903	.0374	-1.7720	-.0536	
M1	-.2839	.0564	-5.0373	.0000	-.3948	-.1730	
M2	-.3190	.0577	-5.5245	.0000	-.4326	-.2054	

```
***** RESIDUAL CORRELATION MATRIX *****
```

	M1	M2	Y1	Y2
M1	1.0000	-.0045	.0000	.0000
M2	-.0045	1.0000	.0000	.0000
Y1	.0000	.0000	1.0000	.4482
Y2	.0000	.0000	.4482	1.0000

```
***** TOTAL EFFECT(S) MODEL(S) *****
Outcome:
Y1
```

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.3439	.1183	40.1267	21.1902	2.0000	316.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	43.0860	.9553	45.1031	.0000	41.2065	44.9656	
X1	-2.1685	.3979	-5.4503	.0000	-2.9513	-1.3857	
X2	-1.1545	.3924	-2.9421	.0035	-1.9265	-.3824	

Outcome:
Y2

Model Summary							
	R	R-sq	MSE	F	df1	df2	p
	.3272	.1071	46.0971	18.9476	2.0000	316.0000	.0000
Model							
	coeff	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
constant	43.1466	1.0239	42.1401	.0000	41.1321	45.1611	
X1	-1.2804	.4264	-3.0025	.0029	-2.1194	-.4414	
X2	-2.1084	.4206	-5.0131	.0000	-2.9359	-1.2809	

Correlation between residuals:
.5202

```
***** TOTAL, DIRECT, AND INDIRECT EFFECTS *****
```

TOTAL, DIRECT, AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF
X1

Total effect(s) on						
effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
Y1	-2.1685	.3979	-5.4503	.0000	-2.9513	-1.3857
Y2	-1.2804	.4264	-3.0025	.0029	-2.1194	-.4414

Direct effect(s) on						
effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
Y1	-.8419	.4142	-2.0324	.0430	-1.6569	-.0269
Y2	-.2214	.4448	-.4977	.6191	-1.0965	.6538

Indirect Effect(s):						
effect	BootSE	BootLLCI	BootULCI			
Ind1	-.13146	.2519	-1.8438		-.8709	
Ind2	-.0120	.0641	-1.356		.1224	
Ind3	-1.0366	.2396	-1.5230		-.5790	
Ind4	-.0224	.1157	-.2444		.2149	

Indirect Effect Key:						
Ind1	:	X1	-->	M1	-->	Y1
Ind2	:	X1	-->	M2	-->	Y1
Ind3	:	X1	-->	M1	-->	Y2
Ind4	:	X1	-->	M2	-->	Y2

TOTAL, DIRECT, AND INDIRECT EFFECTS OF
X2

Total effect(s) on						
effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
Y1	-1.1545	.3924	-2.9421	.0035	-1.9265	-.3824
Y2	-2.1084	.4206	-5.0131	.0000	-2.9359	-1.2809

Direct effect(s) on						
effect	se	t	p	LLCI	ULCI	
Y1	-.4370	.4067	-1.0746	.2834	-1.2372	.3632
Y2	-.9128	.4367	-2.0903	.0374	-1.7720	-.0536

Indirect Effect(s):						
effect	BootSE	BootLLCI	BootULCI			
Ind5	-.1325	.1574	-.4472		-.1624	
Ind6	-.5850	.2054	-.9959		-.1873	
Ind7	-.1045	.1288	-.3803		.1215	
Ind8	-1.0911	.2419	-1.5931		-.6389	

Indirect Effect Key:						
Ind5	:	X2	-->	M1	-->	Y1
Ind6	:	X2	-->	M2	-->	Y1
Ind7	:	X2	-->	M1	-->	Y2
Ind8	:	X2	-->	M2	-->	Y2

References

Hayes, A. F. (2018). *Introduction to mediation, moderation, and conditional process analysis: A regression-based approach*. New York: The Guilford Press.
Hayes, A. F., Montoya, A. K., & Rockwood, N. J. (2017). The analysis of mechanisms and their contingencies: PROCESS versus structural equation modeling. *Australasian Marketing Journal (AMJ)*, 25