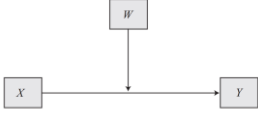
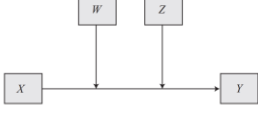
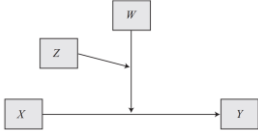
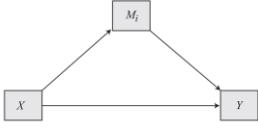
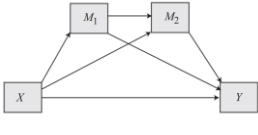
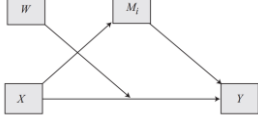
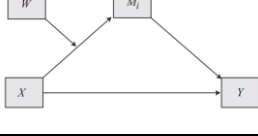
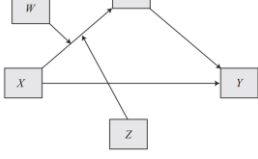
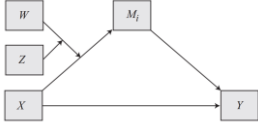
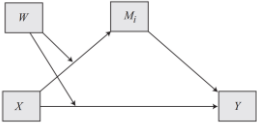
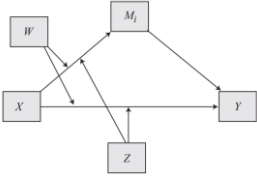
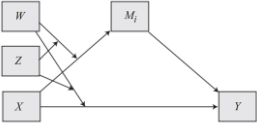
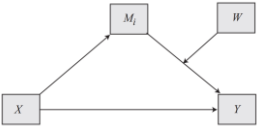
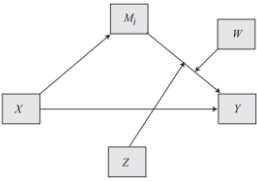
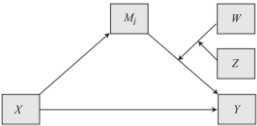
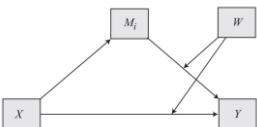
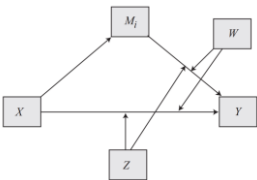
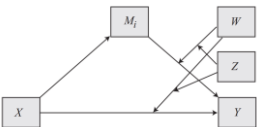
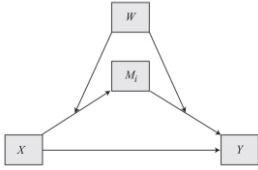
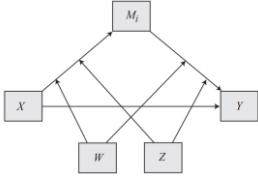
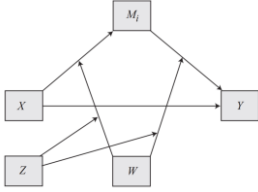
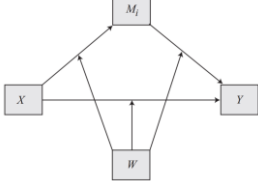
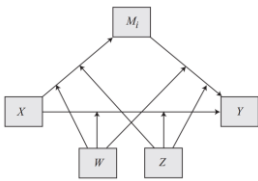
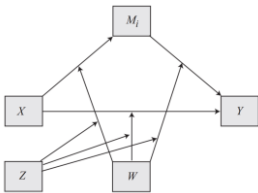


bruceR `PROCESS()` Function and SPSS `PROCESS` Macro

bruceR `PROCESS()` Function				SPSS `PROCESS` Macro*		Stats. Model**
meds	mods	med.type mod.type	mod.path	Model	Model Diagram	R Formula
–	1	–	–	1		$Y \sim X*W$ <i>equivalent to:</i> $Y \sim X + W + X:W$
–	2	–	–	2		$Y \sim X*W1 + X*W2$
–	2	"3-way"	–	3		$Y \sim X*W1*W2$
1+	–	–	–	4		$M \sim X$ $Y \sim X + M$
2~4	–	"serial"	–	6		$M1 \sim X$ $M2 \sim X + M1$ $Y \sim X + M1 + M2$
1+	1~2	– "2-way" "3-way"	"x-y"	5 (5.2) (5.3)		$M \sim X$ $Y \sim X*W + M$
1+	1	–	"x-m"	7		$M \sim X*W$ $Y \sim X + M + W$
	2	–		9		$M \sim X*W1 + X*W2$ $Y \sim X + M$ $+ W1 + W2$
	2	"3-way"		11		$M \sim X*W1*W2$ $Y \sim X + M$ $+ W1 + W2$

1+	1	–	c("x-m", "x-y")	8		$M \sim X * \underline{W}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W} + M$
	2	–		10		$M \sim X * \underline{W1} + X * \underline{W2}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W1} + X * \underline{W2} + M$
	2	"3-way"		12		$M \sim X * \underline{W1 * W2}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W1 * W2} + M$
1+	1	–	"m-y"	14		$M \sim X + \underline{W}$ $Y \sim X + M * \underline{W}$
	2	–		16		$M \sim X + \underline{W1} + \underline{W2}$ $Y \sim X + M * \underline{W1} + M * \underline{W2}$
	2	"3-way"		18		$M \sim X + \underline{W1} + \underline{W2}$ $Y \sim X + M * \underline{W1 * W2}$
1+	1	–	c("m-y", "x-y")	15		$M \sim X + \underline{W}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W} + M * \underline{W}$
	2	–		17		$M \sim X + \underline{W1} + \underline{W2}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W1} + X * \underline{W2} + M * \underline{W1} + M * \underline{W2}$
	2	"3-way"		19		$M \sim X + \underline{W1} + \underline{W2}$ $Y \sim X * \underline{W1 * W2} + M * \underline{W1 * W2}$

1+	1	–	c("x-m", "m-y")	58		$M \sim X*W$ $Y \sim X + M*W$
	2	–		75		$M \sim X*W1 + X*W2$ $Y \sim X + M*W1 + M*W2$
	2	"3-way"		72		$M \sim X*W1*W2$ $Y \sim X + M*W1*W2$
1+	1	–	"all"	59		$M \sim X*W$ $Y \sim X*W + M*W$
	2	–		76		$M \sim X*W1 + X*W2$ $Y \sim X*W1 + X*W2 + M*W1 + M*W2$
	2	"3-way"		73		$M \sim X*W1*W2$ $Y \sim X*W1*W2 + M*W1*W2$

Note. By default, **med.type** is set to "parallel" and allows an *infinite number* of multiple mediators in parallel. By default, **mod.type** is set to "2-way". The `bruceR::PROCESS()` function supports (generalized) linear models and (generalized) linear mixed models, or a mixture of various types of models. For other PROCESS models that are not supported by `bruceR::PROCESS()`, please use the official [SPSS PROCESS macro](#), the official PROCESS R script "[process.R](#)" (currently *not* an R package), or the R packages "mediation", "interactions", and/or "lavaan".

* The SPSS PROCESS model numbers and diagrams are retrieved from [Introduction to Mediation, Moderation, and Conditional Process Analysis, Second Edition: A Regression-Based Approach](#) authored by Andrew F. Hayes. Copyright © 2018 The Guilford Press. (for FAQs about PROCESS, see <https://www.processmacro.org/faq.html>)

** The red part in R formula (" $+ W$ ", " $+ W1 + W2$ ") are moderator(s) *controlled as covariates* in the models, which differs from the official PROCESS but is more rigorous and rational. This is a technical limitation related to the `mediation::mediate()` function, which requires all moderators to be included in both "M" and "Y" models.

Variable Types Supported by `bruceR` `PROCESS()` and SPSS `PROCESS`

Variable				Software	
Y	X	Mediator(s)	Moderator(s)	<code>bruceR</code> <code>PROCESS()</code>	SPSS <code>PROCESS</code>
Continuous Dichotomous	Continuous	Continuous	Continuous Dichotomous Multicategorical	Yes	Yes
	Dichotomous	Dichotomous		Yes	No
	Multicategorical	Continuous		No*	Yes
		Dichotomous		No*	No
	...	Multicategorical		No	No
Multicategorical		No	No

Note. `bruceR::PROCESS()` function also supports mediation and/or moderation analyses based on (generalized) linear mixed models (i.e., multilevel mediation/moderation).

* This is a limitation related to the `interactions::sim_slopes()` function, which does not support factor-type predictor. However, users could manually convert a multicategorical predictor (X) to numeric dummy variables.

Comparing Different Methods for Testing Indirect (Mediational) Effects

Method	Performance*		Software		
	Type I Error	Power	<code>bruceR</code> <code>PROCESS()</code>	SPSS <code>PROCESS</code>	jamovi jAMM
The “component” approach Joint-significance test	Very good	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes
The “index” approach Monte Carlo	Good	Good	"mcmc"	Yes	No
Percentile bootstrap	Good	Good	"boot"	Yes	Yes
Bias-corrected percentile bootstrap	Bad	Very good	"bc.boot"	Yes	No
Accelerated bias-corrected bootstrap	Bad	Very good	"bca.boot"	No	Yes

Note. The component approach is to test all component paths (“a” and “b”) of an indirect effect. The index approach is to test a single mediation index (“ab”) and its confidence interval using any resampling method (e.g., bootstrap).

* Yzerbyt, V., Muller, D., Batailler, C., & Judd, C. M. (2018). New recommendations for testing indirect effects in mediational models: The need to report and test component paths. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 115(6), 929–943. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspa0000132>

Please update to the latest version of `bruceR` (<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=bruceR>).

Author of the `bruceR` package: [Han-Wu-Shuang Bao](#)

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