1. Estimate a moderated mediation model where mood (**\*gb.1\_cent\*)** mediates the relationship between neuroticism (**\*neuro\_cent\***) and life satisfaction (**\*ls.1\_cent\***) and sex (**\*sex\***) moderates the path from \***neuro\_cent**\* to \***gb.1\_cent**\* (note: you will need to create a mediator model *and* an output model)
2. Using the mediate function, estimate the mediation effects (indirect effect, direct effect, total effect, prop. mediated) for the different levels of \***sex**\*
3. Using the test.modmed function, evaluate whether the indirect effects are significantly different for the different levels of \***sex**\*
4. Write up a brief APA style report that details your findings and your interpretations of the moderated mediation model and how the mediation effect differs for the different levels of \***sex**\* (see example write up on next page for additional detail).

(Reminder: Steps 1-3 can all be done by completing the template R script)

**Example APA write up for moderated mediation analysis**

A moderated mediation model was constructed to test whether the effect of conscientiousness on life satisfaction is mediated by procrastination differently for men and women (i.e., whether sex moderates the path between conscientiousness and procrastination). All continuous variables were mean centered prior to model estimation. Monte Carlo estimation was used to produce estimates for the direct, indirect, and total effects of the mediation model. In the model with the mediator as the outcome, conscientiousness significantly predicted procrastination for women (*β* = -0.49, *p* < .001) and this effect was significantly weaker for men (i.e, conscientiousness x sex interaction; *β* = 0.21, *p* = .025). In the outcome model, only procrastination significantly predicted life satisfaction (*β* = -3.13, *p* < .001). For both women and men, there was a significant total effect of the predictors on life satisfaction (women: *β* = 1.55, *p* = .038; men: *β* = 1.69, *p* = .034), a significant indirect effect of procrastination on life satisfaction (women: *β* = 1.57, *p* < .001; men: *β* = 0.88, *p* = .002), and there was no direct effect of conscientiousness after accounting for the indirect effect of the mediator (women: *β* = -0.03, *p* = .992; men: *β* = .81, *p* = .31). This suggests that the effect of conscientiousness on life satisfaction is fully mediated by procrastination for both men and women. Additionally, the indirect effects for women and men were found not to be statistically significantly different from each other (*p* = .262).