

simulation summary binary

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Simulation study

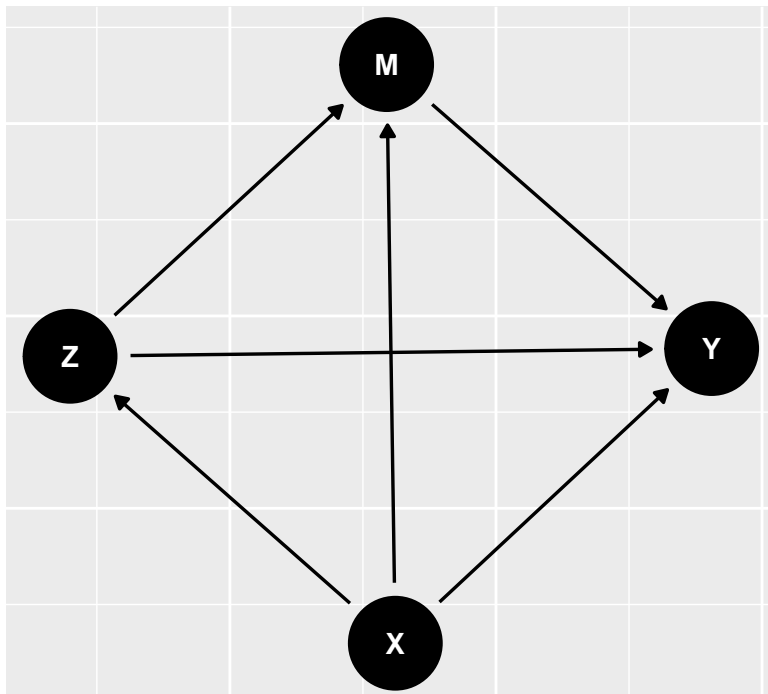
Simulation scenarios

Simulations of bias were done with model misspecification and confounding in separate comparable scenarios. 10000 iterations (1/10th of the linear case due to computation time) with a sample size of 2000 were used for each scenario.

Table 1: Variables used for simulations

variable	type	true model
X(additional covariate)	continuous	$X \sim \text{gamma}(8, 4.5)$
Z(exposure)	binary	$Z = I(Z^* > 0)$ where $Z^* \sim U_0 + U_1X + N(0, 1)$
M(mediator)	binary	$M = I(M^* > 0)$ where $M^* \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1Z + \beta_2X + N(0, 1)$
Y(outcome)	binary	$Y = I(Y^* > 0)$ where $Y^* \sim \theta_0 + \theta_1Z + \theta_2M + \theta_3ZM + \theta_4X + N(0, 1)$

DAG showing data generating process



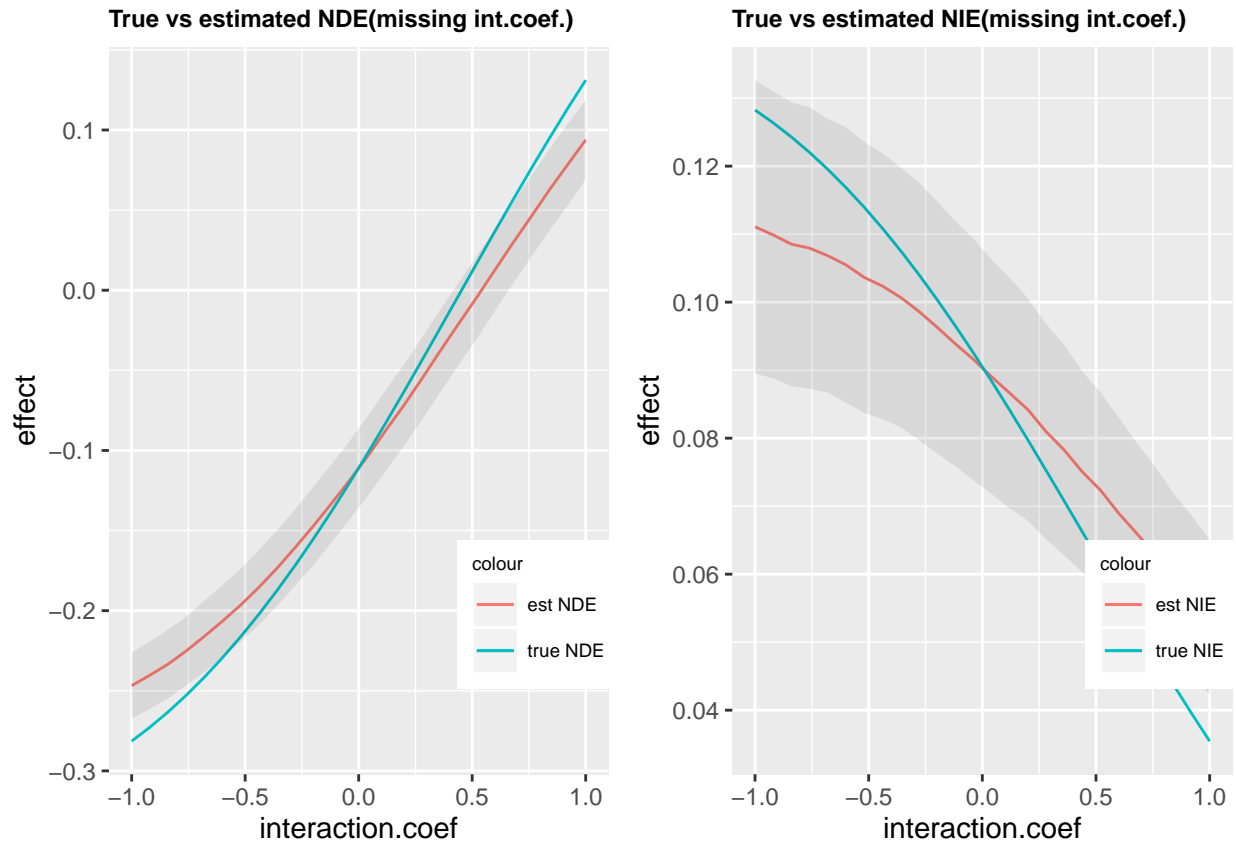
Simulation scenarios (model misspecification)

Negative effects

```
covariate.parameters = list(c(104, 8, 4.5)), true.exposure.coefs = c(I = -3.416096, X = 0.036231),  
true.mediator.coefs = c(I = 1, Z = -0.4, X = -0.008, ZX = 0), true.outcome.coefs = c(I = 4, Z = -0.4, M =  
-2, ZM = corr.coef[i], X = -0.03, ZX = 0, MX = 0, ZMX = 0),
```

Estimated mediator model was set to the correct one. Estimated outcome model was misspecified without ZM interaction: $Y^* \sim Z + M + X$.

Results



Total effect is biased. This differs from the situation where we used linear models:

