

Review of the Literature on Exact Formulas for Mediation Effects

May 17, 2024

1 Summary and Future Work

1.1 May 16

This week, I added work by Imai and colleagues, as well as a few general references. See Section 5 for the Imai group. There is also a method proposed by Lange et al. [2012] based on inverse probability weighting to estimate unobserved counterfactuals. Both of these methods are included in the extensive Monte Carlo study of Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2023] and found to be comparable to inference for mediation effects based on the δ -method. However, the method of Imai et al. [2010a] is computationally intensive, and that of Lange et al. [2012] is quite different from our approach of combining estimates from two regression models.

I also found an R package, `merDeriv` [Wang and Merkle, 2018] which computes the full asymptotic covariance matrix for a GLMM fit using `lme4`. This will save me a lot of time in implementing the δ -method uncertainty quantification for mixed-effects models.

1.1.1 What to do next

I'm still not totally confident about the SEM literature, but otherwise I don't think anyone has done exact asymptotic theory for multilevel mediation analysis. I feel ready to start working on the mixed-effects version of our analysis. I will continue reading, but I think it makes sense to start spending some time writing code.

There are some extensions to the methodology outlined by B & B that I think we should consider. First, we will want to include direct and indirect effects in addition to our total effects. We can follow Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2023] for this, although we will also need to give some thought to how we incorporate random effects into the definitions. It would also be nice to explicitly estimate the "mediation proportion". For continuous response, this is the indirect effect divided by the total effect. It's less clear to me what definition to use for multiplicative effects (e.g. effects on odds-ratio scale).

Second, it is common to include an interaction effect between the exposure and mediator in our model for the outcome¹. This isn't conceptually any harder, it just adds another component to our formulas.

I think that we could address just the above two points and, with some nice Monte Carlo studies, call it a paper. This would resemble the work by Samoilenko and Lefebvre (e.g. Samoilenko and Lefebvre, 2023). After that, there are some more dramatic extensions we can consider.

One extension that we really should look at is predicted cluster-specific effects. The uncertainty quantification here is subtle; see, e.g., Skrondal and Rabe-Hesketh [2009], Booth and Hobert [1998]. The Imai group does give cluster-specific mediation effects, but only under their restricted framework. Otherwise, this seems to still be an open problem

Finally (for now), I think we should eventually look at sensitivity analysis. There are a bunch of assumptions required for us to give a causal interpretation to our results. My understanding is that sensitivity analysis lets us put a bound on the extent to which these assumptions can be violated without invalidating our conclusions. I'm still looking into how this works.

1.2 May 9

As far as I can tell, nobody has done exact asymptotics for mixed-effects mediation analysis. I do want to do some more searching, but the recent literature (e.g., since 2020) presents exact formulas for mediation effects with δ -method uncertainty quantification as novel.

Below, I have summarized a bunch of work on mediation analysis, roughly divided into sections. Section 2 covers work by Samoilenko, Lefebvre and others. Their work looks pretty close to what we're doing. They give exact formulas and δ -method UQ, but no random effects. Section 3 defines mediation effects in terms of partial derivatives of the mean of Y given X . They have done a bit with random effects, but only do Bayesian or bootstrap-based uncertainty quantification. Section 4 uses structural equation modelling (SEM) to do mediation analysis. I'm not very familiar with this methodology, but I tried to summarize what I could. Some of these papers do include random effects, but only seem to do continuous response and mediator. They make heavy use of the simple mediation formulas in the fully continuous setting, so uncertainty quantification is pretty basic. Finally, Section 8 is an assortment of papers. Highlights include Cheng et al. [2021], which gives definitions of direct and indirect effects which we can use, and Zheng and Cadigan [2021], which uses automatic differentiation to get the full Hessian for GLMMs. Zheng and Cadigan also do UQ for the predicted random effects, although I'm still working on understanding exactly how they do this.

¹There is no interaction effect in our trust study because a preliminary analysis found that it didn't have a significant effect on the outcome.

1.2.1 What to do Next

Next week, my plan is to continue the literature search, focusing on SEMs, the UQ methodology proposed by Zheng and Cadigan [2021], and also looking more widely to see if I’ve missed any other lines of work. It would be helpful for me if you could look at Zheng and Cadigan [2021] to see if you think it has merit. I’m also pretty shaky on SEMs, so it would be nice if you could look at Zigler and Ye [2019] to see how it connects with our methodology.

In terms of advancing our own work, I have finished translating my analysis into R, up to the binary response and mediator. My next steps in this direction for next week are to work out as much as I can for the binary/binary setting with mixed effects. This is going to involve computing the gradient of the mediation effect, and looking for whether `lme4` gives standard errors for the random effects’ covariance parameters. If not, then I will look around for other sources.

Once the mixed-effects case is done, I would like to extend our analysis to the direct and indirect effects. Formulas for these are given in Samoilenko et al. [2018] or Cheng et al. [2021]. We should also consider interaction terms between the exposure and mediator in our model for the outcome. I understand that this interaction term arises from causal inference-based concerns, but I’m still fuzzy on the details. Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2021] extend their previous work on fixed-effects models to include interactions. We also need to extend all of our methods to handle predicted group-specific effects, although this makes the uncertainty quantification more challenging, both conceptually and computationally. See, e.g., Booth and Hobert [1998], Florez-Agreda and Cantoni [2019], Zigler and Ye [2019].

2 The Samoilenko and Lefebvre group

This group does essentially what B&B are proposing with exact formulas and δ -method standard errors. In particular, they avoid any requirement for rare events. They also do direct and indirect effects. However, I haven’t seen any mention of random-effects/multilevel-models.

These methods are implemented in the R package `ExactMed` [Caubet et al., 2023]. This package does not address mixed-effects models.

2.1 Samoilenko et al. [2018]

Gives exact formulas for direct and indirect mediation effects, as well as δ -method standard errors. Binary outcome, binary mediator. No analytical SE when exposure-mediator interaction is present.

2.2 Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2021]

Extends analytical results of Samoilenko et al. [2018] to handle exposure-mediator interaction term in model for outcome.

2.3 Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2023]

As Samoilenko et al. [2018], but with continuous mediator and binary response. No mixed-effects. Very nice simulation study.

Compares their approach to those of the Imai group (see Section 5), as well as Lange et al. [2012]. Found that the δ -method based approach proposed by the Samoilenko and Lefebvre group gives comparable performance with its computationally intensive alternatives.

2.4 Caubet et al. [2024]

Extends the work of Samoilenko and Lefebvre [2023] to case-control data.

3 Derivative-Based

Defines mediation effects in terms of derivatives. Originally proposed by Yu et al. [2014], and later extended to multilevel models by Yu and Li [2020]. They use the name “third-variable effect analysis”. Documented extensively in a book by Yu and Li [2022]. Implemented in the R packages `mma` and `mlma` for single level and multilevel models respectively. The latter uses the bootstrap for UQ.

3.1 Maria et al. [2024]

Incorporates random-effects in the derivative-based approach. Mostly does Bayesian inference. Mentions bootstrap.

3.2 Geldhof et al. [2018]

Defines mediation effects as partial derivatives. Does UQ by bootstrap or by a very rough method called MCCI. This MCCI simulates parameter values from a normal distribution parameterized by the estimates, then evaluates the mediation effects on these simulated parameters. This is the same UQ method used by the Imai group (see Section 5).

3.3 Doretti et al. [2022]

Gives exact formulas for mediation effects and δ -method SEs. Decomposes total mediation effect more finely than just direct and indirect (i.e. path-specific effects). No mixed-effects.

4 Structural Equation Modelling

There are a bunch of papers which use SEM to do mediation analysis. Many of them include multilevel/mixed-effects models. I’m not very familiar with SEM methodology, but it does seem to be connected with our work. See Valeri

and VanderWeele [2013] for a review and comparison with the causal-inference framework. Generally limited to linear models (i.e. continuous response and mediator), where the mediation effects’ formulas are very simple. They seem to only focus on indirect effects².

There does seem to be some work on applying mixed-effects methodology to SEMs. See, e.g., Rabe-Hesketh et al. [2004] for early work in this direction.

I’m not sure yet if this has made its way to the SEM-based mediation analysis literature. I’ll look into this next week.

4.1 Zigler and Ye [2019]

Review of multilevel mediation analysis using SEM. Does a Monte Carlo study comparing different approaches. UQ is based on Bauer et al. [2006].

4.2 Bauer et al. [2006]

Does mixed-effects mediation analysis based on SEMs. Only handles continuous outcome and mediator. Mediation effects are simple enough that variances are computed directly (in terms of asymptotic covariances of the regression parameter estimates). Fits the two regression models (for M and Y) simultaneously by concatenating the response vectors and multiplying covariates by indicators.

4.3 Preacher et al. [2010]

Does mediation analysis using structural equation models. Does UQ by bootstrap or based on the exact distribution of the product of two dependent normals [MacKinnon et al., 2007].

5 The Imai Group

This group focuses mainly on the assumptions required to link regression-based mediation analysis with causal inference. They give definitions of mediation effects which closely resemble the “mediation formula” [Pearl, 2012], but only for differences of conditional expectation (i.e. the “risk-difference scale”; see also Samoilenko and Lefebvre, 2023). Their approach to UQ is very computational. They recommend either the bootstrap or a simulation-based approach outlined in King et al. [2000]. Briefly, simulate parameters from their fitted sampling distributions, then evaluate the quantity of interest on each sample and observe the resulting distribution. I think this is connected to empirical Bayes methodology, but I haven’t looked into it extensively.

Their methods are implemented in the R package `mediation` [Tingley et al., 2014]. They can handle mixed-effects models, including prediction of group-level effects.

²There is a short paragraph in Zitzmann and Helm [2021] near the top of column 1 on page 532 which says “the direct effect is only of little interest”. They don’t give a reference for this.

5.1 Imai et al. [2010a]

This paper presents an UQ algorithm for estimating mediation effects defined as differences of expected values. The algorithm closely resembles the bootstrap, but is slightly different. Specifically, parameters are repeatedly sampled from the fitted sampling distributions of their estimators, then mediation effects are estimated using the sampled parameter estimates [see, e.g., King et al., 2000]. They also give an alternative method which just uses the bootstrap.

Refers to the causal inference theory from Imai et al. [2010b] to justify identification of counterfactuals with functions of conditional expectations.

5.2 Imai et al. [2010b]

Focuses on estimating the indirect effect for a continuous response. Defines this effect as a difference of counterfactuals and identifies this difference with a conditional expectation in the same manner as the mediation formula given by Pearl [2012].

Also gives a “non-parametric estimator” for categorical mediator based on a contingency table based approach. The idea is to partition the data based on the mediator, estimate the mediation effect within each group with a difference of averages, then re-combine by averaging.

UQ is given either by the δ -method or by the bootstrap. Some discussion of sensitivity analysis.

5.3 Imai et al. [2011]

Very similar to Imai et al. [2010a] and Imai et al. [2010b]. Focuses more on causal inference interpretation and applications to political science. Doesn’t appear to advance the methodology.

5.4 Tingley et al. [2014]

This paper overviews the `mediation` package, which implements the methods developed by this group. Can handle GLMMs, but only operates on differences in the expected value of the outcome (i.e. risk-difference scale for binary outcome). Does UQ for parameters **and predicted random effects**, but doesn’t go into detail on how. I’m guessing that it just follows the Monte Carlo method given by Imai et al. [2010a].

Package last updated 2019-10-08

6 The SPSS Macro MLmed

This macro appears to be the standard way to do multilevel mediation analysis in SPSS. As such, it is likely to be used extensively by applied researchers, and we should understand it. The macro can only handle continuous outcomes and mediators.

6.1 Rockwood [2019]

User manual for the `MLmed` macro. Can only handle continuous outcomes and mediators. UQ is either by the bootstrap or the “Monte Carlo method”. See Preacher and Selig [2012] or Williams and MacKinnon [2008].

6.2 Hayes and Rockwood [2020]

A recommended reference for the methodology used in the macro.

6.3 Rockwood and Hayes [2017]

A conference poster presenting the macro. Popular reference for people looking to cite the macro.

7 Applications

It doesn’t hurt for us to point to what people are doing in the applied literature. Here is some of what shows up when I search “multilevel mediation analysis” on Google Scholar.

7.1 Veas et al. [2019]

Does multilevel mediation analysis with continuous outcome and mediator. UQ is done with “Monte Carlo confidence intervals”. Uses an `SPSS` macro called `MLmed`. See Section 6.

7.2 Arain et al. [2021]

It looks like their variables are all ordinal (1-6 or 1-8 Likert scale). I’m not sure how they fit this into the mediation analysis framework. Moving on, they use `Mplus` to do their analysis via “maximum likelihood”. Not much detail given.

7.3 Hwang and Hopkins [2012]

Follows an earlier edition of MacKinnon [2017], as well as the very early work of Baron and Kenny [1986]. As in Arain et al. [2021], variables are ordinal/Likert. Analysis is done in `SPSS`, although few details are given. Note that this work was published before the `SPSS` macro of Rockwood [2019].

8 Others

8.1 Krull and MacKinnon [2001]

Throughout some parts of the literature on multilevel mediation analysis, you will see people talk about, e.g., the 2-1-1 model. This means that the exposure

is measured at “level 2” (group-level), while the mediator and outcome are measured at “level 1” (individual-level). That is, in this model we would include a random effect for the mediator, but not the exposure. Other examples of such models include 2-2-1 and 1-1-1. As far as I can tell, this notation was proposed by Krull and MacKinnon [2001].

This paper also does δ -method uncertainty quantification for the very simple mediation effects that people were using at that time (i.e. a product of coefficients). In fact, this approach for testing the presence/absence of mediation effects dates back to Sobel [1982].

8.2 Kenny et al. [2003]

Gives a simplistic definition of mediation effects for continuous models. Does UQ based on exact distribution of mediation effects obtained as a transformation of Gaussians. A nice approach, but only really works because of the simple setting.

There is a book by MacKinnon [2017] on mediation analysis, which has a whole chapter called “Multilevel Mediation Models”. However, it is mostly based on the Kenny et al. [2003] and small extensions.

8.3 Ritz and Spiegelman [2004]

Points-out that, in mixed-effects models, the regression structure for Y only holds conditional on the random effects. Thus, it’s hard to give a marginal interpretation of the regression coefficients. They give some conditions under which the conditional mean structure is preserved (in a particular sense) after marginalizing away the random effects. See, e.g., Neuhaus et al. [1991] for more discussion of the problem being addressed.

I think I’m missing something here, because it seems obvious to me that there will be a difference between the parameters in an assumed regression model for the marginal mean of Y and the conditional mean of Y given the random effects. Regardless, I don’t think this one is particularly relevant to us. We have a conditional regression model and don’t make any effort to model the marginal mean of Y using regression.

8.4 VanderWeele and Vansteelandt [2010]

Standard reference for mediation analysis with binary outcome. Focuses on the causal inference aspects of the problem. Makes heavy use of the “rare outcome” assumption. Resulting model is sufficiently simple that UQ is easy.

8.5 Pearl [2012]

Presents the so-called “mediation formula”. A set of identities for the total, direct and indirect mediation effects based on counterfactuals, but expressed in terms of conditional expectations. Effects are on risk-difference scale.

8.6 Lange et al. [2012]

Proposes estimating mediation effects using inverse probability weighting. Duplicates the observed data and uses weighting to estimate unobserved counterfactual outcomes. Referred to as the “weighting method”. Does give analytical (asymptotic) standard errors based on the sandwich variance estimator that arises from the theory of generalized estimating equations. See their “Web Appendix 3” for more details. They also suggest using the bootstrap.

Implemented in the R package `medflex` [Steen et al., 2017].

8.7 Nevo et al. [2017]

Does inference for mediation effects defined using the “difference method”. Briefly, fit models to predict Y using X with or without M , then check how much the coefficient on X changes. They apply their analysis to continuous, binary (log- and logit-link), and survival data (Cox model).

Inference is done with the δ -method. They need the covariance between coefficient estimates from different models (i.e. with and without M). Since this doesn’t come directly from a standard analysis, they propose a “data duplication algorithm”.

No mixed effects. Not obviously relevant.

8.8 Cheng et al. [2021]

Defines mediation effects (indirect and direct) as differences between transformed conditional expectations. This facilitates use with GLM link functions. Does continuous and binary outcome and mediator using GEEs. Does UQ with δ -method.

Includes a Monte Carlo study comparing δ -method with bootstrap. Finds that pretty large samples are required for δ -method UQ to be accurate, although bootstrap works with somewhat smaller samples.

No mixed-effects.

Does δ -method UQ for GLMs (more precisely, GEEs) with exact formulas for mediation effects. These mediation effects (indirect and direct effects) are defined as differences between transformed conditional expectations.

8.9 Zheng and Cadigan [2021]

Does joint uncertainty quantification for the parameters and random effects. Based on maximizing the Laplace Approximation to the marginal likelihood. Gives δ -method SEs with gradients from automatic differentiation.

Based on the R package `TMB`, which does automatic differentiation [Kristensen et al., 2016]. There is a related package, `glmmTMB`, which is specifically designed to apply automatic differentiation methods to GLMMs [Brooks et al., 2017] (their paper focuses on zero-inflated count GLMMs, but their methodology applies more generally). Zheng and Cadigan [2021] raises some concerns

about the two TMB packages, and presents a solution. See Skaug and Fournier [2006] for more discussion of automatic differentiation in GLMM fitting.

8.10 Wang and Merkle [2018]

Standard reference for the `merDeriv` package in R. This is a small package that computes the Hessian of the observed data likelihood with respect to all parameters (including RE covariance parameters) for LMMs and GLMMs fit using `lme4`. In particular, use the `vcov` function with `full=TRUE` to get the asymptotic covariance matrix of the parameters (i.e. the inverse of the negative Hessian of the log-likelihood). You can also choose your parameterization for the RE parameters from variances, SDs or terms in the Cholesky decomposition. The last one is referred to as `theta` in `lme4` and is used extensively therein.

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