Supplementary Materials for Bayesian Inference for the Causal Effect of Mediation

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Step 3. of sampling algorithm: Sampling $(F_{M_1,1}, F_{M_1,0}, F_{M_0,1}, F_{M_0,0}, \pi_{1,M_1}, \pi_{0,M_0})$

1. Generate L sets (M_0, M_1). This requires sampling from $f_{M_z,M_{z'}}(m_z, m_{z'}) = f_{M_z}(m_z|m_{z'})f_{M_{z'}}(m_{z'})$. Note that in the TOURS trial, M_z is actually discrete (taking integer values 0 to 350), so we compute $f_{M_z}(m_z)$ as follows,

$$f_{M_z}(m_z) = F_{M_z}(m_z + 0.5) - F_{M_z}(m_z - 0.5); z = 0, 1$$

where $F_{M_z} = F_{M_z,1} \times \pi_{1,M_1} + F_{M_z,0} \times (1 - \pi_{1,M_1})$.

We sample $M_{z'}$ using $F_{M_{z'}}(M_{z'}) \sim Unif(0, 1)$. Then, given $M_{z'}$, we obtain M_z using the conditional CDF

$$\begin{aligned}
F_{M_z}(m_z|m_{z'}) &= \sum_{t=0}^{m_z} f_{M_z}(t|m_{z'}) \\
&= \frac{\sum_{t=0}^{m_z} f_{M_z,M_{z'}}(t, m_{z'})}{f_{M_{z'}}(m_{z'})} \\
&= \frac{F_{M_z,M_{z'}}(m_z + 0.5, m_{z'} + 0.5) - F_{M_z,M_{z'}}(m_z + 0.5, m_{z'} - 0.5)}{F_{M_{z'}}(m_{z'} + 0.5) - F_{M_{z'}}(m_{z'} - 0.5)}
\end{aligned}$$

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using the fact $F_{M_z}(M_z|m_{z'}) \sim Unif(0,1)$.

The densities $f_{M_z,M_{z'}}(m_z, m_{z'})$ can be computed in the same manner with Assumption 4.

2. Compute $f_{1,M_0}(y)$ via Monte Carlo integration using the L sets (M_0, M_1) as follows

$$\begin{aligned} f_{1,M_0}(y) &= \int f_{1,M_0}(y|m_0,m_1) f_{M_0,M_1}(m_0,m_1) dm_0 dm_1 \\ &\propto \int \exp\{\text{sgn}(d)\log\chi y I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\} f_{1,M_1}(y|m_0,m_1)\ f_{M_0,M_1}(m_0,m_1)\ dm_0dm_1(\text{A } 2) \\ &= \int \exp\{\text{sgn}(d)\log\chi y I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\} f_{1,M_1}(y|m_0)\ f_{M_0,M_1}(m_0,m_1)\ dm_0dm_1(\text{A } 3), \end{aligned}$$

where 'A' corresponds to 'Assumption'.

To compute $f_{1,M_1}(y|m_0)$,

$$f_{1,M_1}(y|m_0) = \frac{\pi_{1,M_1}^y (1-\pi_{1,M_1})^{1-y} f_{M_1,Y_1}(M_1 = m_0|Y_{1,M_1} = y)}{f_{M_1}(M_1 = m_0)}$$

where

$$f_{M_1,Y_1}(M_1 = m_0|Y_{1,M_1} = y) = F_{M_1,y}(m_0 + 0.5) - F_{M_1,y}(m_0 - 0.5)$$

and

$$f_{M_1}(M_1 = m_0) = f_{M_1,Y_1}(M_1 = m_0|Y_{1,M_1} = 1)\times\pi_{1,M_1} + f_{M_1,Y_1}(M_1 = m_0|Y_{1,M_1} = 0)\times(1-\pi_{1,M_1}).$$

3. Compute the direct and indirect effects using $\pi_{1,M_0} - \pi_{0,M_0}$ and $\pi_{1,M_1} - \pi_{1,M_0}$, where $\pi_{1,M_0} = f_{1,M_0}(1)$.

Implementation of Dirichlet process priors for the TOURS data in WinBUGS (Step 2 of the sampling algorithm in Section 3)

We use the following construction of the Dirichlet process parameters for implementation in WinBUGS,

$$\gamma_i \sim \text{Beta}(1, K_z), \quad \pi_i = \gamma_i \prod_{l=1}^{i-1}(1-\gamma_l),$$

$$\theta_i \sim W_z \times \text{Beta}_{[0,350]}(\alpha_{1z}, \beta_{1z}) + (1 - W_z) \times \text{Beta}_{[0,350]}(\alpha_{2z}, \beta_{2z}),$$

$$G_z = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \pi_i \delta_{\theta_i} \text{ and } f_{M_z,y}(m_z|Y_{z,M_z} = y) \sim G_z$$

where the precision parameter K_z has a uniform prior, $DiscUnif[1, 20]$.

Since the mediator takes values in [0,350], we specify

$$\lambda_i = Q(\theta_i) \text{ and } G_z = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \pi_i \delta_{\lambda_i}$$

where function $Q : (0, 350) \to (-0.5, 350 + 0.5)$.

We then specify

$$f_{M_z,y}(m_z|Y_{z,M_z} = y) \sim Poisson(\lambda_S),$$

where $S \sim \text{categorical}(\pi_1, \pi_2, \cdots, \pi_K)$.

Comparison of posterior variances with and without Assumption 5

a) Without Assumption 5

First note that

$$E(Y_{1,M_1} Y_{1,M_0}) = \int p(Y_{11} = 1, Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1) f(m_0, m_1) dm_0 dm_1,$$

where $p(Y_{11} = 1, Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1) = p(Y_{10} = 1|Y_{11} = 1, m_0, m_1)p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)$.

Now, assume $p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1) > 0$ and a non-negative correlation between Y_{11} and Y_{10} given m_0 and m_1. Then the correlation between Y_{11} and Y_{10} conditional on (m_1, m_0), θ, is

$$\begin{aligned}
\theta &= \frac{E(Y_{10}Y_{11}|m_0, m_1) - E(Y_{10}|m_0, m_1)E(Y_{11}|m_0, m_1)}{\sqrt{p(Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1)(1 - p(Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1))}\sqrt{p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)(1 - p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1))}} \\
&= \frac{p(Y_{10} = 1, Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1) - p(Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1)p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)}{\sqrt{p(Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1)(1 - p(Y_{10} = 1|m_0, m_1))}\sqrt{p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)(1 - p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1))}} \\
&\geq 0
\end{aligned}$$

Note that

$$p(Y_{10}=1,Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)=p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)+\theta\times s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})$$

where

$s.d.(Y_{10})=\sqrt{p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)(1-p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1))}$

and $s.d.(Y_{11})=\sqrt{p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)(1-p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1))}$.

This can be re-expressed as

$$p(Y_{10}=1,Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1) = \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)^2+\theta\times s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})$$

Using these results, the variance of the NIE without assumption 5 is

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(NIE) &= E(Y_{1,M_1}^2)-2E(Y_{1,M_1}Y_{1,M_0})+E(Y_{1,M_0}^2)-\{E(Y_{1,M_1})-E(Y_{1,M_0})\}^2\\ &= E(Y_{1,M_1}^2)+E(Y_{1,M_0}^2)-\{E(Y_{1,M_1})-E(Y_{1,M_0})\}^2-C1. \qquad (1)\end{aligned}$$

where $C1=2\int\exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)^2 f(m_0,m_1)dm_0dm_1$

$+2\int\theta\times s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})f(m_0,m_1)dm_0dm_1$.

b) Under Assumption 5

$$E(Y_{1,M_1}Y_{1,M_0})=\int p(Y_{11}=1,Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)f(m_0,m_1)dm_0dm_1$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}p(Y_{11}=1,Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1) &= p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)\\ &= \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)^2\end{aligned}$$

since $\theta=0$.

Using this result, the variance of the NIE with assumption 5 is

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(NIE_w) &= E(Y_{1,M_1}^2) - 2E(Y_{1,M_1}Y_{1,M_0}) + E(Y_{1,M_0}^2) - \{E(Y_{1,M_1}) - E(Y_{1,M_0})\}^2 \\ &= E(Y_{1,M_1}^2) + E(Y_{1,M_0}^2) - \{E(Y_{1,M_1}) - E(Y_{1,M_0})\}^2 - C2. \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where $C2 = 2\int \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d| \geq \epsilon)\}p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)^2 f(m_0, m_1)dm_0dm_1$

c) Comparison of Var(NIE) with and without Assumption 5

Comparing (2) and (1), the difference is C1 - C2,

$$\begin{aligned} C1 &= 2\int \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d| \geq \epsilon)\}p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)^2 f(m_0, m_1)dm_0dm_1 \\ &\quad +2\theta\int s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})f(m_0, m_1)dm_0dm_1 \\ &\geq 2\int \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d| \geq \epsilon)\}p(Y_{11} = 1|m_0, m_1)^2 f(m_0, m_1)dm_0dm_1 \\ &= C2 \end{aligned}$$

which is non-negative. Thus, variance of NIE without Assumption 5 has a smaller variance;

$$Var(NIE) < Var(NIE_w)$$

The difference in the variances, A, is given as

$$A = 2\int \theta \times s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})f(m_0, m_1)dm_0dm_1$$

where θ is bounded as below (since binary responses),

$$
\begin{aligned}
\theta &= \frac{E(Y_{10}Y_{11}|m_0,m_1) - E(Y_{10}|m_0,m_1)E(Y_{11}|m_0,m_1)}{s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})} \\
&\leq \frac{\sqrt{E(Y_{10}^2|m_0,m_1)E(Y_{11}^2|m_0,m_1)} - E(Y_{10}|m_0,m_1)E(Y_{11}|m_0,m_1)}{s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})} \quad \text{Cauchy-Schwarz inequality} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)} - p(Y_{10}=1|m_0,m_1)p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)}{s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})} \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{\exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1) - \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)^2}{s.d.(Y_{10})s.d.(Y_{11})}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Thus, the difference in the variances, A is bounded by

$$A \leq 2\int \sqrt{\exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)f(m_0,m_1)dm_0dm_1 - C$$

where $C = 2\int \exp\{sgn(d)\log\chi I(|d|\geq\epsilon)\}p(Y_{11}=1|m_0,m_1)^2 f(m_0,m_1)dm_0dm_1$.

		$\chi = 1$					
		$\epsilon = 50$		$\epsilon = 75$		$\epsilon = 100$	
		NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.
$\beta_2 = 0$	Our Approach	0.02455	(0.03622)	0.03368	(0.04082)	0.03875	(0.03986)
	Truth	0.02455	(0.03622)	0.03368	(0.04082)	0.03875	(0.03986)
$\beta_2 = 1.28$	Our Approach	0.00474	(0.04417)	-0.00087	(0.04501)	0.00409	(0.04183)
	Truth	0.00177	(0.04368)	-0.00403	(0.04514)	0.00129	(0.04191)
$\beta_2 = 2.56$	Our Approach	-0.0179	(0.04248)	-0.0178	(0.03350)	-0.02869	(0.04039)
	Truth	0.00391	(0.03880)	0.00600	(0.03192)	-0.00611	(0.03896)
$\beta_2 = 5.12$	Our Approach	-0.0594	(0.03797)	-0.06551	(0.03551)	-0.06397	(0.03306)
	Truth	0.00297	(0.02773)	-0.00174	(0.02825)	0.00079	(0.02548)

		$\chi = 1.15$					
		$\epsilon = 50$		$\epsilon = 75$		$\epsilon = 100$	
		NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.
$\beta_2 = 0$	Our Approach	0.01467	(0.03780)	0.02216	(0.04802)	0.01889	(0.04031)
	Truth	0.01467	(0.03780)	0.02216	(0.04802)	0.01889	(0.04031)
$\beta_2 = 1.28$	Our Approach	-0.0002	(0.03862)	0.00107	(0.04567)	-0.00009	(0.04262)
	Truth	-0.0021	(0.03843)	-0.0012	(0.04636)	-0.00323	(0.04163)
$\beta_2 = 2.56$	Our Approach	-0.0165	(0.03926)	-0.0187	(0.03908)	-0.0109	(0.03783)
	Truth	0.00300	(0.03686)	0.00256	(0.03600)	0.00825	(0.03615)
$\beta_2 = 5.12$	Our Approach	-0.0514	(0.03916)	-0.04969	(0.03220)	-0.05916	(0.03771)
	Truth	0.00962	(0.02924)	0.00618	(0.02685)	0.00387	(0.02852)

		$\chi = 1.3$					
		$\epsilon = 50$		$\epsilon = 75$		$\epsilon = 100$	
		NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.
$\beta_2 = 0$	Our Approach	0.02130	(0.03894)	0.02525	(0.03825)	0.01915	(0.04160)
	Truth	0.02130	(0.03894)	0.02525	(0.03825)	0.01915	(0.04160)
$\beta_2 = 1.28$	Our Approach	0.00496	(0.03838)	0.00461	(0.03691)	0.00234	(0.04001)
	Truth	0.00219	(0.03773)	0.00196	(0.03654)	0.00032	(0.03999)
$\beta_2 = 2.56$	Our Approach	-0.0144	(0.03774)	-0.01166	(0.03997)	-0.0199	(0.03817)
	Truth	0.00073	(0.03478)	0.00551	(0.03775)	-0.00331	(0.03585)
$\beta_2 = 5.12$	Our Approach	-0.0441	(0.03793)	-0.0505	(0.03956)	-0.05176	(0.03613)
	Truth	0.01152	(0.02766)	0.00610	(0.02739)	0.00337	(0.02708)

		$\chi = 2$					
		$\epsilon = 50$		$\epsilon = 75$		$\epsilon = 100$	
		NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.	NIE	s.d.
$\beta_2 = 0$	Our Approach	0.01232	(0.04111)	0.00833	(0.03779)	0.00521	(0.04101)
	Truth	0.01232	(0.04111)	0.00833	(0.03779)	0.00521	(0.04101)
$\beta_2 = 1.28$	Our Approach	0.00771	(0.03972)	0.00303	(0.04294)	0.00465	(0.03973)
	Truth	0.00604	(0.03928)	0.00180	(0.04345)	0.00281	(0.03946)
$\beta_2 = 2.56$	Our Approach	0.00816	(0.03882)	0.00890	(0.03668)	-0.00095	(0.04633)
	Truth	0.01495	(0.03492)	0.01692	(0.03643)	0.00850	(0.04278)
$\beta_2 = 5.12$	Our Approach	-0.0057	(0.04179)	-0.0109	(0.04189)	-0.01423	(0.03841)
	Truth	0.02563	(0.03110)	0.02613	(0.02833)	0.01954	(0.02792)

Table 1: Simulations to assess sensitivity of estimate of NIE to violations in Assumption 3: n=120