Mediation: Background, Motivation, and Methodology Israel Christie, Ph.D.

Presentation to Statistical Modeling Workshop for Genetics of Addiction 2014/10/31

Outline & Goals

- Points for this talk:
 - What is mediation?
 - Why are people (researchers) interested?
 - How is (simple) mediation assessed?
 - Extension to more complex models.
 - Example from a project at MDA.
 - Available software.

But first...

- How many of you have experience with mediation?
- Requests from PI or collaborators?
- Speak up!

What is mediation?

 "...represents the generative mechanism through which the focal independent variable is able to influence the dependent variable of interest."

$$X \xrightarrow{.} X$$

Warning: There be sloppy language...

Why are people interested?

- Psychologists love mechanisms!
- Theory building & Intervention design
- For example:
 - Stress & heart disease
 - Functional brain imaging & neural networks
 - Intervention for sun protection
- 1986 publication¹ generally regarded as kicking off modern thinking on mediation

 $OR \quad c - c' = (ab)$

- Historically, three(ish) major approaches
- The "magic triangle"

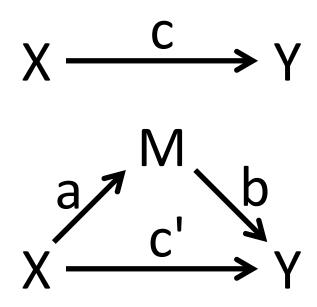
c = c' + ab

$$X \xrightarrow{C} Y \qquad Y = cX$$

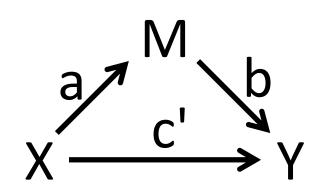
$$X \xrightarrow{M} b \qquad M = aX$$

$$Y = bM + c'X$$

- The "Causal steps" method¹
 - 1. X predicts Y (c is sig.)
 - 2. X predicts M (a is sig.)
 - 3. M predicts Y, controlling for X (b is sig.)
 - 4. When M is in model,X no longer predicts Y (c' is zero)
- It's just bad...



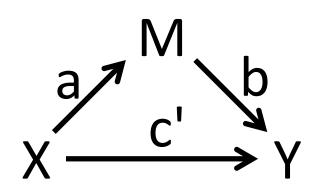
- The "Sobel Test" method¹
 - Sometimes called the "delta method"
 - Simple formula that approximates the standard error of ab
 - Very low power² (due to mismatch between assumed & actual distribution of ab)



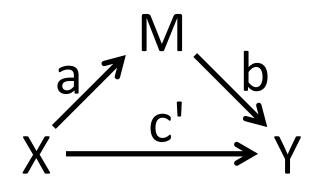
¹Sobel (1982)

²MacKinnon, Warsi, & Dwyer (1995)

- The "Bootstrap" method¹
 - Non-parametric method involving sampling with replacement
 - Confidence intervals derived from bootstrap sample (e.g., bias corrected, percentile)



- The "Monte Carlo" method¹
 - Generate random normal deviates representing a and b (m_a and s_a; m_b and s_b)
 - CI derived as quantiles of ab



- What are the relative merits?¹
 - Power: BC bootstrap but can be too liberal²
 - Type-I: Monte Carlo
 - Best balance: Percentile CI

¹Hayes & Sharkow (2013)

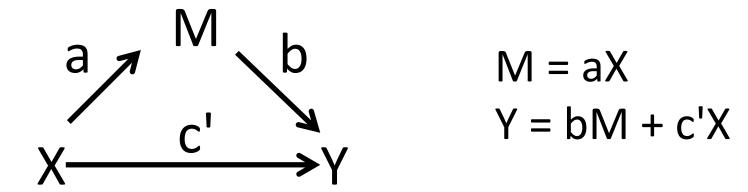
²Fritz, Taylor, and MacKinnon (2012)

Multiple Mediators

- Seldom interested in a single variable
 - More likely multiple candidate variables mediating relationship between variables of interest
- In reality, these multiple mediators likely don't operate independently of one another
- Natural extension to multiple mediators
 - Parallel & Serial paths

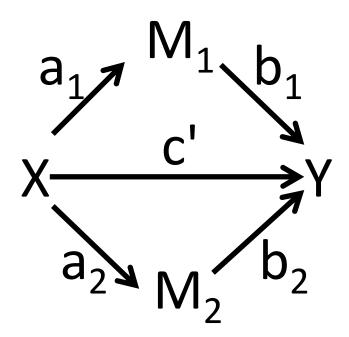
Parallel mediators

- Recall the single mediator
- Only one additional formula required for each parallel mediator



Parallel mediators

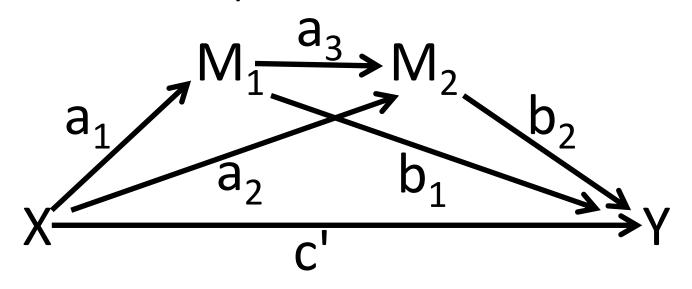
- Recall the single mediator
- Only one additional formula required for each parallel mediator



$$M_1 = a_1 X$$

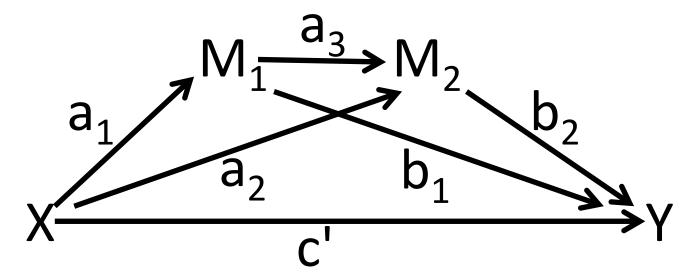
 $M_2 = a_2 X$
 $Y = b_1 M_1 + b_2 M_2 + c' X$

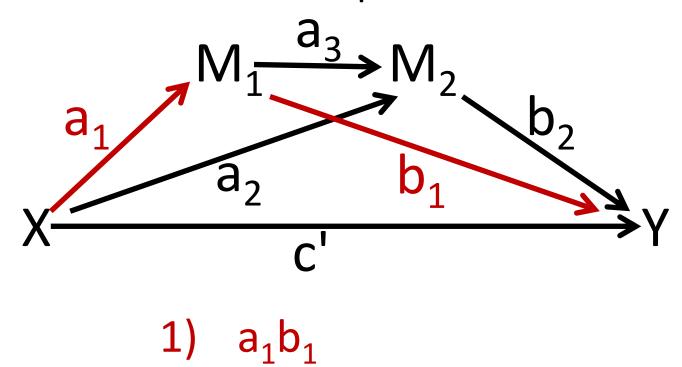
Mediators are placed in series

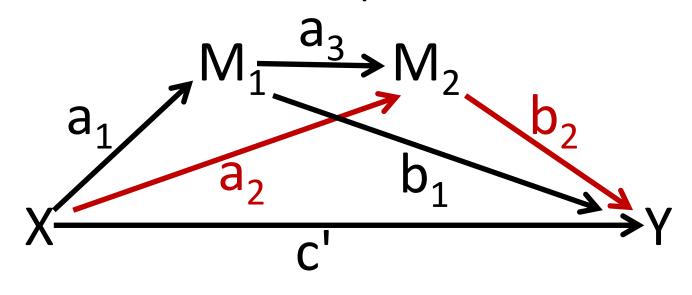


$$M_1 = a_1 X$$

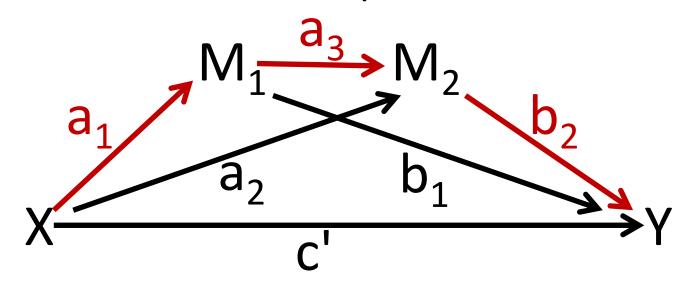
 $M_2 = a_2 X + a_3 M_1$
 $Y = b_1 M_1 + b_2 M_2 + c' X$







- a₁b₁
 a₂b₂



- 1) a_1b_1
- 2) a₂b₂
- 3) $a_1a_3b_2$

An example

- Sun protection intervention
- Target population:
 - Melanoma survivors with a child ≤ 12 years-old
 - -N = 281
- Primary outcome:
 - Children's wide-brimmed hat use



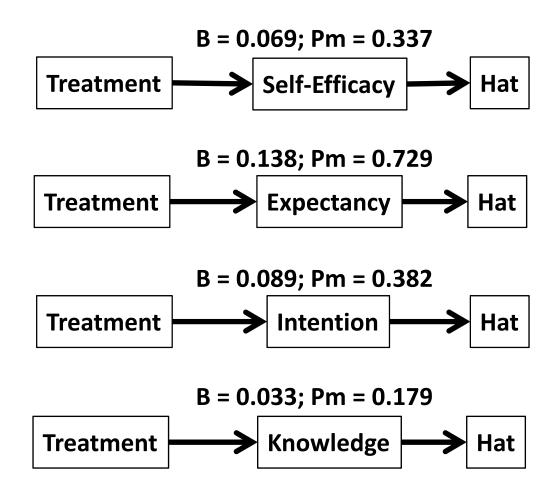
Variables

- X: Treatment (vs. Control)
- Mediators:
 - Self-Efficacy •

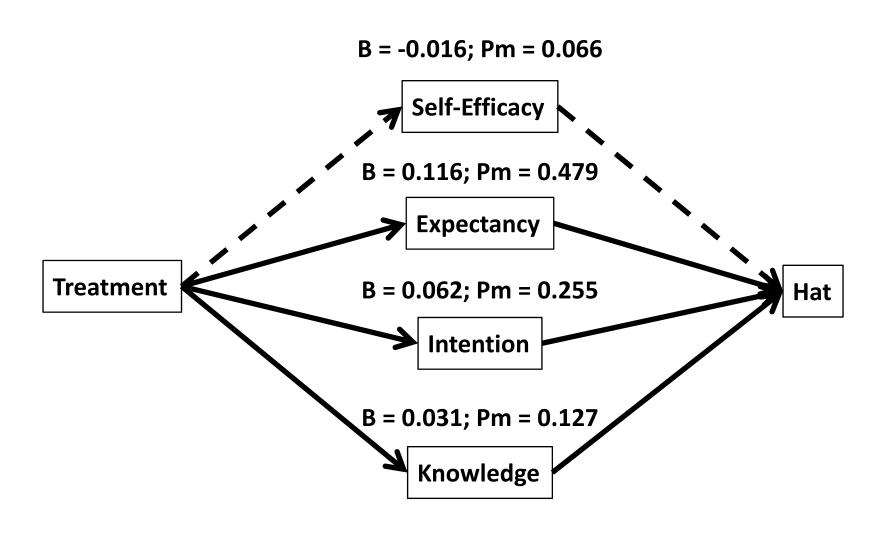


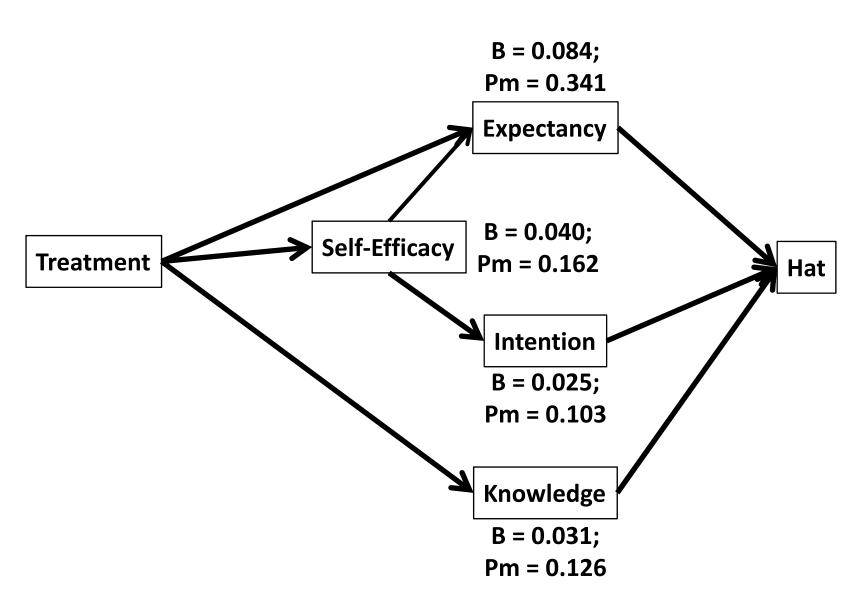
- Expectancy
- Intention
- Knowledge
- Y: Hat use

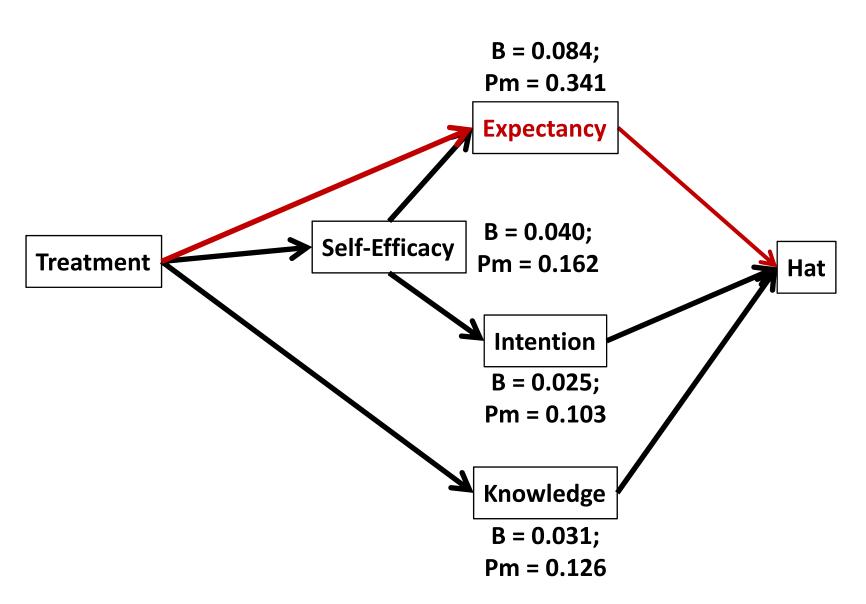
Single Mediators

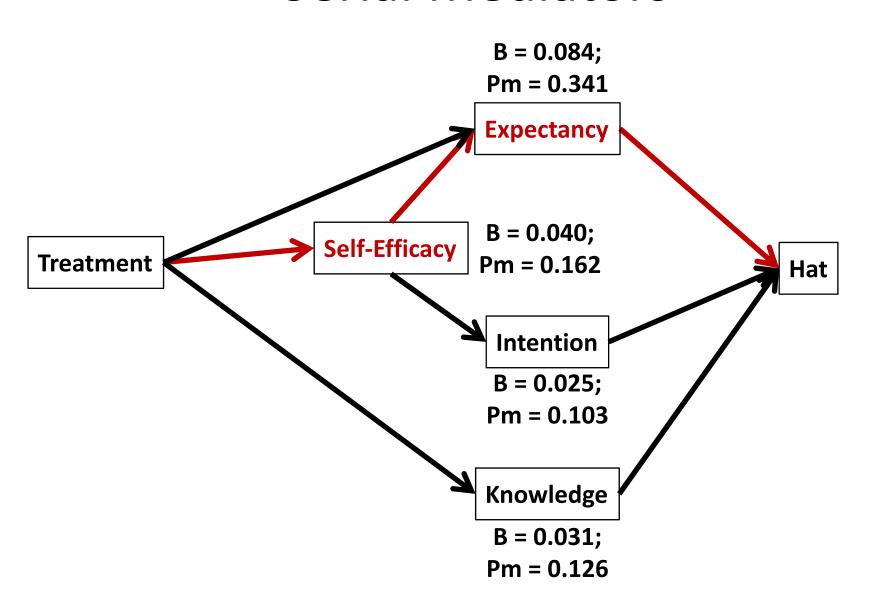


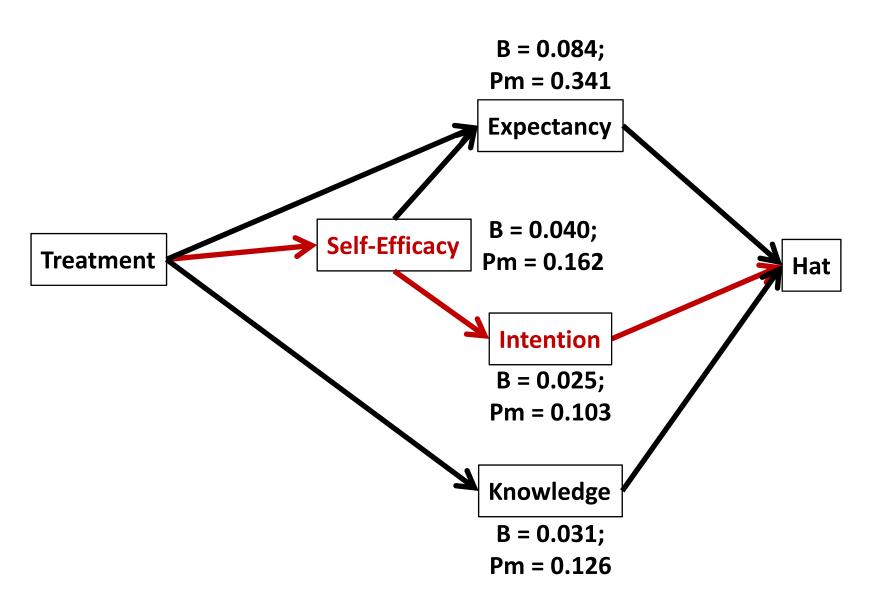
Parallel Mediators

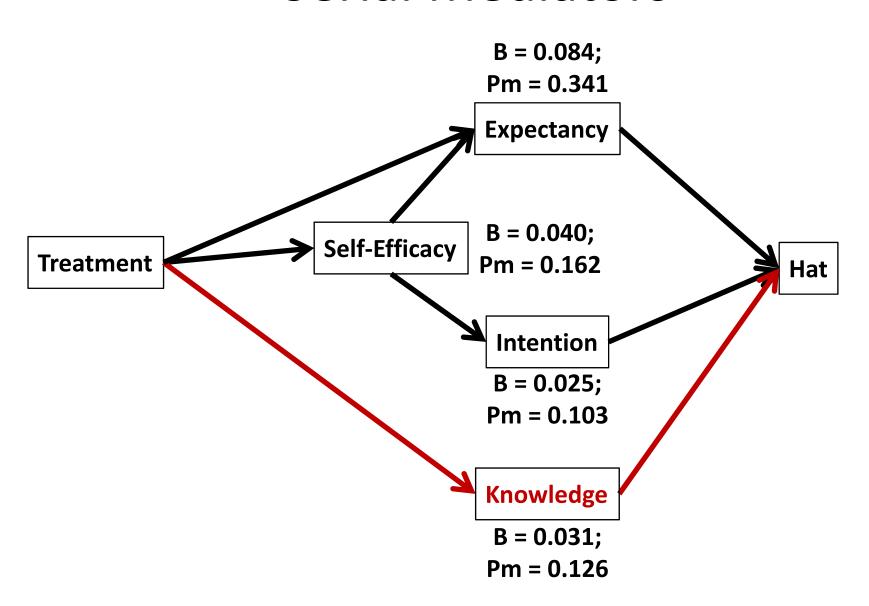












Available Software

- PROCESS for SPSS and SAS¹
- mediation package in R² (potential outcomes framework)
- Online resources³
- Any number of packages for SEM
- Of course, not that hard to code...

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<sup>1</sup>Hayes (2013)
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²lmai (2014)

³Selig & Preacher (2008)

Thanks!