

G-Computation

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Normal regression estimates associations. But we want **causal** estimates: what would happen if **everyone** in the study were exposed to x vs if **no one** was exposed.

G-Computation/G-Formula

- 1 Fit a model for $y \sim x + z$ where z is all covariates
- 2 Create a duplicate of your data set for each level of x
- 3 Set the value of x to a single value for each cloned data set (e.g $x = 1$ for one, $x = 0$ for the other)

G-Computation/G-Formula

- 1 Make predictions using the model on the cloned data sets
- 2 Calculate the estimate you want, e.g. $\text{mean}(x_1) - \text{mean}(x_0)$

Advantages of the parametric G-formula

Often more statistically precise than propensity-based methods

Incredibly flexible

Basis of other important causal models, e.g. causal survival analysis and TMLE

Greek Pantheon data (greek_data)

name	l	a	y
Rheia	0	0	0
Kronos	0	0	1
Demeter	0	0	0
Hades	0	0	0
Hestia	0	1	0
Poseidon	0	1	0
Hera	0	1	0
Zeus	0	1	1
Artemis	1	0	1
Apollo	1	0	1

+ 10 more rows

1. Fit a model for $y \sim a + l$

```
greek_model <- lm(y ~ a + l, data = greek_data)
```

2. Create a duplicate of your data set for each level of a

name	l	a	y
Rheia	0	0	0
Kronos	0	0	1
Demeter	0	0	0
Hades	0	0	0
Hestia	0	1	0
Poseidon	0	1	0
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3. Set the value of a to a single value for each cloned data set

name	l a y		
Rheia	0	0	0
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Zeus	0	1	1
Artemis	1	1	1
Apollo	1	1	1

3. Set the value of a to a single value for each cloned data set

```
# set all participants to have a = 0  
untreated_data <- greek_data %>%  
  mutate(a = 0)
```

```
# set all participants to have a = 1  
treated_data <- greek_data %>%  
  mutate(a = 1)
```

4. Make predictions using the model on the cloned data sets

```
# predict under the data where everyone is untreated
```

```
predicted_untreated <- greek_model %>%  
  augment(newdata = untreated_data) %>%  
  select(untreated = .fitted)
```

```
# predict under the data where everyone is treated
```

```
predicted_treated <- greek_model %>%  
  augment(newdata = treated_data) %>%  
  select(treated = .fitted)
```

```
predictions <- bind_cols(  
  predicted_untreated,  
  predicted_treated  
)
```

5. Calculate the estimate you want

```
predictions %>%  
  summarise(  
    mean_treated = mean(treated),  
    mean_untreated = mean(untreated),  
    difference = mean_treated - mean_untreated  
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 3  
##   mean_treated mean_untreated difference  
##   <dbl>         <dbl>         <dbl>  
## 1         0.5         0.5         0
```

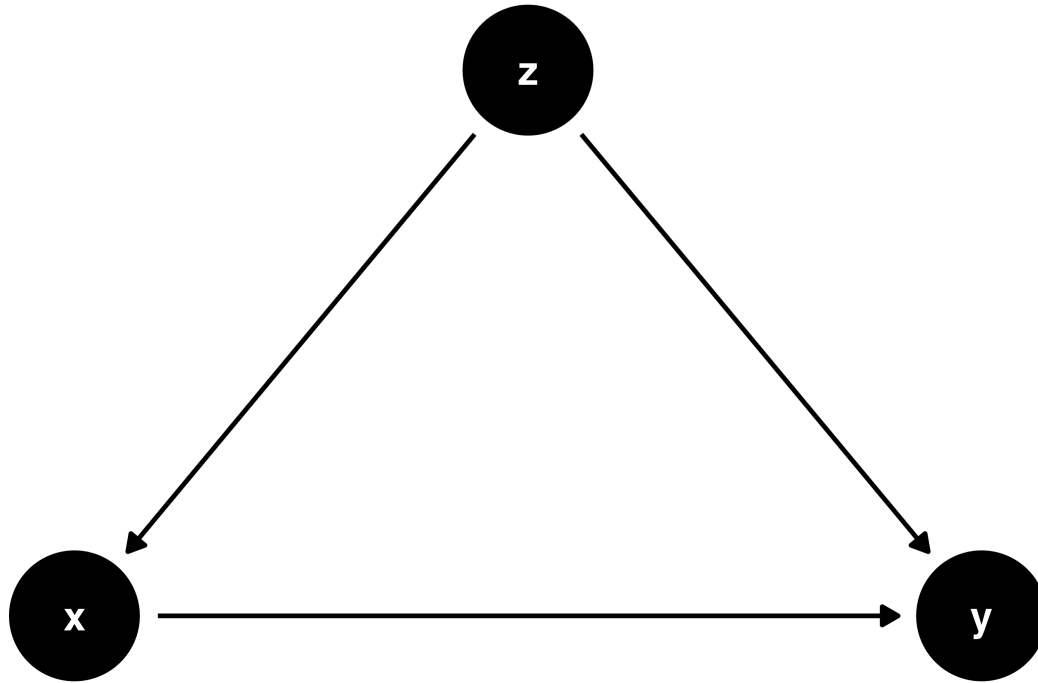
Your Turn

Work through Your Turns 1-3 in 07-g-computation-exercises.Rmd

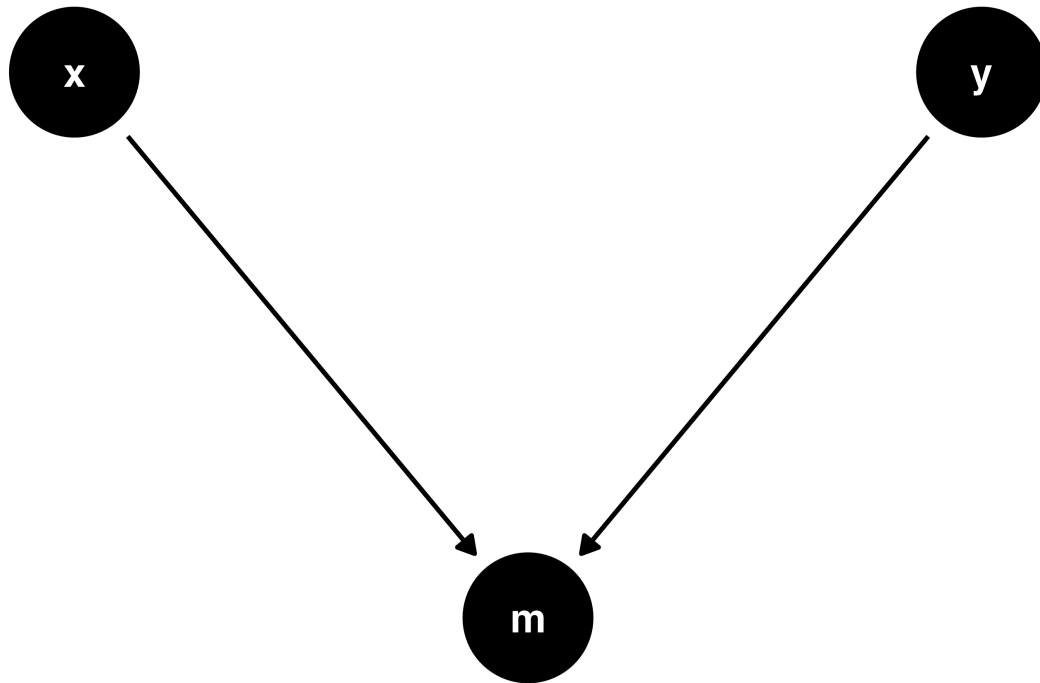
10:00

Detour: Colliders, selection bias, and loss to follow-up

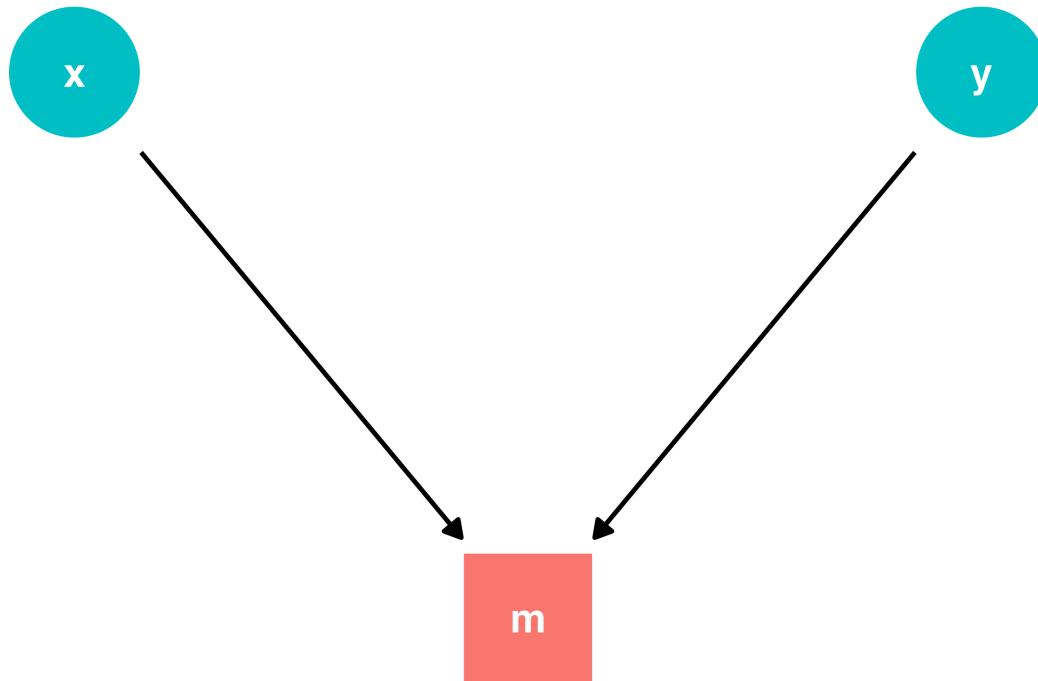
Confounders and chains



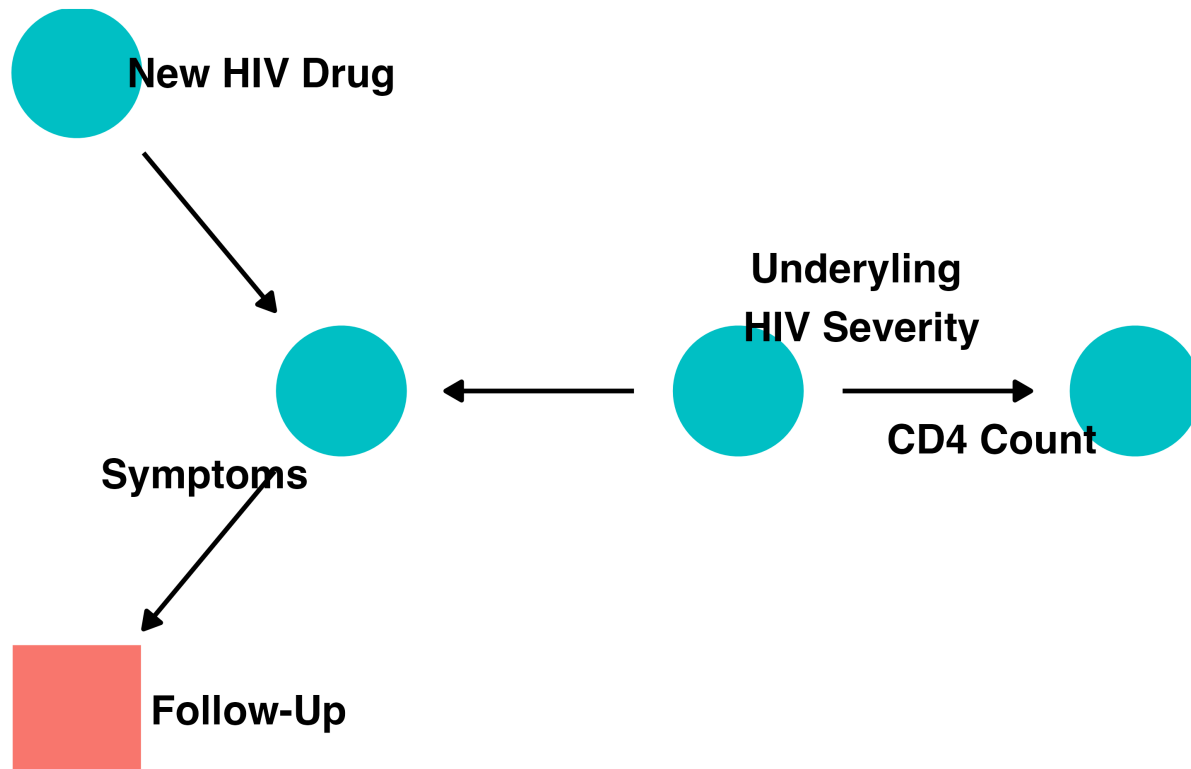
Colliders



Colliders



Loss to follow-up



Adjusting for selection bias

- 1 Fit a probability of censoring model, e.g. `glm(censoring ~ predictors, family = binomial())`
- 2 Create weights using inverse probability strategy
- 3 Use weights in your causal model

We won't do it here, but you can include many types of weights in a given model. Just take their product, e.g. **multiply inverse propensity of treatment weights by inverse propensity of censoring weights.**

Your Turn

Work through Your Turns 4-6 in 07-g-computation-exercises.Rmd

10:00