

Causal Modeling in R: Whole Game

2020-07-29 (updated: 2020-12-01)

Broad strokes

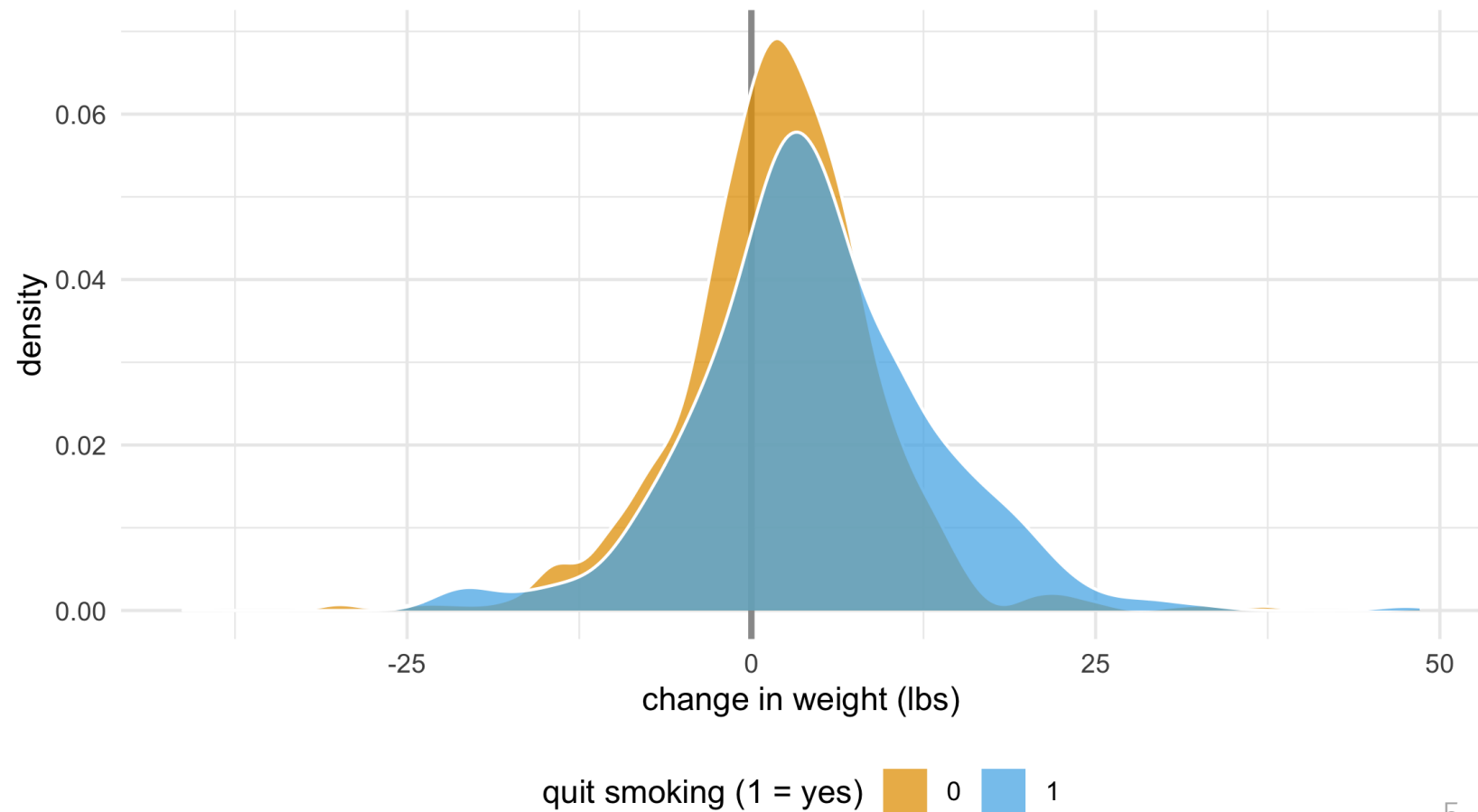
- 1 Specify causal question
- 2 Draw assumptions (causal diagram)
- 3 Model assumptions (propensity score)
- 4 Analyze propensities (diagnostics)
- 5 Estimate causal effects (IPW)

**Do people who quit smoking
gain weight?**

```
library(cidata)
nhefs_complete_uc <- nhefs_complete %>%
  filter(censored == 0)
nhefs_complete_uc
```

```
## # A tibble: 1,566 x 67
##   seqn  qsmk death yrdth modth dadth  sbp  dbp sex
##   <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <fct>
## 1    233     0     0    NA    NA    NA   175   96 0
## 2    235     0     0    NA    NA    NA   123   80 0
## 3    244     0     0    NA    NA    NA   115   75 1
## 4    245     0     1    85     2   14   148   78 0
## 5    252     0     0    NA    NA    NA   118   77 0
## 6    257     0     0    NA    NA    NA   141   83 1
## 7    262     0     0    NA    NA    NA   132   69 1
## 8    266     0     0    NA    NA    NA   100   53 1
## 9    419     0     1    84    10   13   163   79 0
## 10   420     0     1    86    10   17   184  106 0
## # ... with 1,556 more rows, and 58 more variables: age <dbl>,
## # race <fct>, income <dbl>, marital <dbl>, school <dbl>,
## # education <fct>, ...
```

Did those who quit smoking gain weight?



Did those who quit smoking gain weight?

```
# ~2.5 lbs gained for quit vs. not quit
nhefs_complete_uc %>%
  group_by(qsmk) %>%
  summarize(
    mean_weight_change = mean(wt82_71),
    sd = sd(wt82_71),
    .groups = "drop"
  )
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   qsmk mean_weight_change    sd
##   <dbl>             <dbl> <dbl>
## 1      0               1.98  7.45
## 2      1               4.53  8.75
```

draw your assumptions

What do I need to control for?

Multivariable regression: what's the association?

```
lm(
  wt82_71~ qsmk + sex +
    race + age + I(age^2) + education +
    smokeintensity + I(smokeintensity^2) +
    smokeyrs + I(smokeyrs^2) + exercise + active +
    wt71 + I(wt71^2),
  data = nhfs_complete_uc
) %>%
  tidy(conf.int = TRUE) %>%
  filter(term == "qsmk")
```

Multivariable regression: what's the association?

```
lm(
  wt82_71~ qsmk + sex +
    race + age + I(age^2) + education +
    smokeintensity + I(smokeintensity^2) +
    smokeyrs + I(smokeyrs^2) + exercise + active +
    wt71 + I(wt71^2),
  data = nhfs_complete_uc
) %>%
  tidy(conf.int = TRUE) %>%
  filter(term == "qsmk")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7
##   term      estimate std.error statistic  p.value conf.low
##   <chr>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 qsmk        3.46        0.438        7.90 5.36e-15    2.60
## # ... with 1 more variable: conf.high <dbl>
```

model your assumptions

counterfactual: what if everyone
quit smoking vs. what if no one
quit smoking

Fit propensity score model

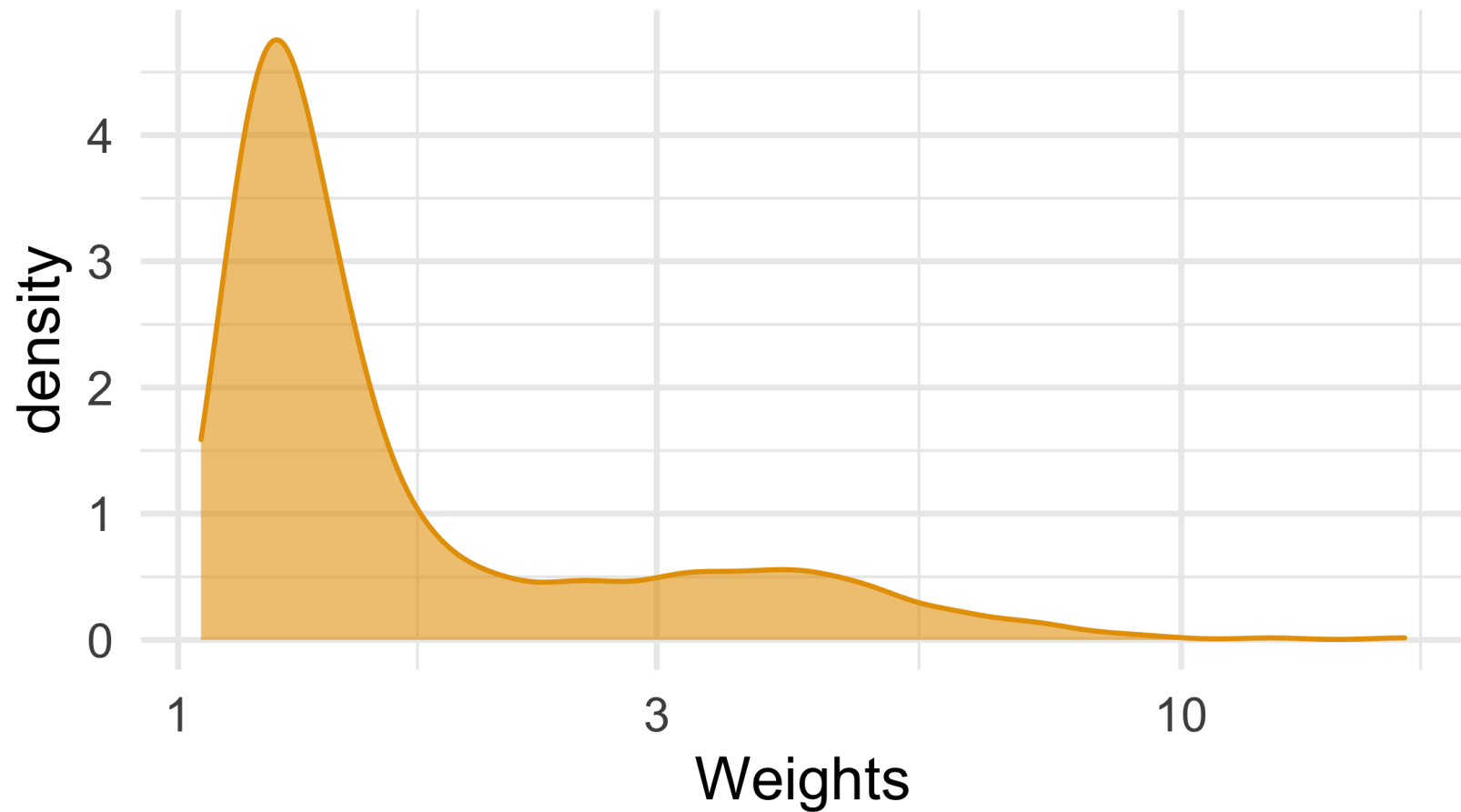
```
propensity_model <- glm(  
  qsmk ~ sex +  
    race + age + I(age^2) + education +  
    smokeintensity + I(smokeintensity^2) +  
    smokeyrs + I(smokeyrs^2) + exercise + active +  
    wt71 + I(wt71^2),  
  family = binomial(),  
  data = nhefs_complete_uc  
)
```


Calculate inverse probability weights

```
nhefs_complete_uc <- propensity_model %>%  
  # predict whether quit smoking  
  augment(type.predict = "response", data = nehs_complete_uc) %>%  
  # calculate inverse probability  
  mutate(wts = 1 / ifelse(qsmk == 0, 1 - .fitted, .fitted))
```

diagnose your model assumptions

What's the distribution of weights?



estimate the causal effects

Estimate causal effect with IPW

```
ipw_model <- lm(  
  wt82_71 ~ qsmk,  
  data = nhefs_complete_uc,  
  weights = wts  
)  
  
ipw_estimate <- ipw_model %>%  
  tidy(conf.int = TRUE) %>%  
  filter(term == "qsmk")
```

Estimate causal effect with IPW

```
ipw_estimate
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7
##   term estimate std.error statistic  p.value conf.low
##   <chr>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 qsmk      3.44      0.408      8.43 7.47e-17    2.64
## # ... with 1 more variable: conf.high <dbl>
```


Let's fix our confidence intervals with the bootstrap!

```
# fit ipw model for a single bootstrap sample
fit_ipw_not_quite_rightly <- function(split, ...) {
  # get bootstrapped data sample with 'rsample::analysis()'
  .df <- analysis(split)

  # fit ipw model
  lm(wt82_71 ~ qsmk, data = .df, weights = wts) %>%
    tidy()
}
```

```

fit_ipw <- function(split, ...) {
  .df <- analysis(split)

  # fit propensity score model
  propensity_model <- glm(
    qsmk ~ sex +
      race + age + I(age^2) + education +
      smokeintensity + I(smokeintensity^2) +
      smokeyrs + I(smokeyrs^2) + exercise + active +
      wt71 + I(wt71^2),
    family = binomial(),
    data = .df
  )

  # calculate inverse probability weights
  .df <- propensity_model %>%
    augment(type.predict = "response", data = .df) %>%
    mutate(wts = 1 / ifelse(qsmk == 0, 1 - .fitted, .fitted))

  # fit correctly bootstrapped ipw model
  lm(wt82_71 ~ qsmk, data = .df, weights = wts) %>%
    tidy()
}

```

Using {rsample} to bootstrap our causal effect

```
# fit ipw model to bootstrapped samples  
ipw_results <- bootstraps(nhefs_complete, 1000, apparent = TRUE) %>%  
  mutate(results = map(splits, fit_ipw))
```

Using {rsample} to bootstrap our causal effect

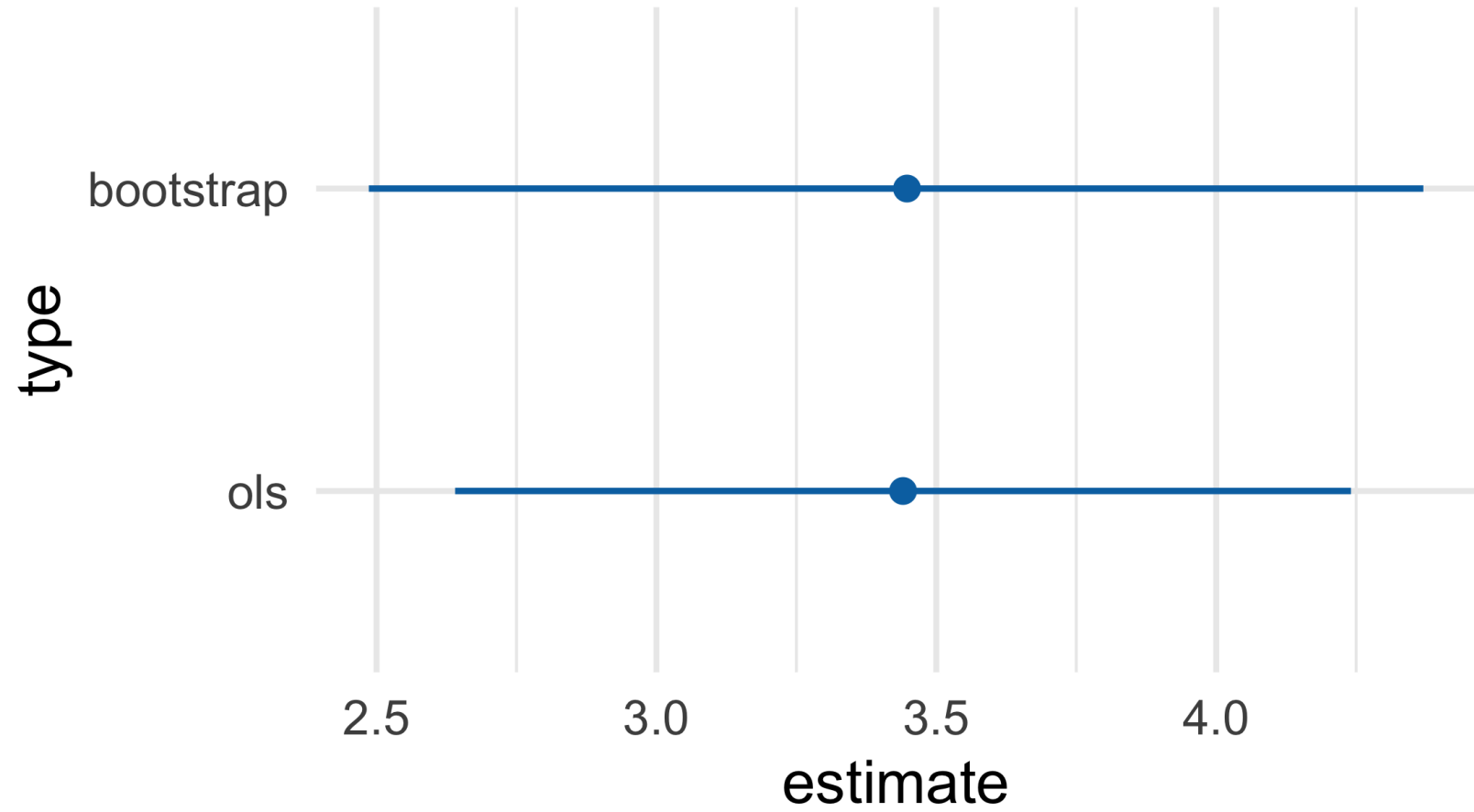
```
# get t-statistic-based CIs  
boot_estimate <- int_t(ipw_results, results) %>%  
  filter(term == "qsmk")  
  
boot_estimate
```

Using {rsample} to bootstrap our causal effect

```
# get t-statistic-based CIs
boot_estimate <- int_t(ipw_results, results) %>%
  filter(term == "qsmk")

boot_estimate
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 6
##   term   .lower .estimate .upper .alpha .method
##   <chr>  <dbl>     <dbl>  <dbl>  <dbl>  <chr>
## 1 qsmk    2.49      3.45    4.37   0.05 student-t
```



**Our causal effect estimate: 3.5
lbs (95% CI 2.4 lbs, 4.4 lbs)**

**Review the R Markdown file...
later!**

Resources

Causal Inference: Comprehensive text on causal inference. Free online.

Causal Inference Notebook: R code to go along with Causal Inference

Bootstrap confidence intervals with {rsample}