

# Marginal Structural Models in One Period

Ian Lundberg

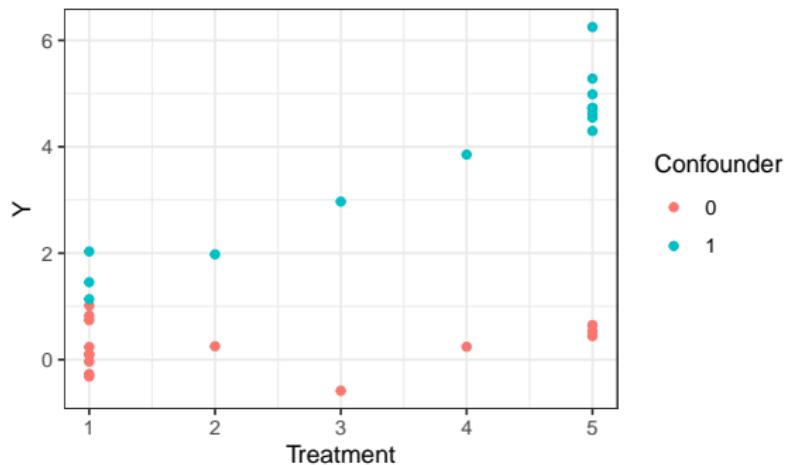
# Learning goals for today

At the end of class, you will be able to:

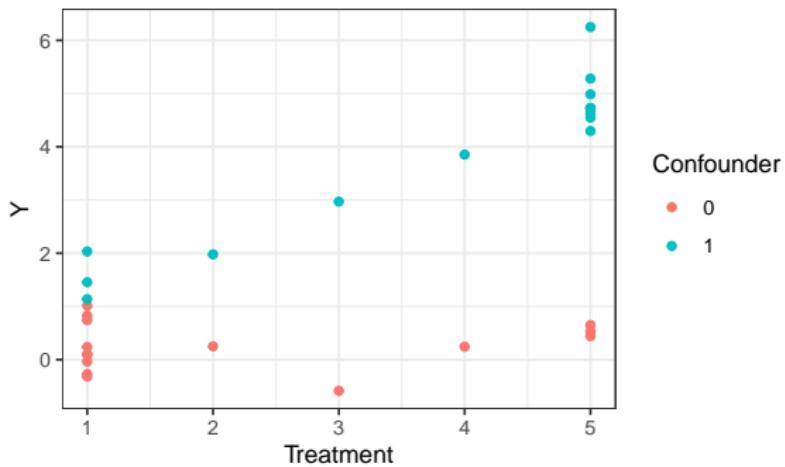
1. Gain efficiency with marginal structural models
2. Recognize how that gain comes through information sharing
3. Understand stabilized weights

From  $A \in \{0, 1\}$  to  $A \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

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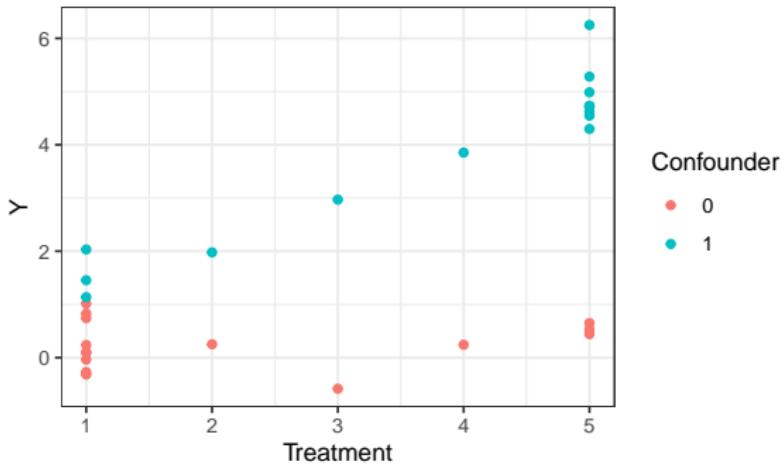


From  $A \in \{0, 1\}$  to  $A \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

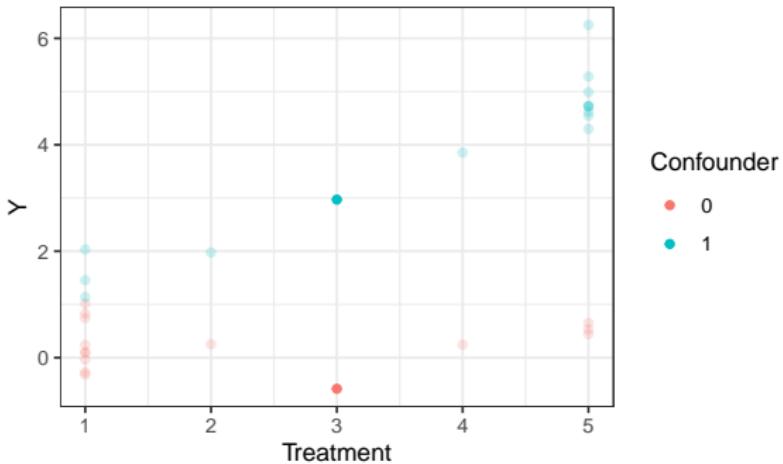
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Inverse probability weighting

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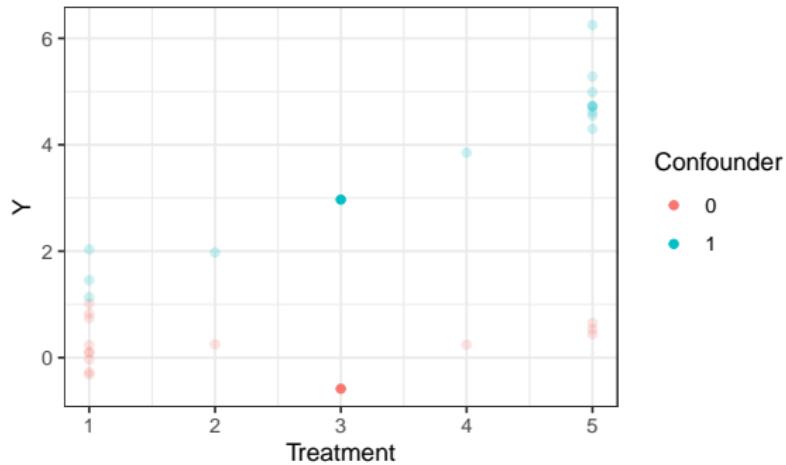


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Inverse probability weighting

- 1) Restrict to  $A = 3$

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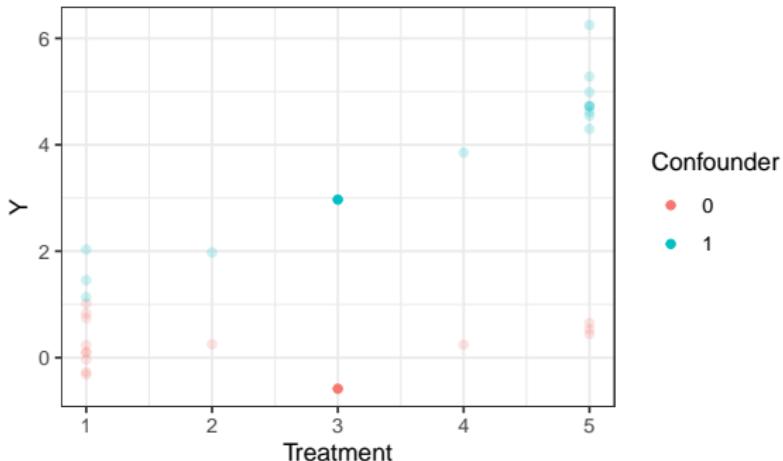


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

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- 1) Restrict to  $A = 3$
- 2) Take inverse probability weighted average

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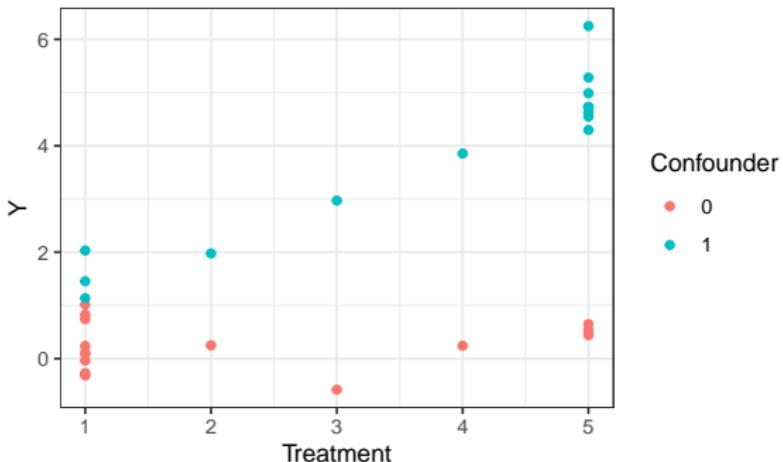
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Inverse probability weighting

But only 2 units! High variance!

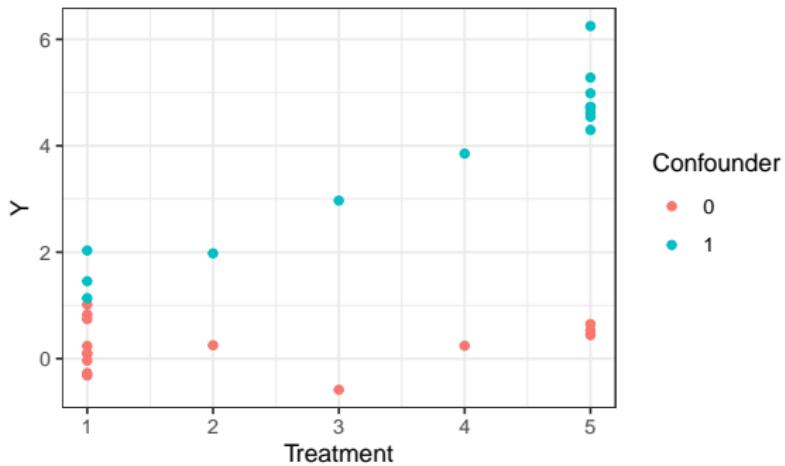
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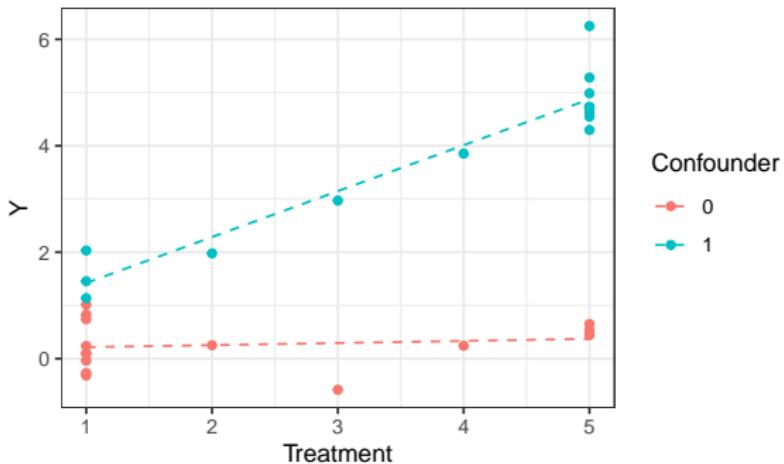
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Outcome modeling

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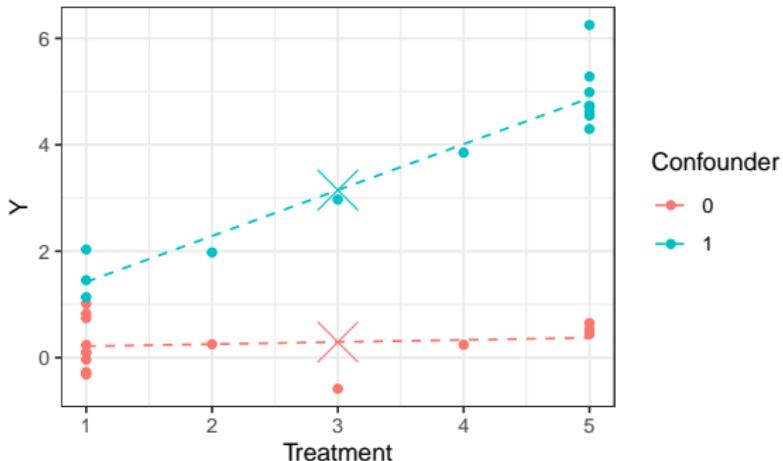


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Outcome modeling

- 1) Fit a model for  $E(Y | A, L)$

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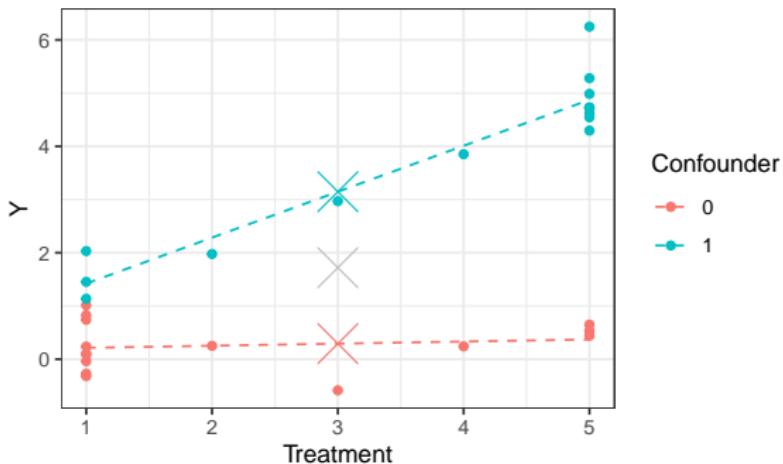


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

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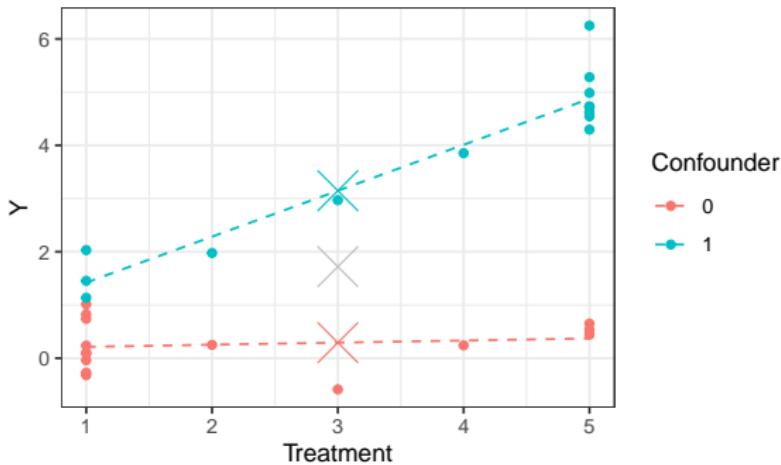


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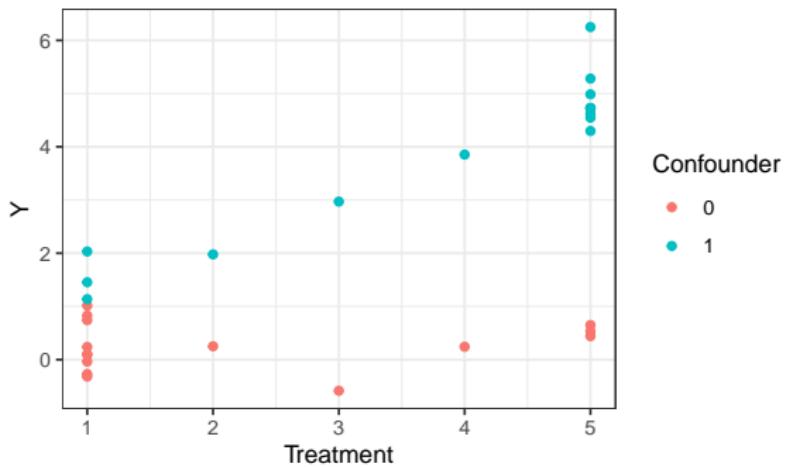
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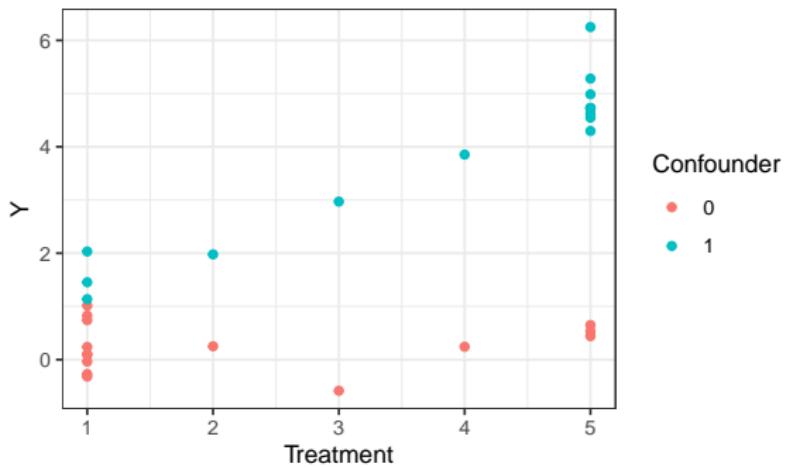
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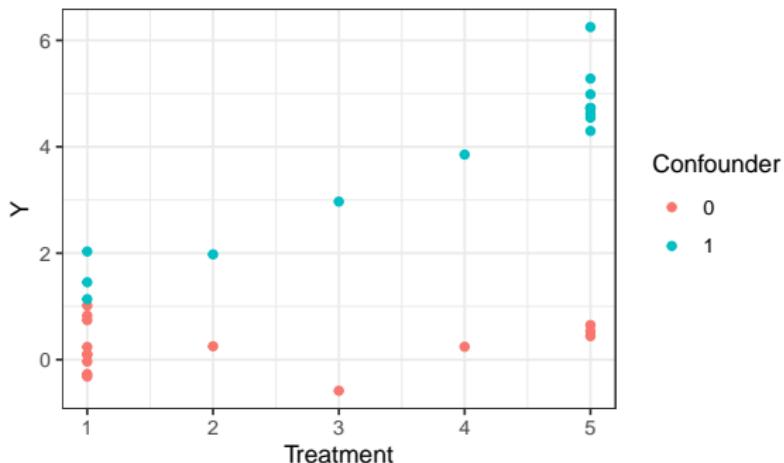
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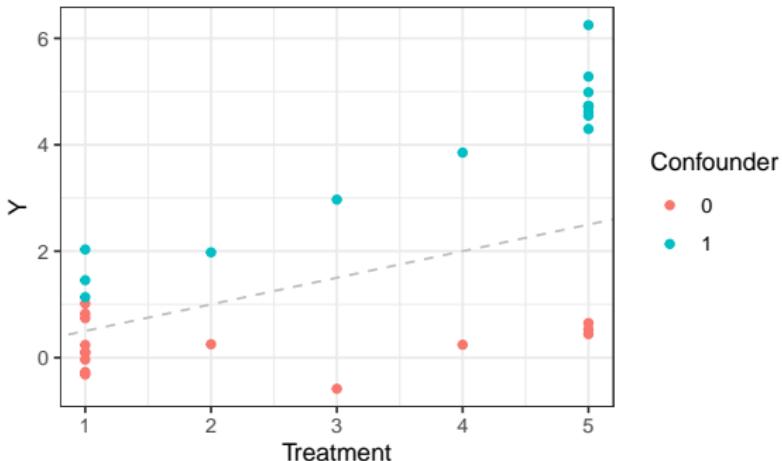


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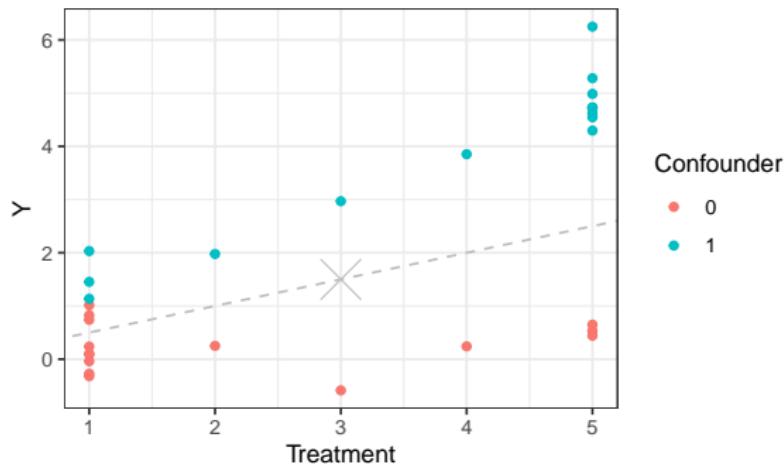


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- 1) Reweight to a pseudo-population (inverse probability weights)
- 2) Model  $E(Y^a)$  directly

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## Reweight to a pseudo-population



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Within each  $\vec{L}$ , reweight units  
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In our pseudo-population, the mean given  $A = a$  equals the expected outcome under an intervention to set  $A = a$

$$E_{\text{PseudoPopulation}}(Y \mid A = a) = E(Y^a)$$

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To estimate:

$$E(Y^a) = E_{\text{PseudoPopulation}}(Y | A = a) = \alpha + \beta a$$

This is OLS weighted to the pseudo-population

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$$E(Y^a) = f(a) \quad \text{for some simple function } f()$$

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4. Estimate  $\hat{E}(Y^a)$ : Weighted regression of  $Y$  on  $A$ , using  $\hat{w}$

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This yields efficiency gains only for when the model for  $E(Y^a)$  is not saturated (Hernán & Robins p. 158)

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See Hernán & Robins 12.4.

# Reading

Hernán & Robins 12.4 on marginal structural models

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