

# Marginal Structural Models in One Period

Ian Lundberg

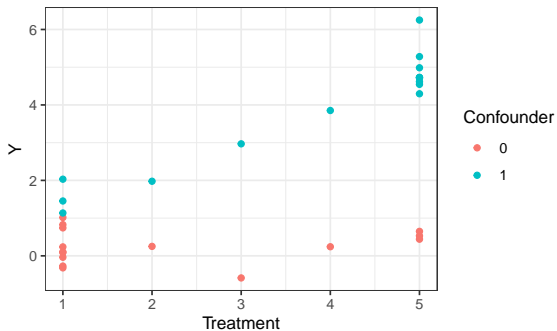
# Learning goals for today

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

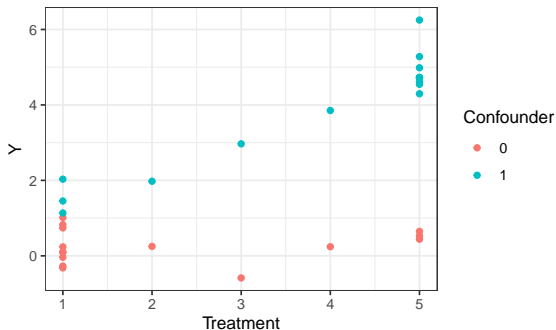
1. Gain efficiency with marginal structural models
2. Recognize how that gain comes through information sharing
3. Understand stabilized weights

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

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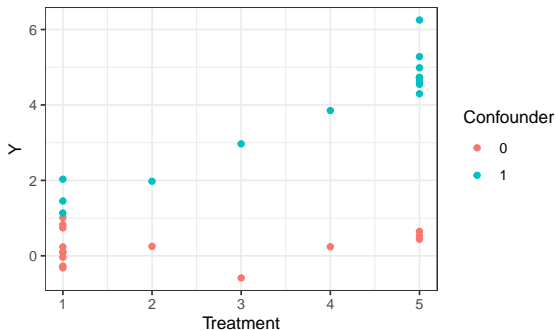


From  $A \in \{0, 1\}$  to  $A \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$



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

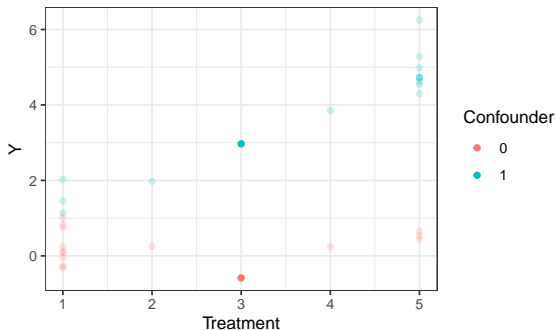
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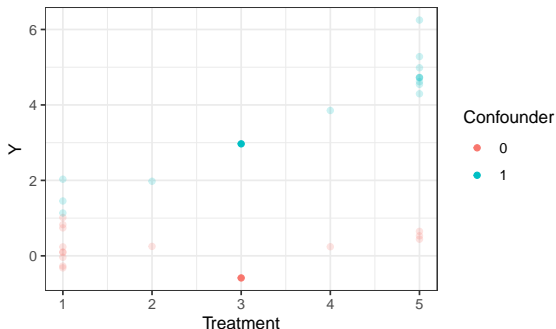


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

Inverse probability weighting

1) Restrict to  $A = 3$

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



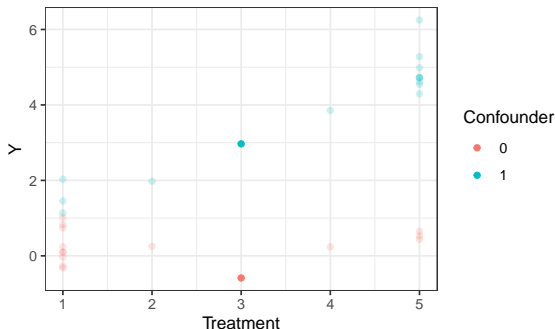
How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

Inverse probability weighting

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



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



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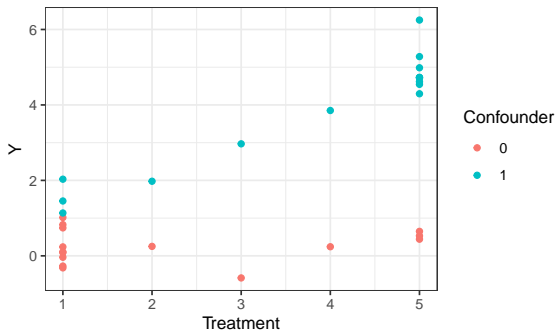
Inverse probability weighting

But only 2 units! High variance!

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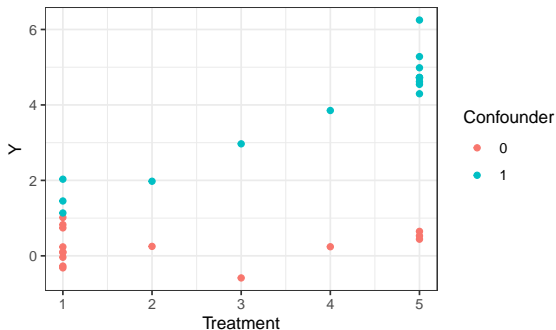
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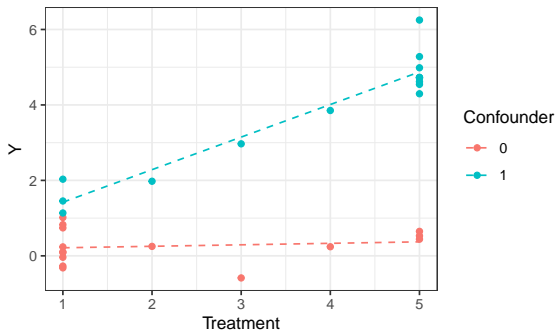
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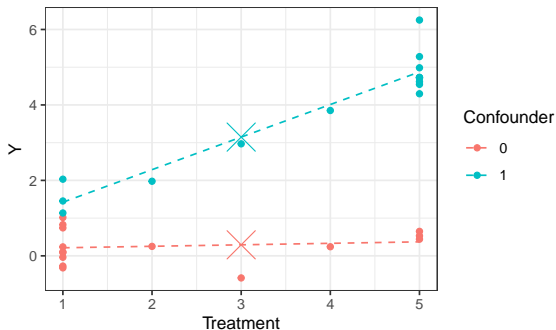


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

Outcome modeling

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

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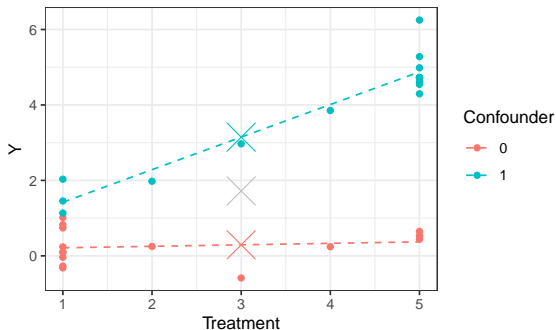


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

Outcome modeling

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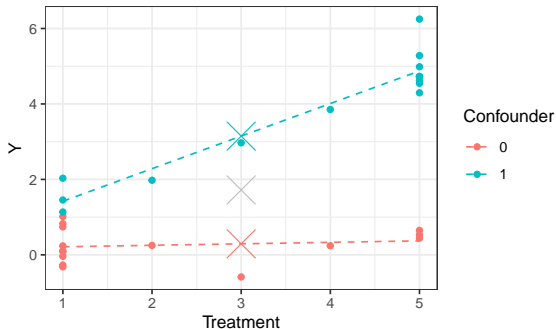


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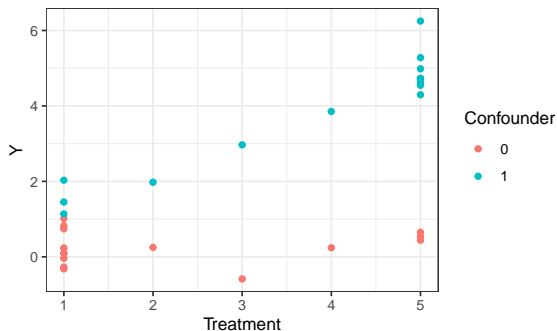
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But so much  
modeling!

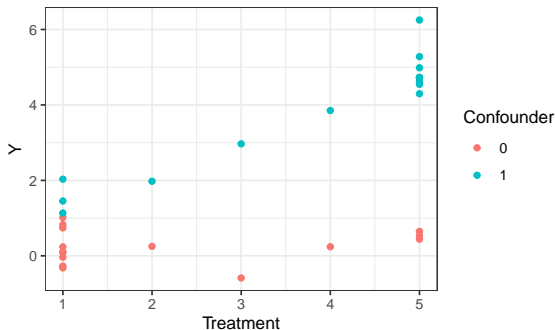
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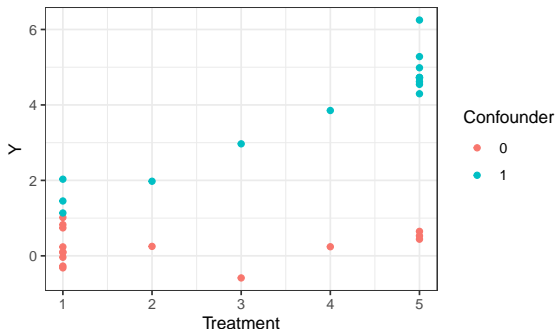
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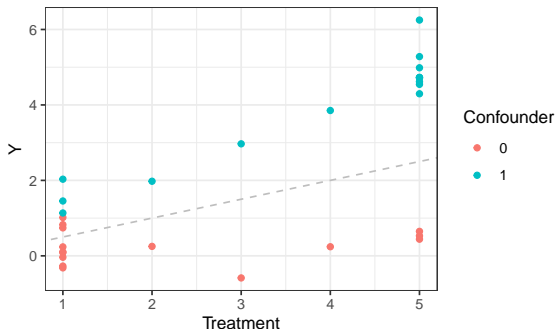


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Marginal structural modeling

1) Reweight to a pseudo-population (inverse probability weights)

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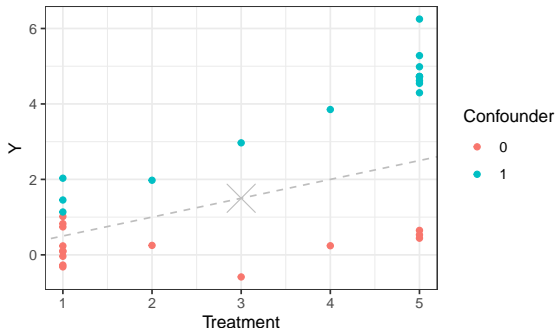


How to estimate  $E(Y^3)$ ?

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

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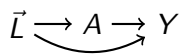


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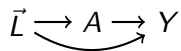
- 1) Reweight to a pseudo-population (inverse probability weights)
- 2) Model  $E(Y^a)$  directly
- 3) Predict at  $A = 3$

Reweight to a pseudo-population

$$\vec{L} \rightarrow A \rightarrow Y$$


The diagram illustrates a causal model with three variables:  $\vec{L}$ ,  $A$ , and  $Y$ . There is a directed edge from  $\vec{L}$  to  $A$ , and another directed edge from  $A$  to  $Y$ . Additionally, there is a curved arrow pointing directly from  $\vec{L}$  to  $Y$ , representing a direct effect or confounding relationship.

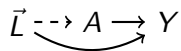
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Within each  $\vec{L}$ , reweight units  
so that every value of  $A$  is equally prevalent.

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## Reweight to a pseudo-population



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- Effectively: Remove the dashed edge

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:

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

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  $\hat{w}$

## Stabilized weights

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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

# Learning goals for today

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2. Recognize how that gain comes through information sharing
3. Understand stabilized weights