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| **Figure 1.** Empirical CDFs for the absolute bias of TMLE and G-computation in an RCT for the ATE (binary outcome) or the average log odds ratio (ordinal outcome) in a randomized trial, adjusting for a single continuous covariate. Both TMLE and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and the confounder. |

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| **Figure 2.** Empirical CDFs for the absolute bias of TMLE and G-computation in an RCT for the ATE (binary outcome) or the average log odds ratio (ordinal outcome) in a randomized trial, adjusting for 4 binary covariates. Both TMLE and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and all covariates. |

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| Chart, line chart  Description automatically generated with medium confidence |
| **Figure 3.** Empirical CDFs for the MSE of TMLE and G-computation in an RCT for the ATE (binary outcome) or the average log odds ratio (ordinal outcome) in a randomized trial, adjusting for a single continuous covariate. Both TMLE and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and the confounder. |

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| Diagram  Description automatically generated with low confidence |
| **Figure 4.** Empirical CDFs for the MSE of TMLE and G-computation in an RCT for the ATE (binary outcome) or the average log odds ratio (ordinal outcome) in a randomized trial, adjusting for 4 binary covariates. Both TMLE and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and all covariates. |

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| Graphical user interface, chart  Description automatically generated |
| **Figure 5.** Empirical CDFs for the absolute bias of TMLE with the super learner, TMLE with GLM, and G-computation in an observational study for the ATE (binary outcome). Scenario 1 represents an observational study with adjustment for 1 continuous confounder. Scenario 2 represents an observational study with adjustment of 4 binary confounders. Both TMLE+GLM and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and all covariates. TMLE+DA was estimated using the super learner with XGBoost, multivariate adaptive regression splines, generalized additive models, and a GLM as base learners. |

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| **Figure 5.** Empirical CDFs for the MSE of TMLE with the super learner, TMLE with GLM, and G-computation in an observational study for the ATE (binary outcome). Scenario 1 represents an observational study with adjustment for 1 continuous confounder. Scenario 2 represents an observational study with adjustment of 4 binary confounders. Both TMLE+GLM and G-computation were estimated using a GLM with an interaction between treatment and all covariates. TMLE+DA was estimated using the super learner with XGBoost, multivariate adaptive regression splines, generalized additive models, and a GLM as base learners. |