Discussion Assignment #2

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Question 2(d) What are the observed data O? Factorize the observed data distribution P_0 according to the time-ordering.

N i.i.d. copies of $O = (L_0, A_0, L_1, A_1, L_2) \sim P_0$ (with Y as a subset of the Ls)

Basic probability reminder for factoring:

- $P(A,B) = P(A \cup B) = P(A|B) \times P(B)$
- ▶ If we know that say 10% of the class drinks coffee, and that of coffee drinkers 50% like ginger cookies, then 5% of the class drinks coffee AND likes ginger cookies.
- ▶ So then, $P(A, B, C) = P(A|B, C) \times P(B|C) \times P(C)$

Because we have something that is a function of the joint distribution (P_0) we can factorize it using probability rules into conditional distributions that we can use.

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$$P(L_{0}, A_{0}, L_{1}, A_{1}, L_{2}) =$$

$$P(L_{2}|A_{1} = a_{1}, L_{1} = l_{1}, A_{0} = a_{0}, L_{0} = l_{0}) \times$$

$$P(A_{1}|L_{1} = l_{1}, A_{0} = a_{0}, L_{0} = l_{0}) \times P(L_{1}|A_{0} = a_{0}, L_{0} = l_{0}) \times$$

$$P(A_{0}|L_{0} = l_{0}) \times P(L_{0} = l_{0})$$

$$P(L_{0}, A_{0}, L_{1}, A_{1}, L_{2}) =$$

$$\prod_{0}^{2} P(L_{k} = l_{k}|\bar{A}_{k-1} = \bar{a}_{k-1}, \bar{L}_{k-1} = \bar{l}_{k-1}) \times$$

$$\prod_{0}^{1} P(A_{k} = a_{k}|\bar{A}_{k-1} = \bar{a}_{k-1}, \bar{L}_{k-1} = \bar{l}_{k-1})$$

Question 2(d) What are the observed data O? Factorize the observed data distribution P_0 according to the time-ordering.

$$P(O = o) = \prod_{k=0}^{2} Q(L_{k} = I_{k} | \bar{A}_{k-1} = \bar{a}_{k-1}, \bar{L}_{k-1} = \bar{I}_{k-1}) \times \prod_{k=0}^{1} g(A_{k} = a_{k} | \bar{A}_{k-1} = \bar{a}_{k-1}, \bar{L}_{k-1} = \bar{I}_{k-1})$$

Question 2(e): What assumptions are needed to identify the causal parameter from the observed data distribution?

In order to identify our causal parameter from the observed data distribution, we must assume:

- Sequential Randomization, which assumes each a is independent of y (and which allows us to control for a different set of covariates at each time point)
- Positivity, which assumes that no strata have few or no observations.
- 3. No unmeasured confounding
- 4. Correct model is specified
- 5. No measurement error

Question 2(f): Specify the G-computation formula (i.e. the statistical estimand) for this example.

The general longitudinal G computation formula is:

$$E(Y_{\bar{a}}) = \sum_{\bar{l}} E(Y|\bar{A}_K = \bar{a}_K, \bar{L}_K = \bar{l}_K) \times \prod_{t=1}^K P(L_t = l_t|\bar{A}_{t-1} = \bar{a}_{t-1}, \bar{L}_{t-1} = \bar{l}_{t-1})$$

Therefore in this specific example it would be:

$$E(Y_{\bar{a}}) = \sum_{\bar{l}} E(Y|\bar{A}_2 = \bar{a}_2, \bar{L}_2 = \bar{l}_2) \times \prod_{0}^{2} P(L_t = I_t|\bar{A}_{t-1} = \bar{a}_{t-1}, \bar{L}_{t-1} = \bar{l}_{t-1})$$