

A gentle introduction to marginal and conditional estimands in causal inference

Rhian Daniel, Cardiff University
Workshop on targeted learning in RCTs
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- 1 The potential outcomes framework and RCTs
- 2 Treatment policy estimands
- 3 The role of baseline covariates
- 4 Marginal/conditional vs. unadjusted/adjusted
- 5 Heterogeneity of conditional estimands
- 6 Non-collapsibility
- 7 The choice between marginal and conditional estimands
- 8 For more. . .

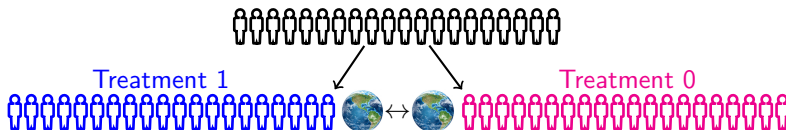
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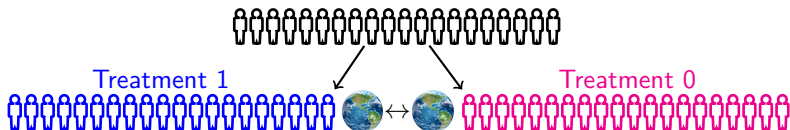
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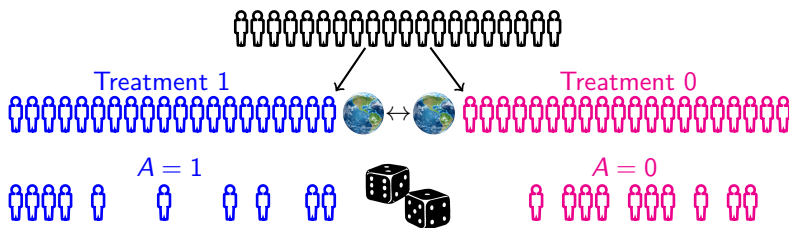
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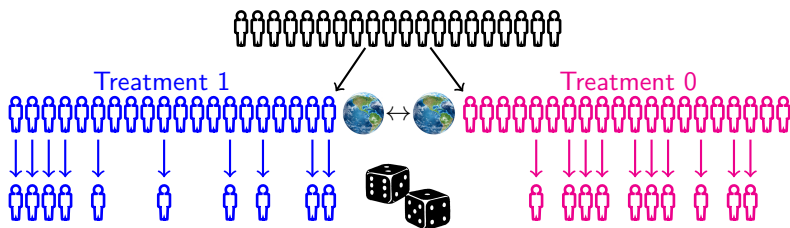
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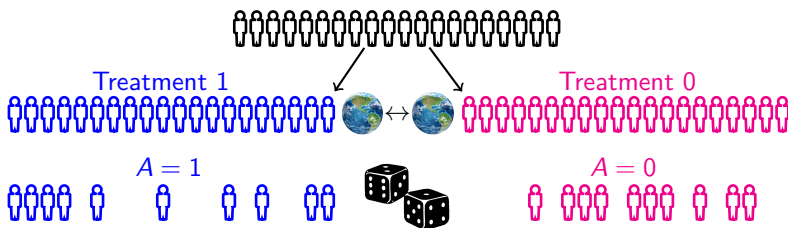
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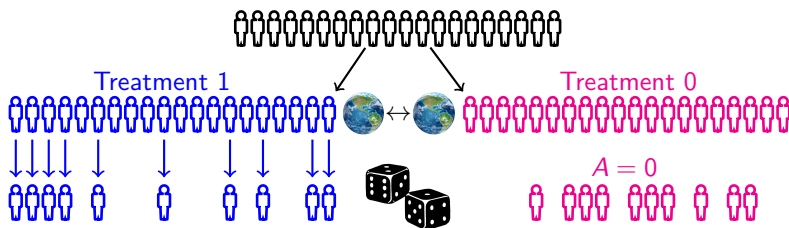
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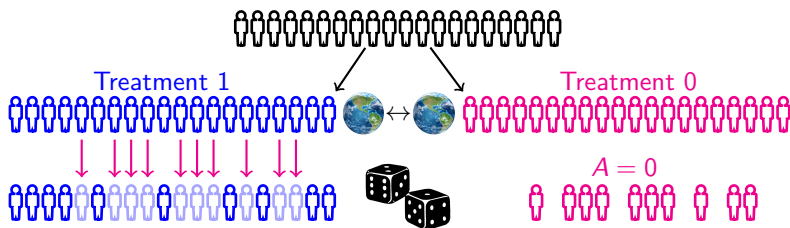
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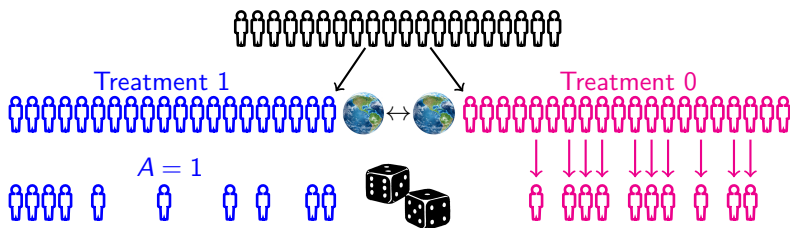
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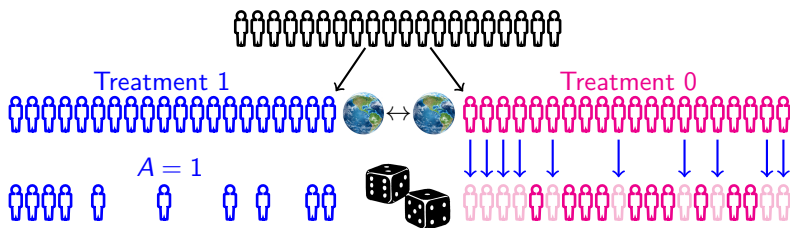
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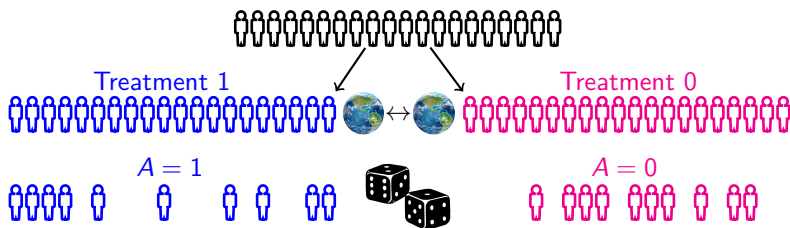
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- This ensures e.g. $E(Y^1) = E(Y|A = 1)$ and $E(Y^0) = E(Y|A = 0)$.

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- Several contrasts are possible, e.g. mean difference $E(Y^1) - E(Y^0)$, mean ratio $E(Y^1)/E(Y^0)$, (for binary outcomes) odds ratio

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- These are all **marginal** causal contrasts.

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- W play a vital role in observational studies: controlling for confounding.
- In RCTs, where confounding is not an issue, it is perhaps not surprising that W have traditionally received less attention.

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 - Some confusion persists over this issue.

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 - This is the case for binary and time-to-event outcomes, not just for continuous outcomes as is sometimes said.
 - Confusion enters when people compare the SE of an (adjusted) estimator of a conditional estimand with the SE of an unadjusted estimator of a marginal estimand: apple vs. orange.

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- Depending on the effect measure, a conditional estimand assumed homogeneous across levels of W may or may not be equal to the corresponding marginal estimand.
 - This is known as **non-collapsibility** and is certainly a source of much confusion.

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- Depending on f , β and ν may not be equal: **non-collapsibility**.

Why?

- The essence of the GLM (for a given link function f) when used in this context is that it specifies how $\mathbb{E}(Y^0|\cdot)$ maps to $\mathbb{E}(Y^1|\cdot)$.

Why?

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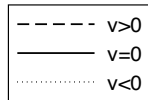
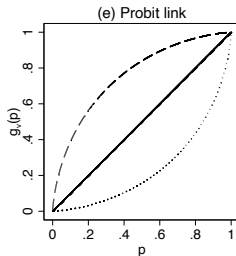
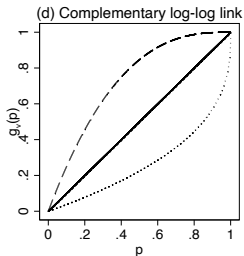
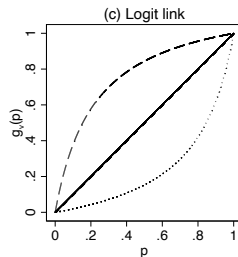
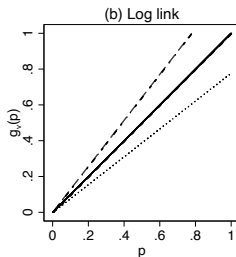
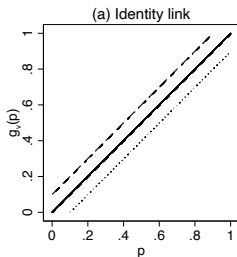
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- But for some link functions f , e.g. logit, $g_{\nu}(p)$ is non-linear.

$g(p)$ for common link functions



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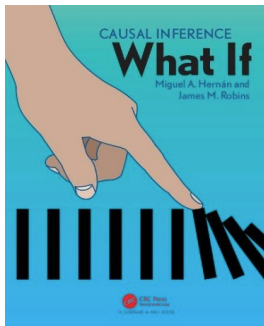
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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On the collapsibility of measures of effect in the counterfactual causal framework

Anders Huitfeldt^{1*}, Mats J. Stensrud^{2,4} and Etsuji Suzuki^{3,4}



Emerging Themes in
Epidemiology

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RESEARCH PAPER

Biometrical Journal

Making apples from oranges: Comparing noncollapsible effect estimators and their standard errors after adjustment for different covariate sets

Rhian Daniel¹, Jingjing Zhang² | Daniel Farewell³

