

# A Semiparametric Approach to Data-Integrated Causal Inference



Archer Gong Zhang  
University of Glasgow



Nancy Reid  
University of Toronto



Qiang Sun  
U of Toronto & MBZUAI

# Causal inference with multi-source data

Goal: estimate the causal effects on a target population.

Collected Data	Experimental (RCT)	Observational (OBS)
Confounding	No	Yes
Representative of the <u>target population</u>	No	Yes
Size	Small	Large
Cost	High	Low
Disadvantage	Lack of external validity	Lack of internal validity

🤔 How to take advantage of both types of data with **complementary** features?

## An example of integration:

Based on RCT on *female* and OBS of the real-world usage of the drug on *men*.

U.S. FDA Approves IBRANCE® (palbociclib) for the Treatment of Men with HR+, HER2- Metastatic Breast Cancer

Thursday, April 04, 2019 - 10:57am

# Density ratio model (DRM)

- Potential outcome:  $Y(a)$  with treatment  $a$ .
- **Data:**  $\{(Y_i, X_i, A_i, S_i) : i\}$ , where  $S_i = 1(i \in \text{RCT})$ .
- **Model:** for all  $a = 0, \dots, K$  and  $s = 0, 1$ ,

$$Y|X, A, S \sim dG(y|x, a, s) = \exp\{\underbrace{\alpha(x; \theta_{a,s}, G_0)}_{\text{"normalizing constant"}} + \underbrace{\beta^\top(x; \theta_{a,s})q(y)}_{\substack{\text{user-specified} \\ \text{vector-valued functions}}}\} d\underbrace{G_0(y)}_{\substack{\text{a common baseline} \\ \text{distribution}}}$$

- Can be seen as a generalization of the GLM:  $G_0$  is unspecified.

# Empirical likelihood Inference for $Y(a)$

Estimate the baseline distribution and model parameters:  $\hat{G}_0(y)$  and  $\{\hat{\theta}_{a,s} : a, s\}$

- Utilize the **entire data** to estimate  $G_0(y)$ .
- **Asymptotically efficient**  $\hat{\theta}_{a,s}$ .

Estimate the distribution of  $Y(a) | X = x$ :  $\hat{G}(y | x, a, s = 1)$  under *Internal Validity*

- Plug-in estimator under the DRM for **RCT**.
- **Consistency** & **asymptotic normality**.

Inference for functionals of  $Y(a)$ , e.g., mean, CDF, quantiles, under *Transportability*

- Marginalize  $\hat{G}(y | x, a, s = 1)$  over the observed  $x$  in **OBS**.
- **Confidence region** & **hypothesis test**.

¡muuuuchas  
gracias!



**Questions &  
discussions are  
welcome! :-)**