

# Identifying Direct Causal Effects Under Unmeasured Confounding



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### Introduction

This is the background.

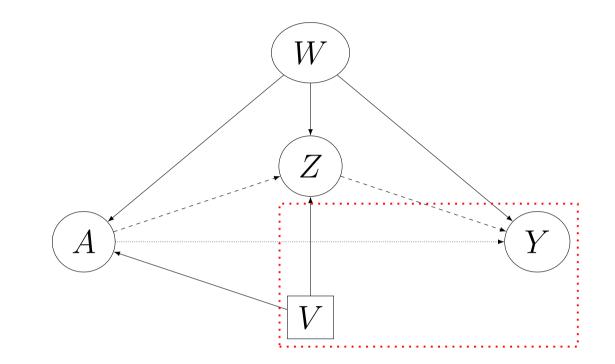
### Statistical Problem

State the causal and statistical models, and estimand. The causal target parameter is

$$\Psi^{F}(P_{U,X,0}) = \int_{w,z} \mathbb{E}[Y(1,z) - Y(0,z) \mid W = w]$$

$$p_{Z}(z \mid A = 0, w)p_{W}(w) dz dw.$$

### Identification



- (A1) No unmeasured endogenous pathways:  $f_Y(Z, A, W, V, U_Y) \equiv f_Y(Z, A, W, U_Y).$
- (A2) Conditional expectation equivalence:  $\mathbb{E}(Y \mid Z, A = 1, W, V) \equiv \mathbb{E}(Y \mid Z, A = 1, W)$

#### Theorem

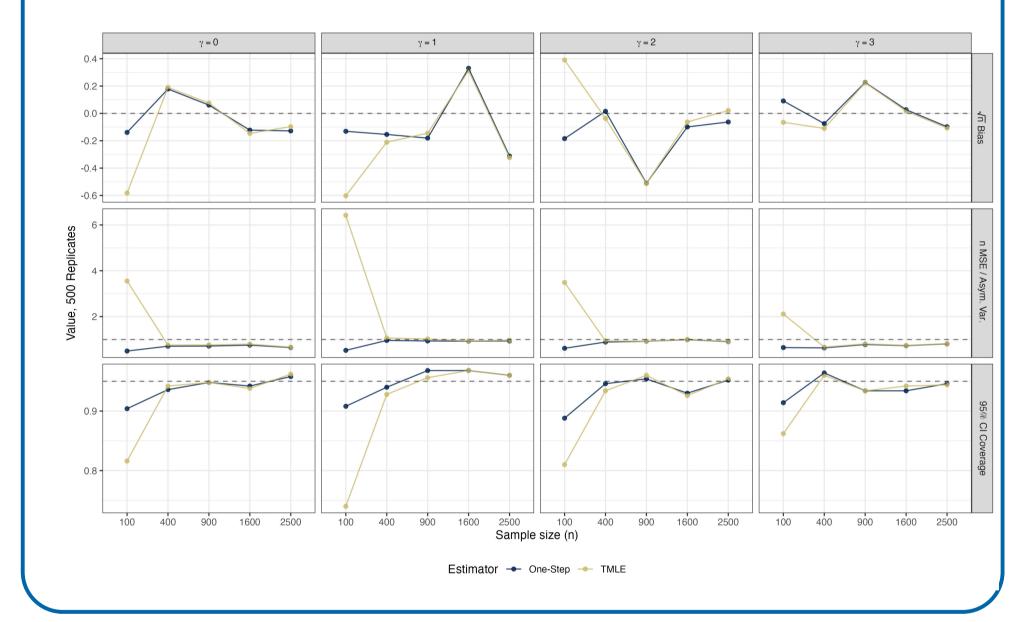
Under assumptions A1 and A2,  $\Psi^F(P_{U,X,0})$  is identified by

$$\Psi(P_0) = \mathbb{E}_{P_0} \mathbb{E}_{P_0} \{ \mathbb{E}_{P_0} \{ Y \mid W, A = 1, Z \} - \mathbb{E}_{P_0} \{ Y \mid W, A = 0, Z \} \mid A = 0, W \} .$$

## Simulation Study

We consider the following data-generating distribution:

$$W_1 \sim \text{Unif}(-1,1), \ W_2, V \sim N(0,1)$$
  
 $A|W, V \sim \text{Bern}\left((1 + \exp\{-W_1 - W_2 - V\})^{-1}\right)$   
 $Z|A, W, V \sim \text{Bern}\left((1 + \exp\{-W_1 - W_2 - \gamma V - 3A\})^{-1}\right)$   
 $Y|Z, A, W, V \sim N(3A + W_1 + W_2 + Z, 1)$ .



### Inference

Statistical inference is possible using standard methods.

Funding

Thank you for paying my bills.

### Conclusions

Here are the important takeaways.

References

List of references.

\* indicates shared first-authorship