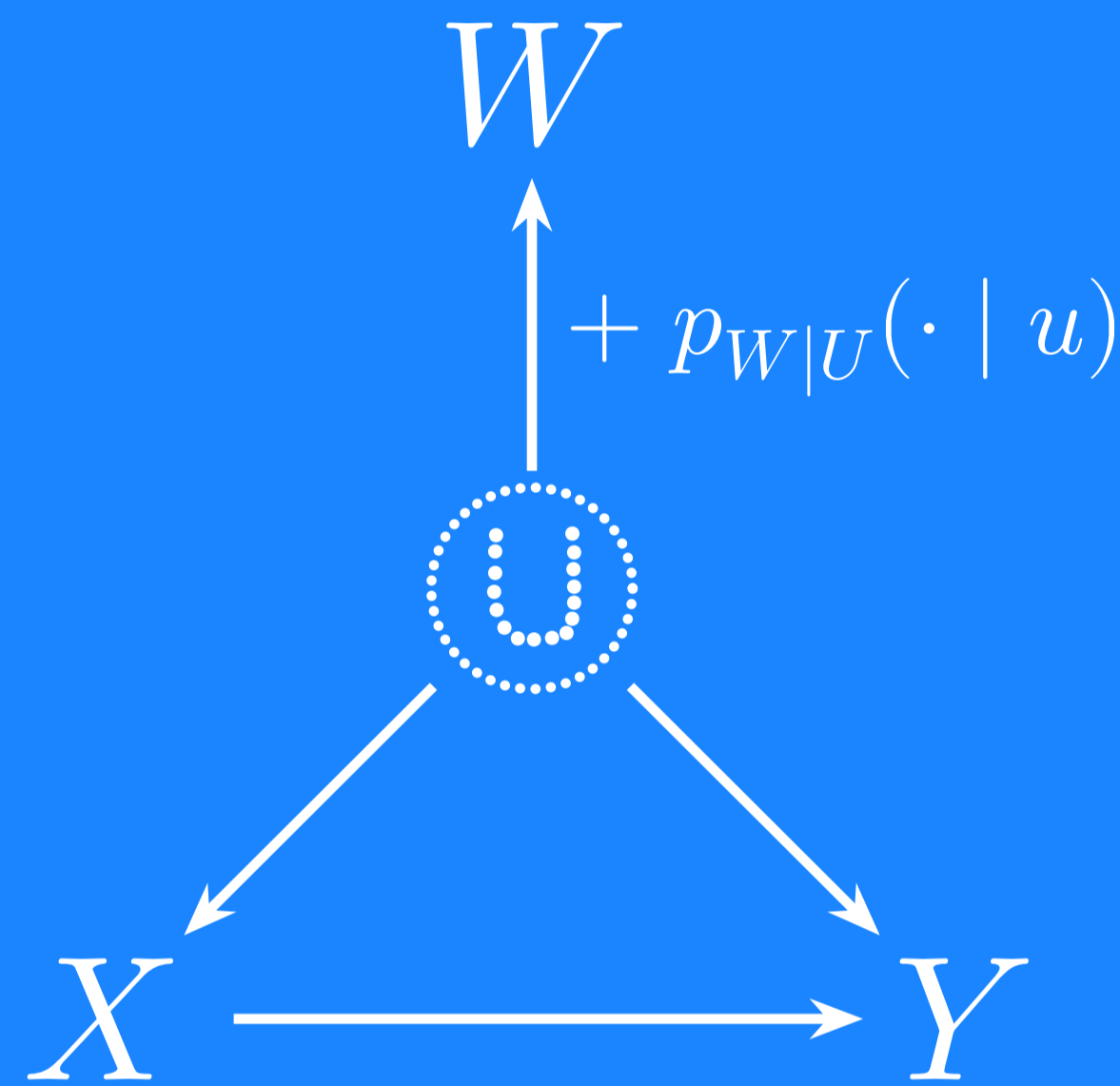


We identify causal effects

under unobserved confounding with
a known error mechanism.



Single Proxy Identifiability of Causal Effects

Silvan Vollmer, joint work with Niklas Pfister and Sebastian Weichwald

structural causal model

$$U \leftarrow N_U$$

$$W \leftarrow AU + E$$

$$X \leftarrow f_X(U, N_X)$$

$$Y \leftarrow f_Y(U, X, N_Y)$$

· The proxy $W \in \mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$ has at least the dimension of the confounder $U \in \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^k$, that is, $d \geq k$.

· $U \perp\!\!\!\perp E$ and $A \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times k}$ has full column rank.

· The Fourier transform of the density of E has no zeros.

causal function

Let M_0 be the true SCM. We define the causal function $\theta^{M_0} : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}$ for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ as

$$\theta^{M_0}(x) := \mathbb{E}_Y^{M_0; do(X:=x)} [Y] = \int y \int p_{Y|U,X}^{M_0}(y | u, x) p_U^{M_0}(u) \mu(du, dy).$$

characteristic error mechanism

We show that the error mechanism $\{p_{W|U}^{M_0}(\cdot | u) | u \in \mathcal{U}\}$ is L_∞ -characteristic, that is, for all $\delta \in L_\infty(\mathcal{U})$

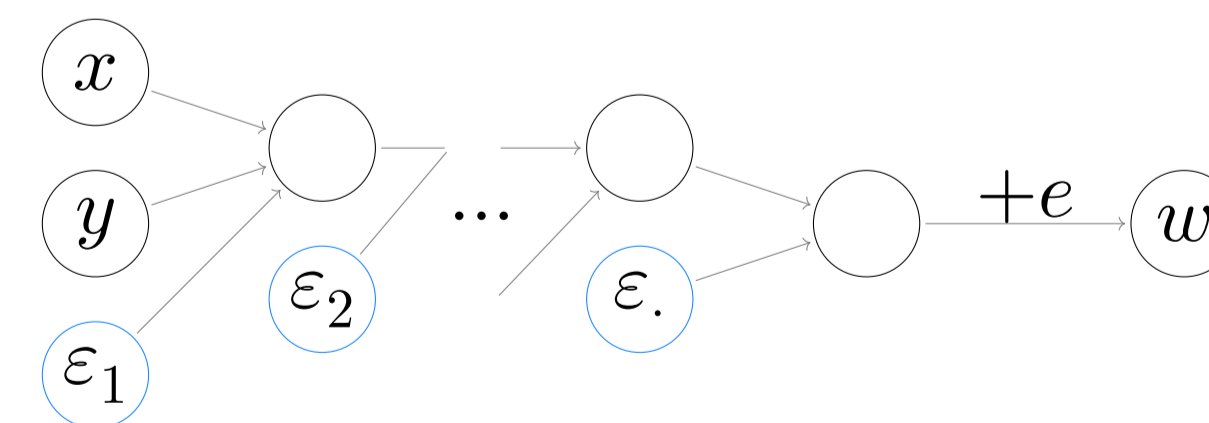
$$\int_{\mathcal{U}} p_{W|U}^{M_0}(\cdot | u) \delta(u) \mu(du) \equiv 0 \implies \delta \equiv 0 \text{ a.e.}$$

identifiability of the causal function

If the error mechanism is L_∞ -characteristic and if for all SCMs, which are observationally equivalent to M_0 , it holds that $p_{U|X,Y}^M(\cdot | x, y) \in L_\infty$

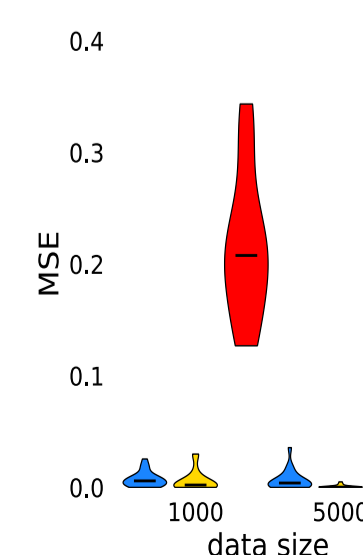
$\implies \theta^{M_0}$ is identifiable.

learn the causal function

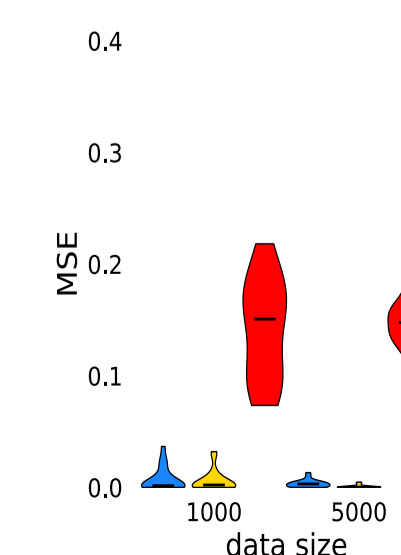


1. Learn $P_{\tilde{A}U|(X,Y)}^{M_0}$ by minimizing the Energy loss as in Engression [Shen and Meinshausen, 2023].
2. Adjust for $\tilde{A}u$ with your favourite causal function estimator, e.g. EconML [Battocchi et al., 2019].

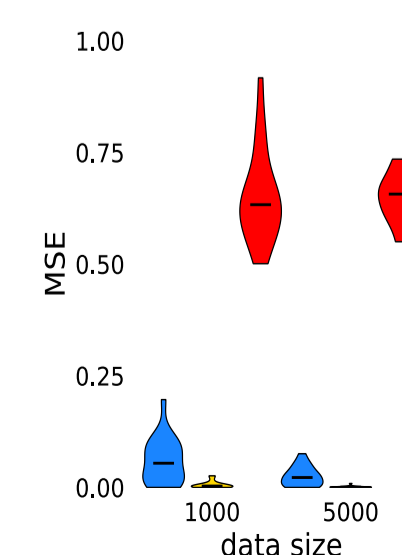
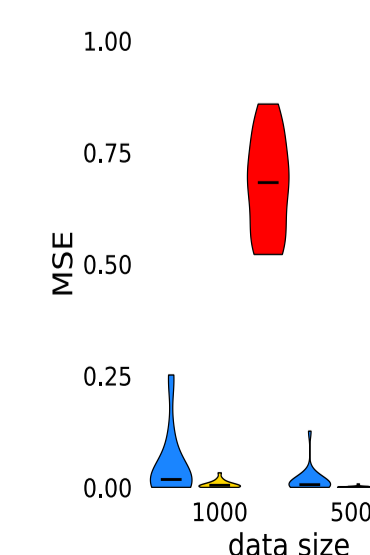
univariate, linear Gaussian



non-Gaussian



high-dimensional unknown error mechanism variance



● SPICE
● adj. for U
● adj. for W