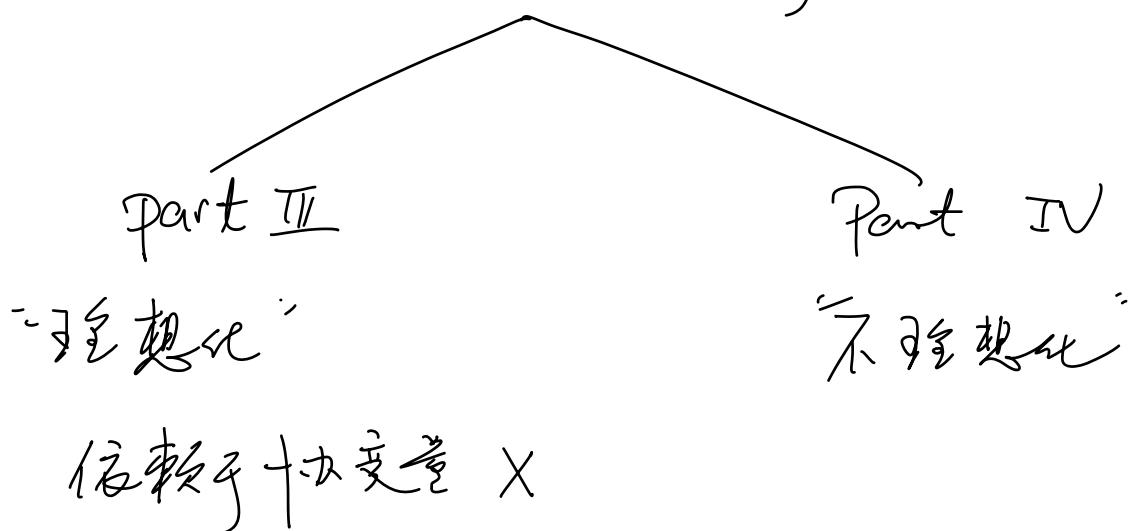


观察性研究中因果推断
 observational study
 Chapter 10 Cochran (1965)

1. 因果：因果作用
 2. 特点：无随机性



假设 — 可忽略性 / 无混淆

$Z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)})$ | X — 和 SRE一样

本质不同：① 不可验证 vs 假设

某种意义，只是因果推断
的一个充分条件

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Pr(Z=1 \mid Y(1), Y(0), X)$$

$$= \Pr(Z=1 \mid X)$$

= $e(x)$ 倾向得分

Propensity score

即使相信可忽略，也不知道

倾向得分。

假设： $\overline{\text{无混淆}} / \text{无混杂}$

结果： $Z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y(1), Y(0)) \mid X \quad \left. \right\} = SRE$

\Downarrow
 结果： $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Z \perp\!\!\!\perp Y(1) \mid X \\ Z \perp\!\!\!\perp Y(0) \mid X \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{由3}}$

直观上

无混杂

confounding

有混杂

$$\begin{cases} Y_{(1)} = f_1(x, V_1) \\ Y_{(0)} = f_0(x, V_0) \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \mathbb{1}(g(x, V) \geq 0)$$

$$(V_1, V_0) \perp\!\!\!\perp V$$

$$\Rightarrow Z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \mid X$$

$$\begin{cases} Y_{(1)} = f_1(x, U, V_1) \\ Y_{(0)} = f_0(x, U, V_0) \end{cases}$$

$$Z = \mathbb{1}(g(x, U, V) \geq 0)$$

$$(V_1, V_0) \perp\!\!\!\perp V$$

$$\Rightarrow Z \not\perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \mid X$$

定理 10.1 如果 $Z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \mid X$

那么 $\tau = E(Y_{(1)} - Y_{(0)})$ 可识别.

半参数
估计量

identifiable

(Bickel & Doksum's
book)

$$\tau = E \left\{ E(Y \mid Z=1, x) - E(Y \mid Z=0, x) \right\}$$

$$X \stackrel{?}{=} \sum_{k=1}^K \Pr(X=k) \left[E(Y|Z_1, X=k) - E(Y|Z_0, X=k) \right]$$

standardization

$$= SR E \cdot \xi_x - \bar{\xi}_x$$

$$-\bar{\xi}_x = \int \left[E(Y|Z_1, X=x) - E(Y|Z_0, X=x) \right] F(dx)$$

$$\text{Name: } E(Y|Z_1) - E(Y|Z_0)$$

$$X \stackrel{?}{=} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \Pr(X=k|Z_1) E(Y|Z_1, X=k)}{\sum_{k=1}^K \Pr(X=k|Z_0) E(Y|Z_0, X=k)}$$

$$- \frac{\sum_{k=1}^K \Pr(X=k|Z_0) E(Y|Z_0, X=k)}{-\bar{\xi}_x}$$

$$\text{Def: } \bar{\tau} = E(Y_{(1)} - Y_{(0)})$$

$$\text{lower property} = E \left[E(Y_{(1)} - Y_{(0)} | X) \right]$$

$$= E \left[E(Y_{(1)} | X) - E(Y_{(0)} | X) \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{g} &= E \left[E(Y|Z=1, X) - E(Y|Z=0, X) \right] \\
 &= E \left[E(Y|Z=1, X) - E(Y|Z=0, X) \right] \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

g-formula

估计 τ : $\mu_1(x) = E(Y|Z=1, X)$

$$\mu_0(x) = E(Y|Z=0, X)$$

$$\frac{\tau}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\hat{\mu}_1(x_i) - \hat{\mu}_0(x_i) \right]$$

e.g. $E(Y|Z, X) = \beta_0 + \beta_Z Z + \beta_X^T X$
模型对

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \beta_Z$$

e.g. $E(Y|Z, X) = \beta_0 + \beta_Z Z + \beta_X^T X + \beta_{ZX}^T X Z$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \beta_2 + \beta_{zx}^T \text{EC}(x)$$

~~write in x_i 's~~

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_2 \text{ by } \bar{y}$$

e.g. $Y = f(z)$

$$Pr(Y=1|z, x) = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_2 z + \beta_x^T x}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_2 z + \beta_x^T x}}$$

β_2 = Conditional odds ratio of z

fixed x β_2 is on y

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_x^T x_i}}{1 + e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_2 + \hat{\beta}_x^T x_i}} - \frac{e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_x^T x_i}}{1 + e^{\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_x^T x_i}} \right)$$

APE: Average Partial Effect

AME: Average marginal effect

$\frac{\partial \hat{y}}{\partial \beta_j}$

$\{ \beta = \beta_j \}$

Chapter 11

$$\Pr(X, Z, Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \\ = \Pr(X) \rightarrow \text{协变量: 背景} \\ \cdot \Pr(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)} | X) \rightarrow \text{结果模型} \\ \cdot \Pr(Z | Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, X) \rightarrow \text{唯一可思考} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \xrightarrow{\text{is}}$$

这 $e(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, X) = \Pr(Z=1 | Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, X)$

为倾向得分 (propensity score)

该忽略量: $e(x) = \Pr(Z=1 | X)$

Rosenbaum & Rubin (1983 Biometrika)

證明 11.1 $\nexists z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \mid X$

即令 $z \perp\!\!\!\perp (Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) \mid e(x)$.

(諸緣故 $z \perp\!\!\!\perp$)

證明 用反證法.

$$\Pr(z=1 \mid Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, e(x)) = \Pr(z=1 \mid e(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \mathbb{E}(z \mid Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, e(x)) \\ &= \mathbb{E} \left[\mathbb{E}(z \mid Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, e(x), x) \mid Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, e(x) \right] \\ &\quad \underbrace{\qquad}_{\mathbb{E}(z|x)} \\ &\quad \mathbb{E}(z|x) \\ &\quad || \\ &\quad \Pr(z=1 \mid x) = e(x) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left[e(x) \mid Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}, e(x) \right] = e(x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= E(z | e(x)) \\
 &= E \left[E(z | \cancel{e(x)}, x) \mid e(x) \right] \\
 &\quad \text{||}^{\textcolor{red}{e(x)}} \\
 &= e(x). \quad \square
 \end{aligned}$$

倾向線の予測:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{1} \quad \text{fct } e(x): \quad \text{e.g. } \text{glm}(z \sim x) \\
 &\Rightarrow \hat{e}(x)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{2} \quad \text{高級 } \hat{e}(x) \Rightarrow \hat{e}'(x) \\
 &\in \{1 \dots k\} \quad \text{||}^{\textcolor{pink}{5}}
 \end{aligned}$$

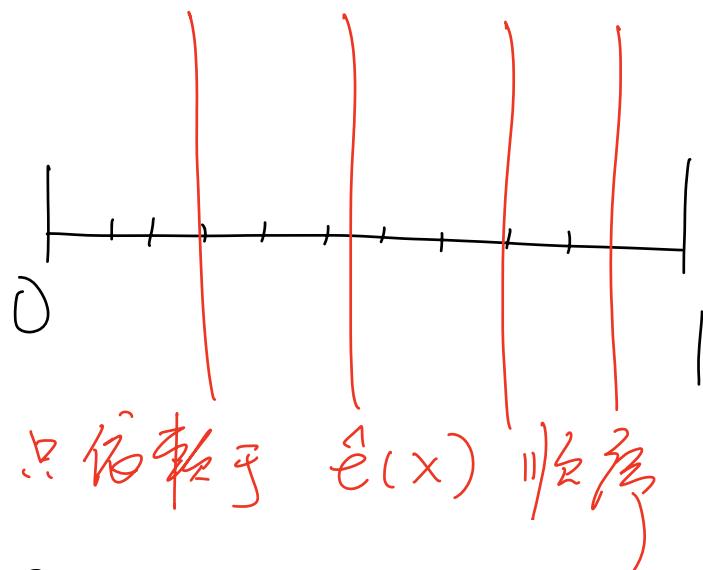
$$\begin{aligned}
 \textcircled{3} \quad \text{SRE} \left[Y \sim Z \mid \hat{e}'(x) \right] \\
 &\Rightarrow \hat{T}_S \text{ 似似 fct}
 \end{aligned}$$

问题：

① $\hat{e}(x)$ 模型对与否？

一般地， $\hat{e}(x) \not\rightarrow e(x)$ ：有偏估计

不稳定性



只依赖于 $\hat{e}(x)$ 的点

② K 的选择

$K = 5$ Cochran 批判

$n \rightarrow \infty$, 应该 $K \rightarrow \infty$

Wang et al. (2020): 贪婪算法

$K \rightarrow$ 直到 Δ_S , $\sqrt{\lambda}$ 无提升

③ 方差估计

之后 \Rightarrow 仅想为 SRE

忽略 $\epsilon(x) \sim$ 随机变量

“估计倾向得分比真实倾向得分好”
Su et al (2023)

\Rightarrow 高估方差

一个方案： bootstrap 估计

途径 II.2 真实 $E(Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}) | X$

IPW {

$$\begin{aligned} E(Y_{(1)}) &= E\left(\frac{ZY}{e(x)}\right) \\ E(Y_{(0)}) &= E\left(\frac{(1-Z)Y}{1-e(x)}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{Y} = E(Y_{(1)} - Y_{(0)})$$

$$= E\left(\frac{ZY}{e(x)}\right) - E\left(\frac{(1-Z)Y}{1-e(x)}\right)$$

~~Horvitz-Thompson~~: $\hat{Y}_{ht} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i Y_i}{\hat{e}(x_i)} - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(1-Z_i) Y_i}{1-\hat{e}(x_i)}$

~~Hajek~~: $\hat{Y}_{haj} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i Y_i}{\hat{e}(x_i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Z_i}{\hat{e}(x_i)}} - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{(1-Z_i) Y_i}{1-\hat{e}(x_i)}}{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1-Z_i}{1-\hat{e}(x_i)}}$

本质问题: $Y_i \rightarrow Y_i + C$

ht 变

haj 不变

证 ∵ $\mathbb{E} Y^{(1)}$ 存在.

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{ZY}{e(x)} \right)$$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{ZY^{(1)}}{e(x)} \right)$$

tower = $\mathbb{E} \left(\mathbb{E} \left(\frac{ZY^{(1)}}{e(x)} \mid x \right) \right)$

$$= \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{1}{e(x)} \mathbb{E}(Z) \mathbb{E}(Y^{(1)} \mid x) \right)$$

tower = $\mathbb{E} \left(\mathbb{E} (Y^{(1)} \mid x) \right)$

$$= \mathbb{E}(Y^{(1)})$$

□

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \hat{e}(x) \rightarrow e(x)$$

倾向得分模型 正确

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{条件独立性: } 0 < e(x) < 1$$

overlap

重叠

无“极端”个体: $Y_{(1)}, Y_{(0)}$ 都有

正极率存在!

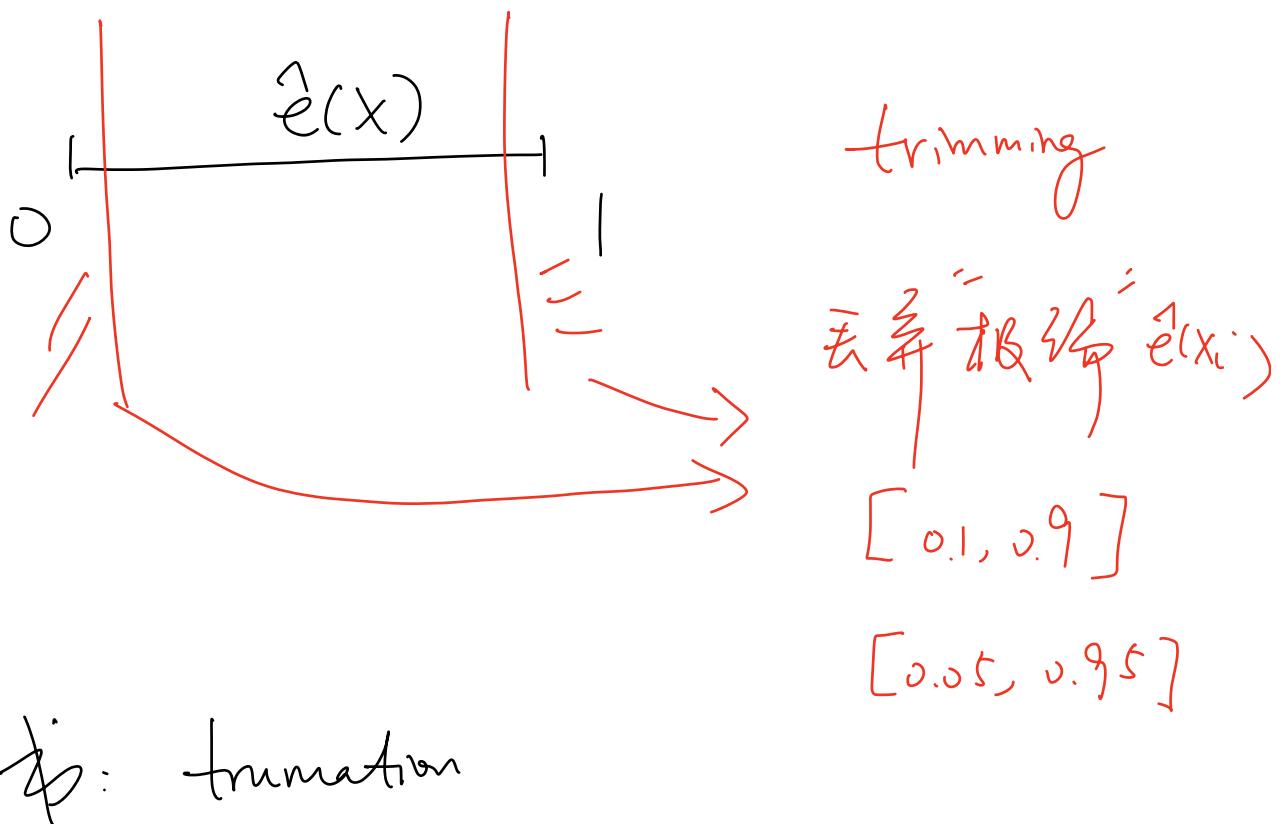
$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{政策向量: IPW 估计}$$

都是极其糟糕的

$$\frac{*}{0} = \infty$$

$$\frac{*}{\epsilon} = \text{大}$$

} 估计量
不稳定



• trimming

范例 11.3 $z \perp x \mid e(x)$

假设只涉及 (z, x) , 无 y .

Ker-Chau Li : SIR 52
有关

可用于评估 $e(x)$ 模型

证明: 看书

$$\Pr(z=1 \mid x, e(x)) = \Pr(z=1 \mid e(x))$$

$$\text{左边} = \Pr(z=1 \mid x) = e(x)$$

$$\text{右边} = e(x) \quad \square$$

对数分析是有序的。检测和变量

分布是否平衡

Section 11.3.2