DAGs Review

INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

20 Sep 2023

Reminders and Announcements

- ▶ Peer reviews for HW2 are **due tomorrow** (Sept 21st) by 5pm
- HW 3 is up & due Thursday, Sept 28th by 5pm
- Office hours throughout the week (check the syllabus!)
- Check Ed for announcments and use for HW help!

Agenda

- Reminders and Announcements
- Review: open/closed paths and independence in DAGs
- ► Icebreaker: practice with DAGs
- Causal Discovery

Review

How to check if a *path* is **open** or **blocked**:

- 1. Traverse the path node by node
- 2. If any node is blocked, the entire path is blocked
- 3. If all nodes are open, then entire path is open

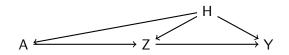
How to check if a *node* is **open** or **blocked**:

- If collider $(\rightarrow X \leftarrow)$:
 - Open if it or any of its descendants are in the conditioning set
 - Otherwise it is blocked
- If non-collider $(\rightarrow X \rightarrow \text{or} \leftarrow X \leftarrow \text{or} \leftarrow X \rightarrow)$:
 - Open if it is not in the conditioning set
 - Blocked if it is in the conditioning set

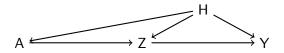
Two variables are dependent (statistically associated) if there exists an unblocked path between them. They are independent if all paths between them are blocked.

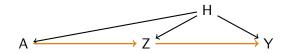
Icebreaker: Practice Identifying Paths

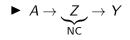
Go through this exercise in groups. Don't forget to introduce yourselves!



- ▶ What are the paths from A to Y?
- Determine if each of the paths is causal or non-causal
- Determine whether each node on each path is a collider or non-collider

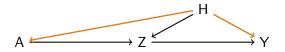


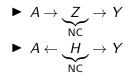




causal path

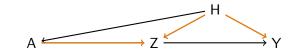
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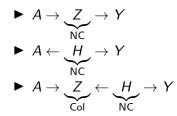




causal path

non-causal

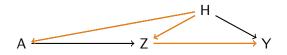


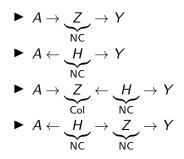


causal path

non-causal

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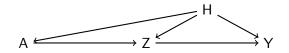
causal path

non-causal

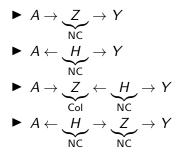
non-causal

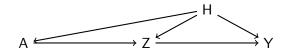
non-causal

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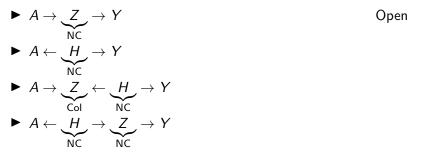


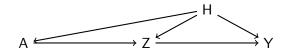
If we condition on $L = \emptyset$, which paths are open? Which paths are blocked?



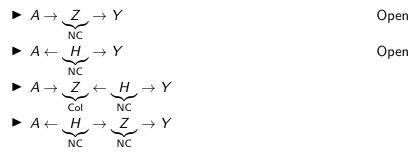


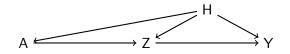
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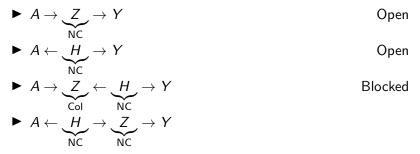


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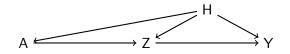




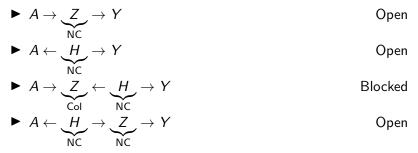
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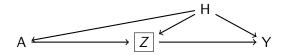
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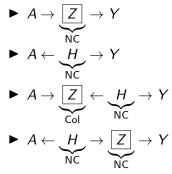
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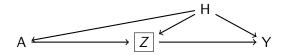
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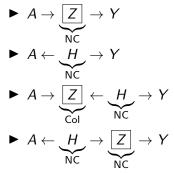
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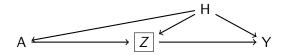
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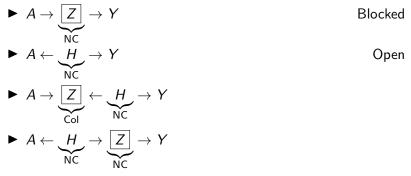
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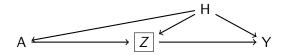
Blocked



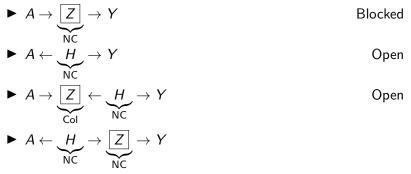
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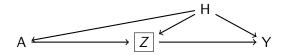
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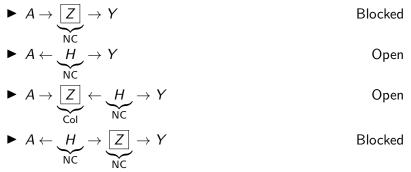
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Causal Discovery

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- Conditional independence is a observational quantity (i.e., not causal)
- Can be tested in observed data
- Can we go in the opposite direction? Given data, can we construct the DAG it came from? Can we tell which nodes are/aren't connected by an edge and the edge's direction?

Conditional independence in data $\stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow}$ DAG

Say that we want to estimate the causal effect of asthma (A) on mortality (Y). We have some data and from this data, we know that smoking (X) is statistically associated with both asthma as well as mortality. How might we represent this as a DAG?

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Potential Solutions:



This serves as a reminder that association and correlation are not the same as causation!

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Create three DAGs, one for each of the following situations.

- 1. The variables A and Y are statistically associated
- 2. The variables A and Y are independent conditioned on X
- 3. The variables A and Y are dependent conditioned on X, but independent otherwise

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