

Identification of Conditional Causal Effects under Markov Equivalence

Amin Jaber, Jiji Zhang, Elias Bareinboim

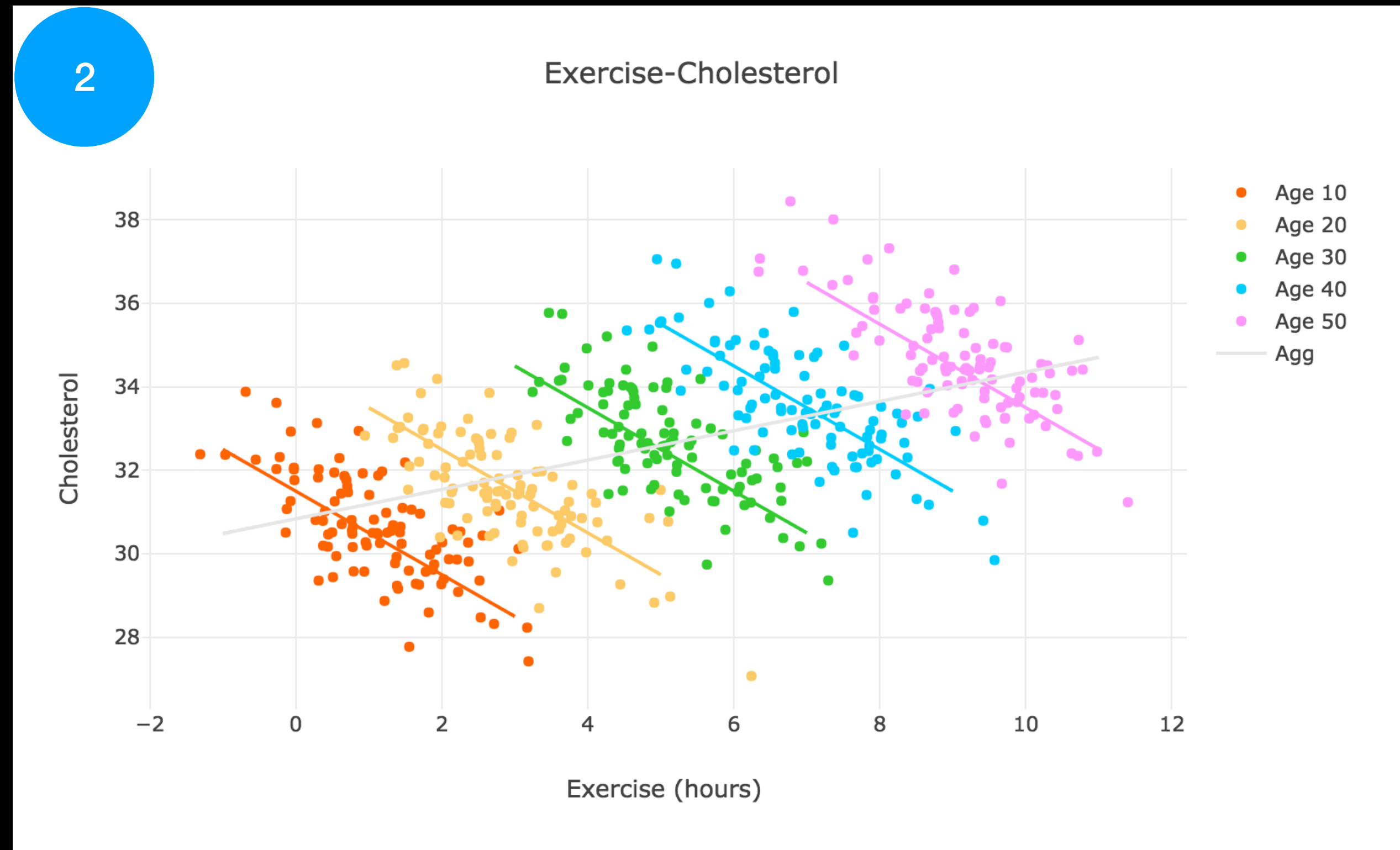
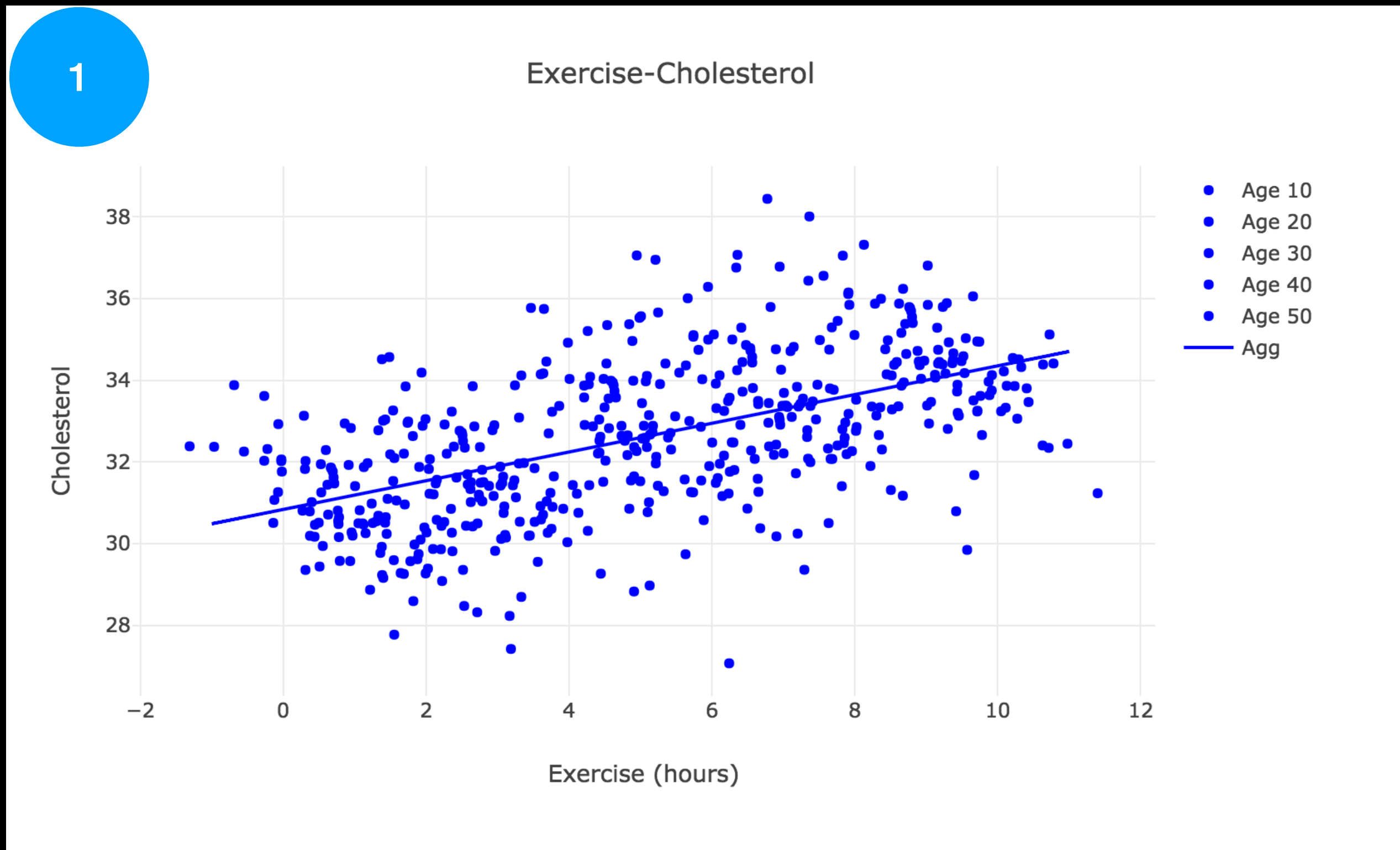
jaber0@purdue.edu , jijizhang@ln.edu.hk , eb@cs.columbia.edu



33rd Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems (NeurIPS)
Vancouver, Canada — December, 2019

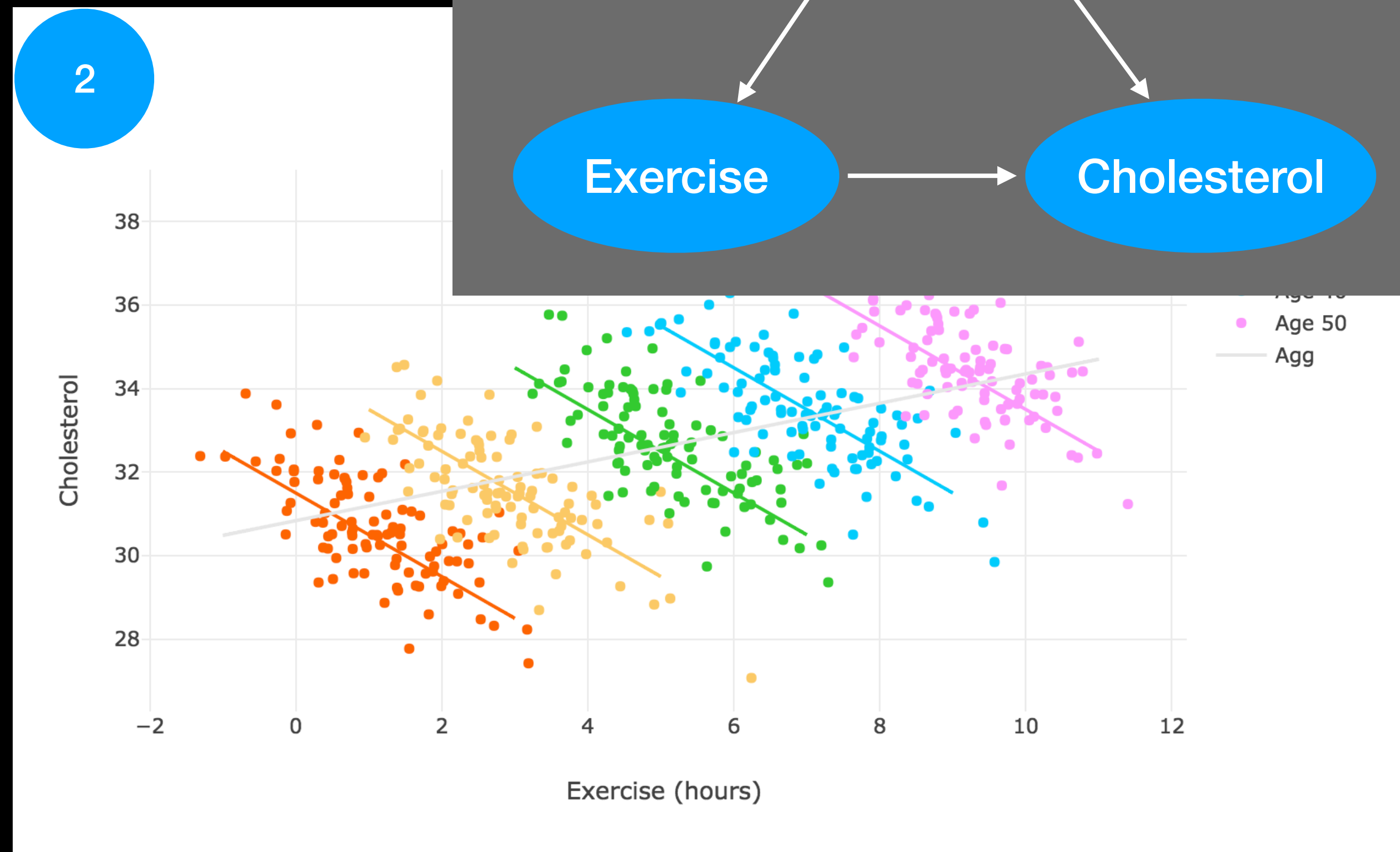
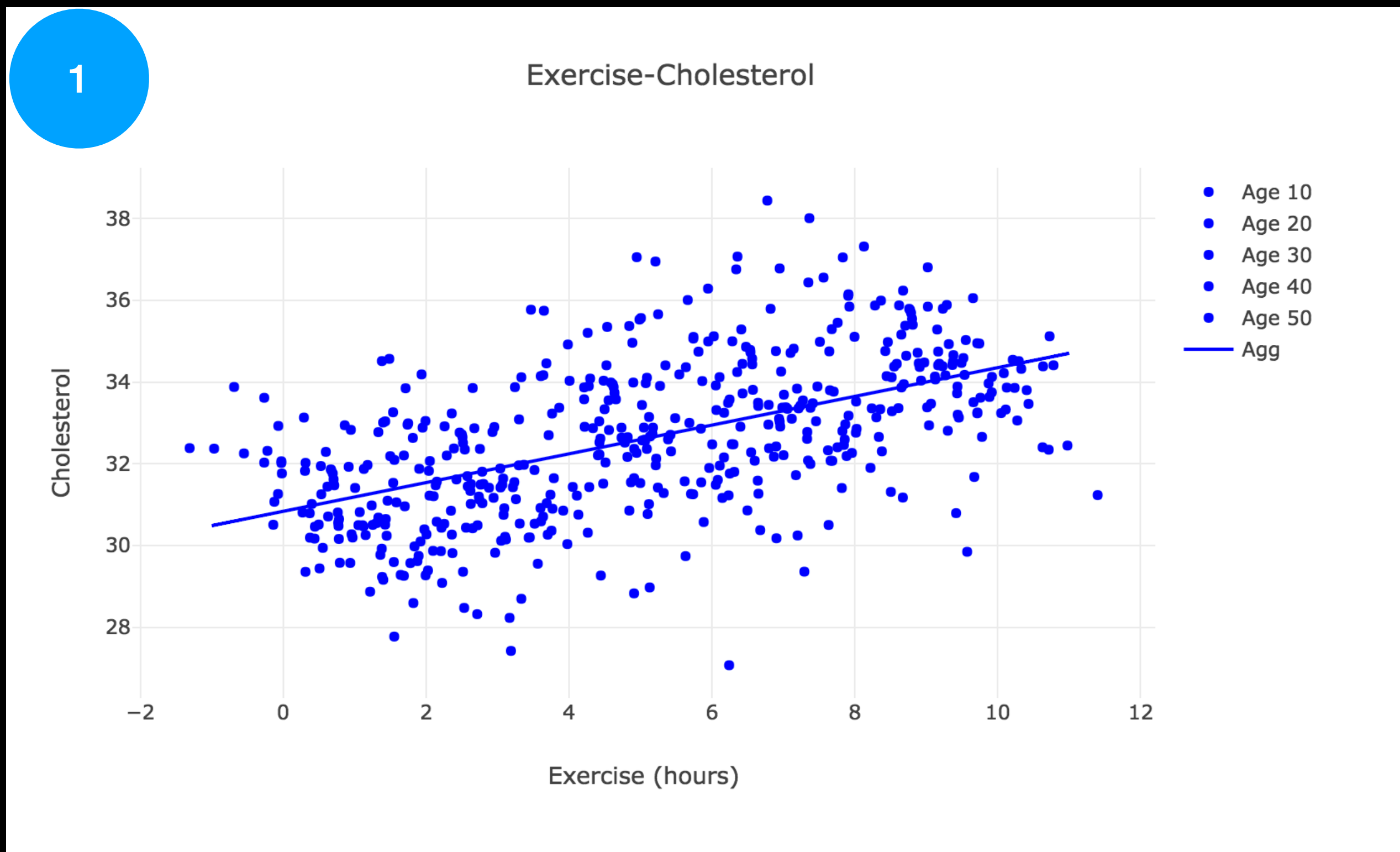
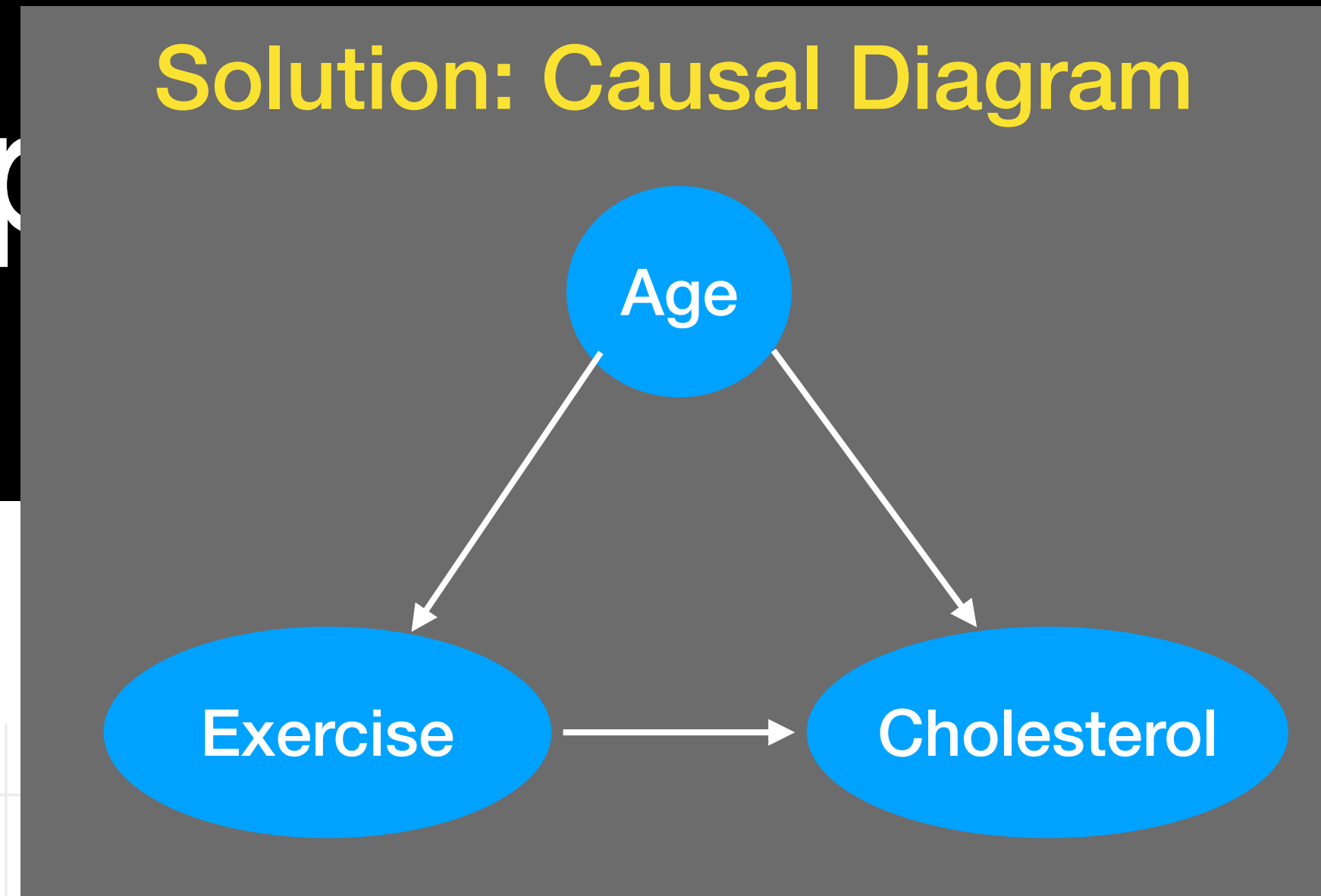
Motivating Example

- What's the effect of exercise on cholesterol?



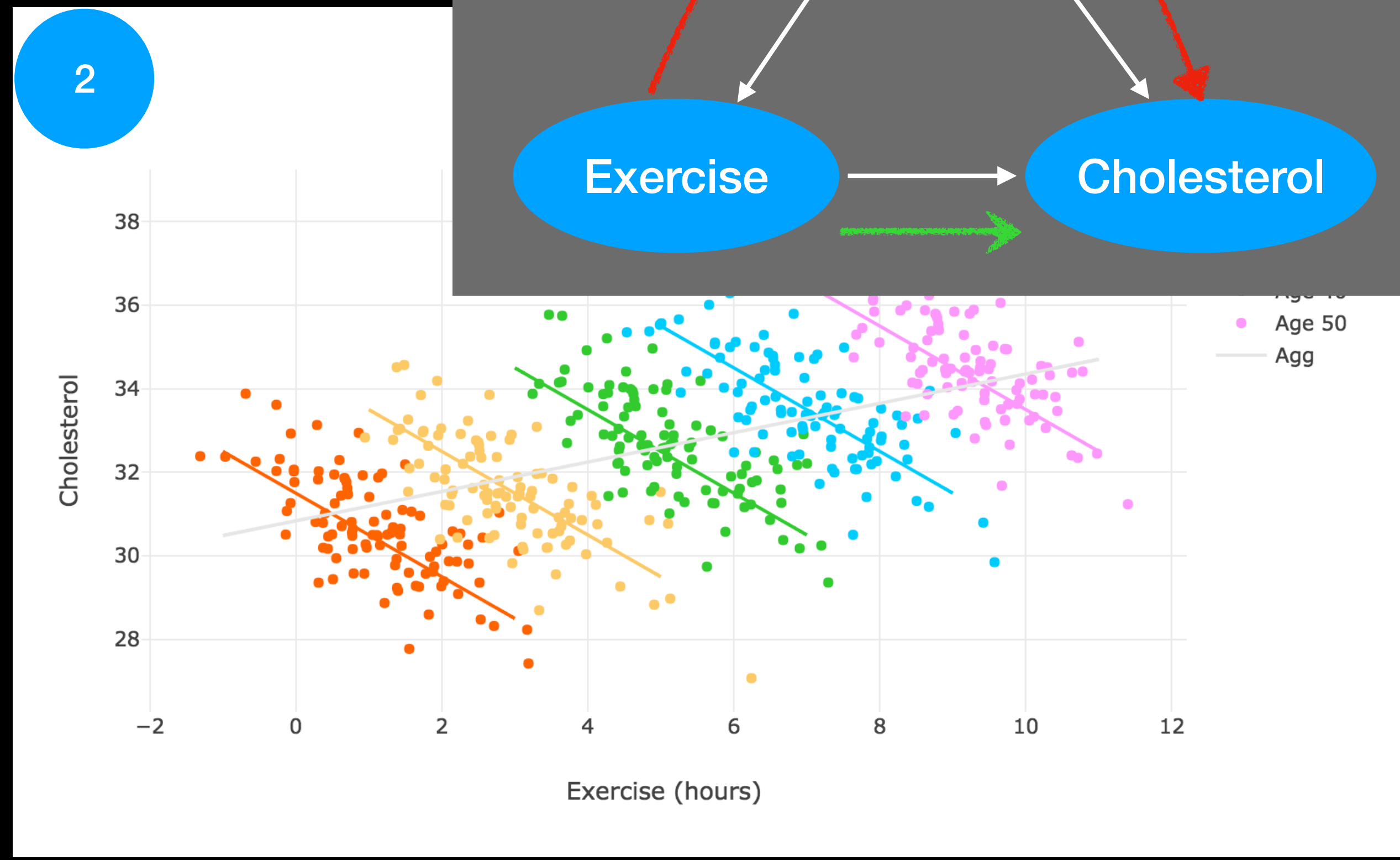
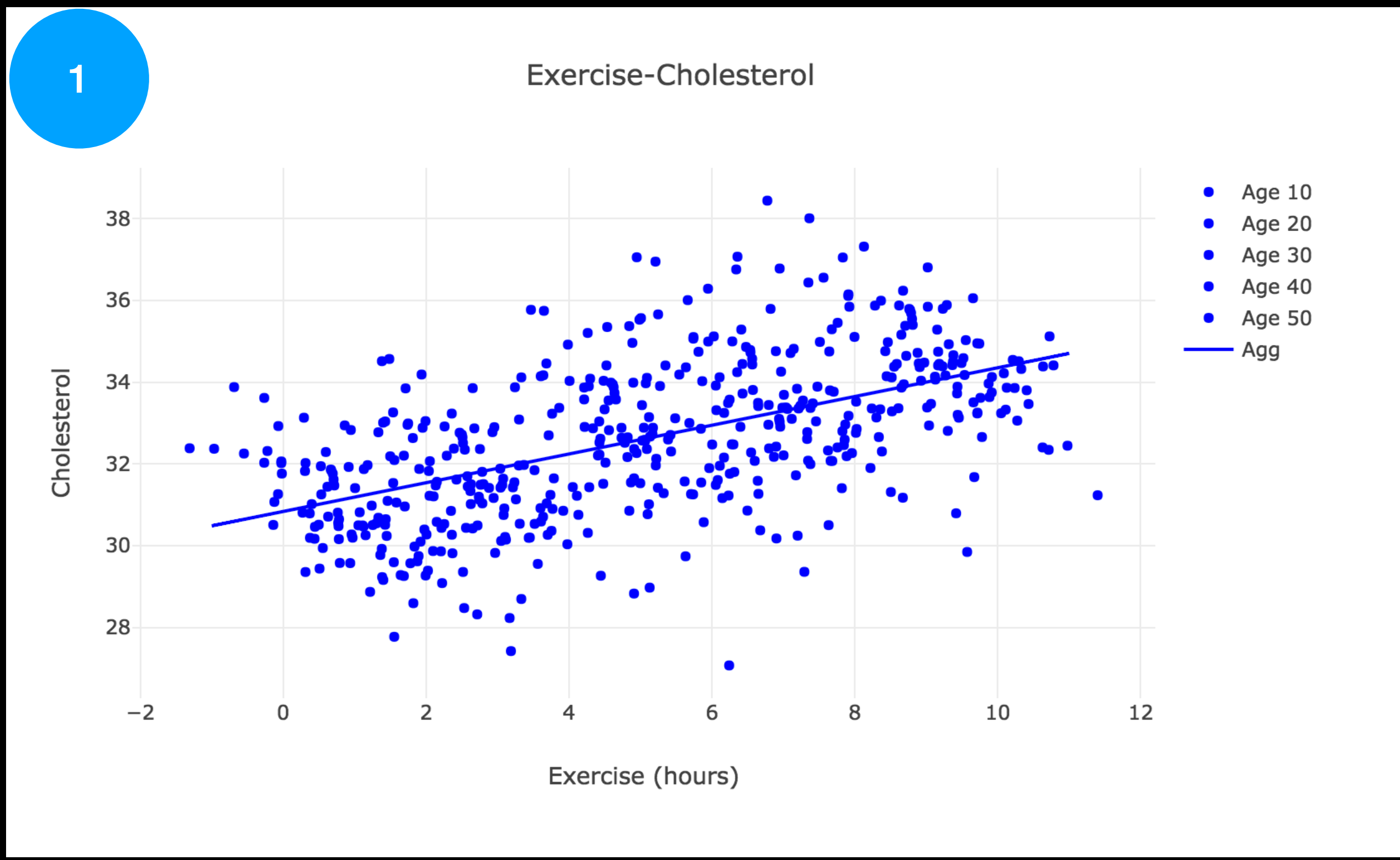
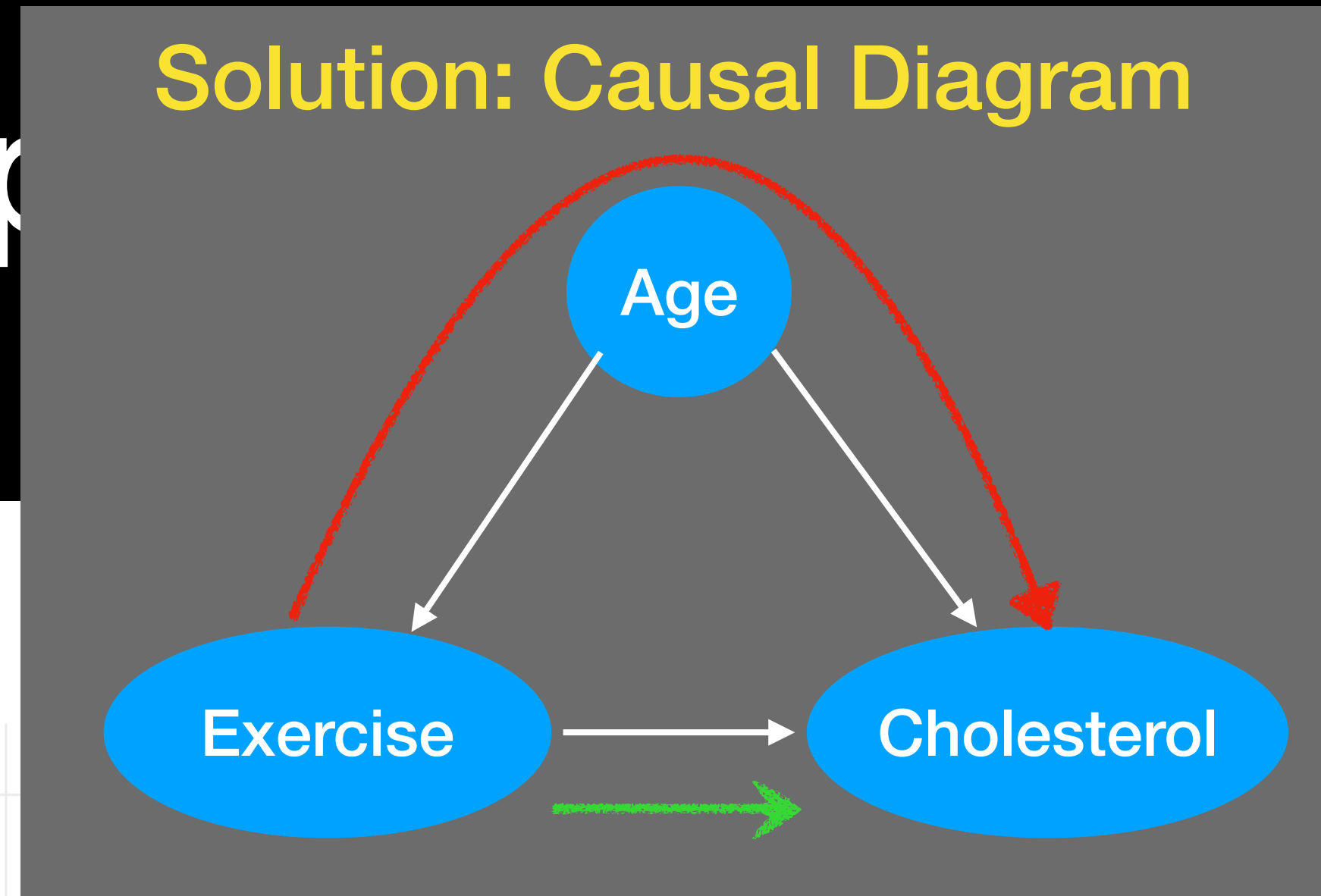
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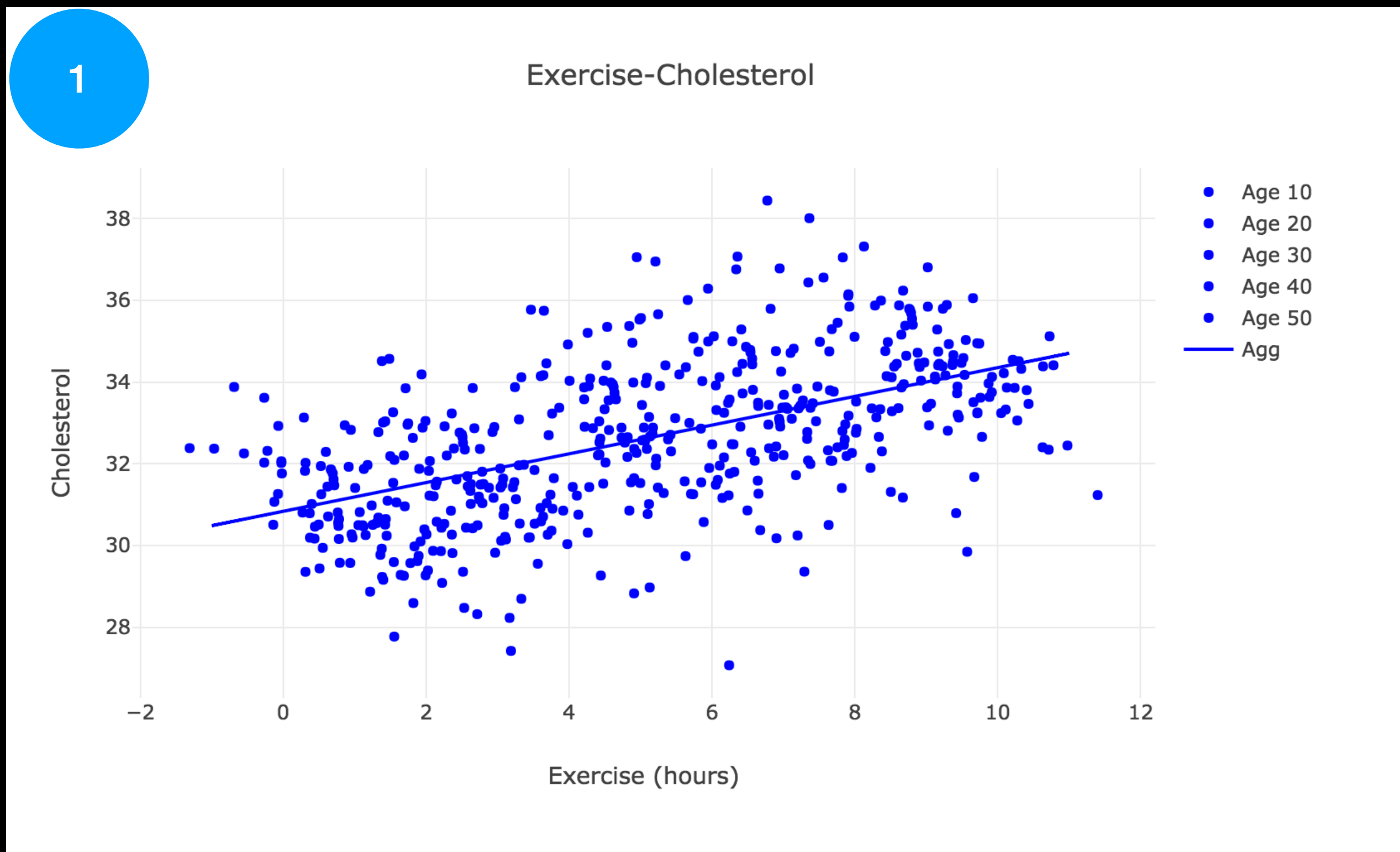
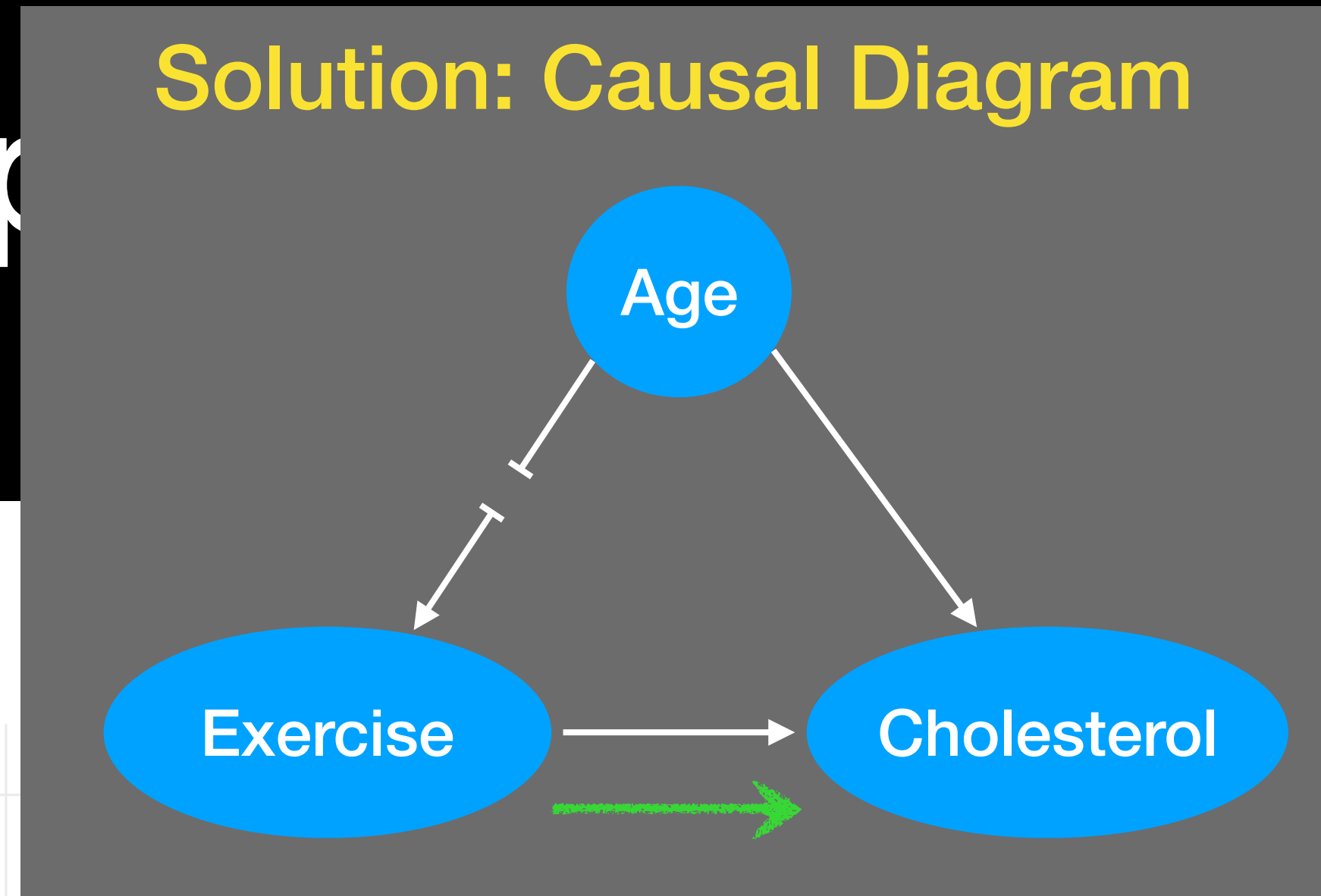


Correlation ✗

More exercise → Higher cholesterol

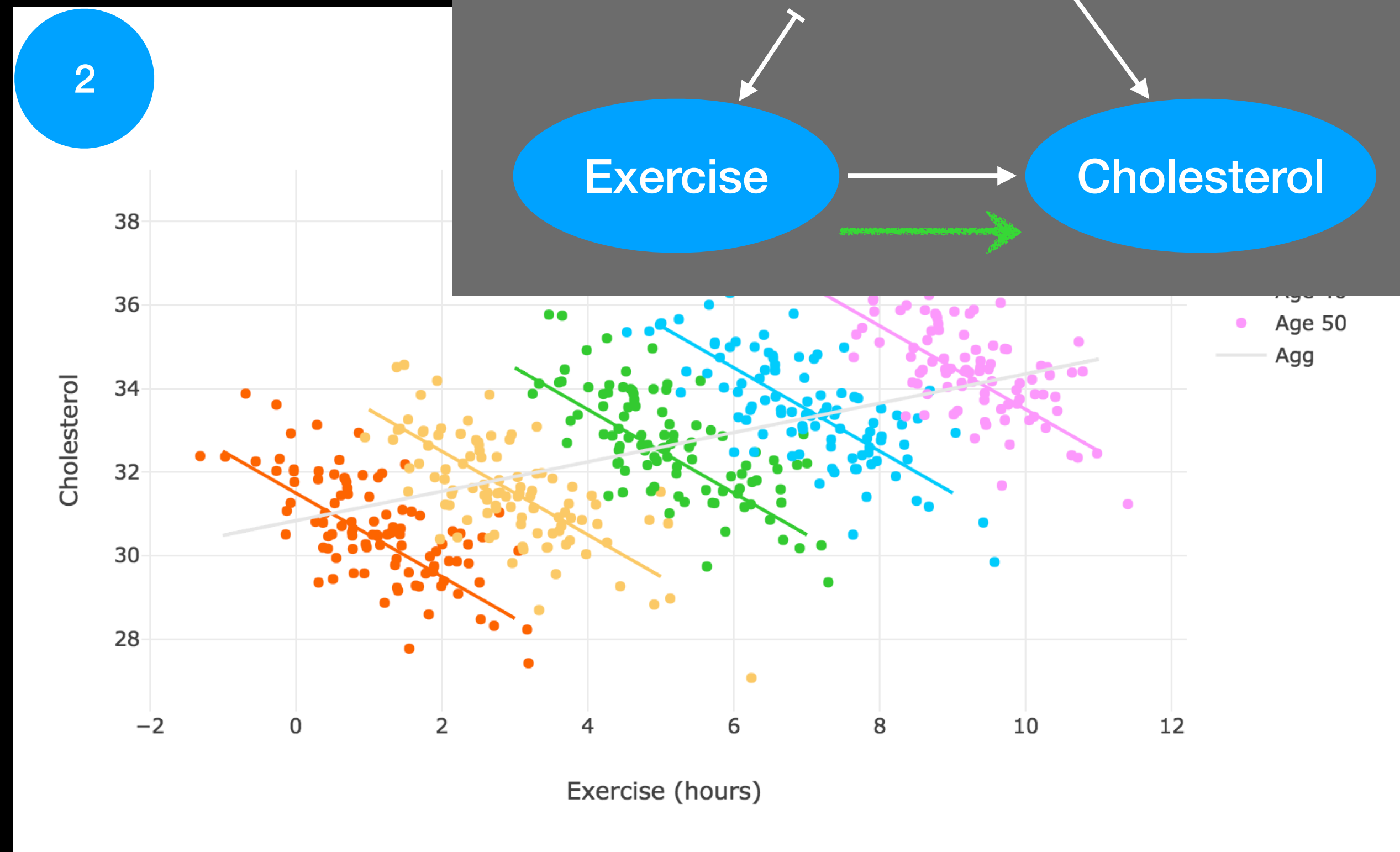
Motivating Example

– What's the effect of exercise on cholesterol?



Correlation ✗

More exercise → Higher cholesterol



Causation ✓

More exercise → Lower cholesterol
(for each age group)

What is Causal Identification?

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1 Query

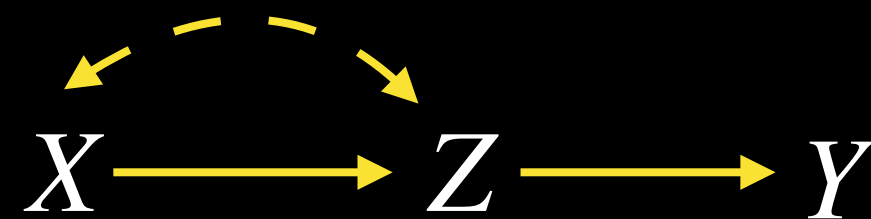
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2 Diagram

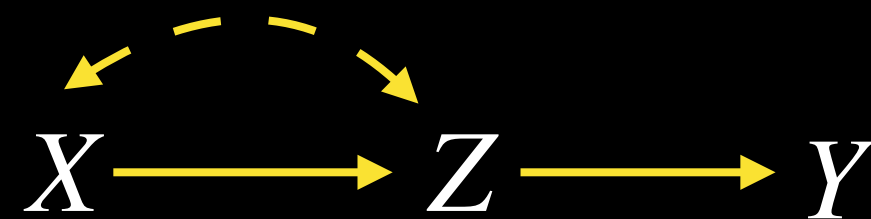


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3 Data

$$P(x, z, y)$$

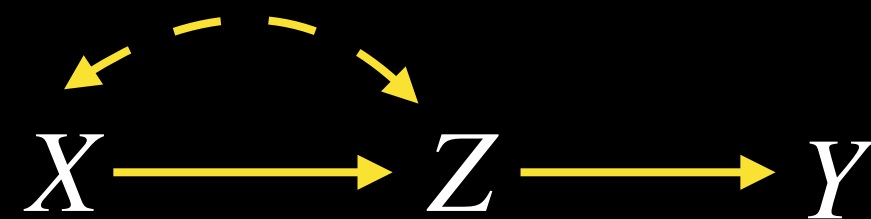
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Based on the current knowledge about the problem (2) and the available data (3), is the research question (1) identifiable?

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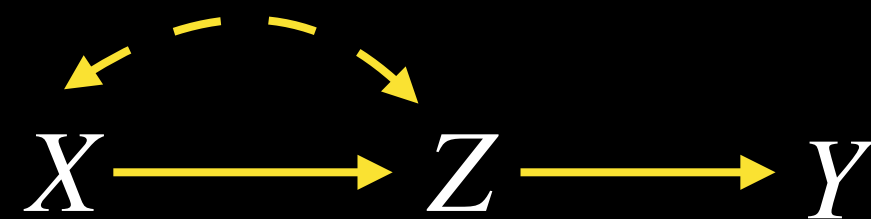
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computable

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2 Diagram

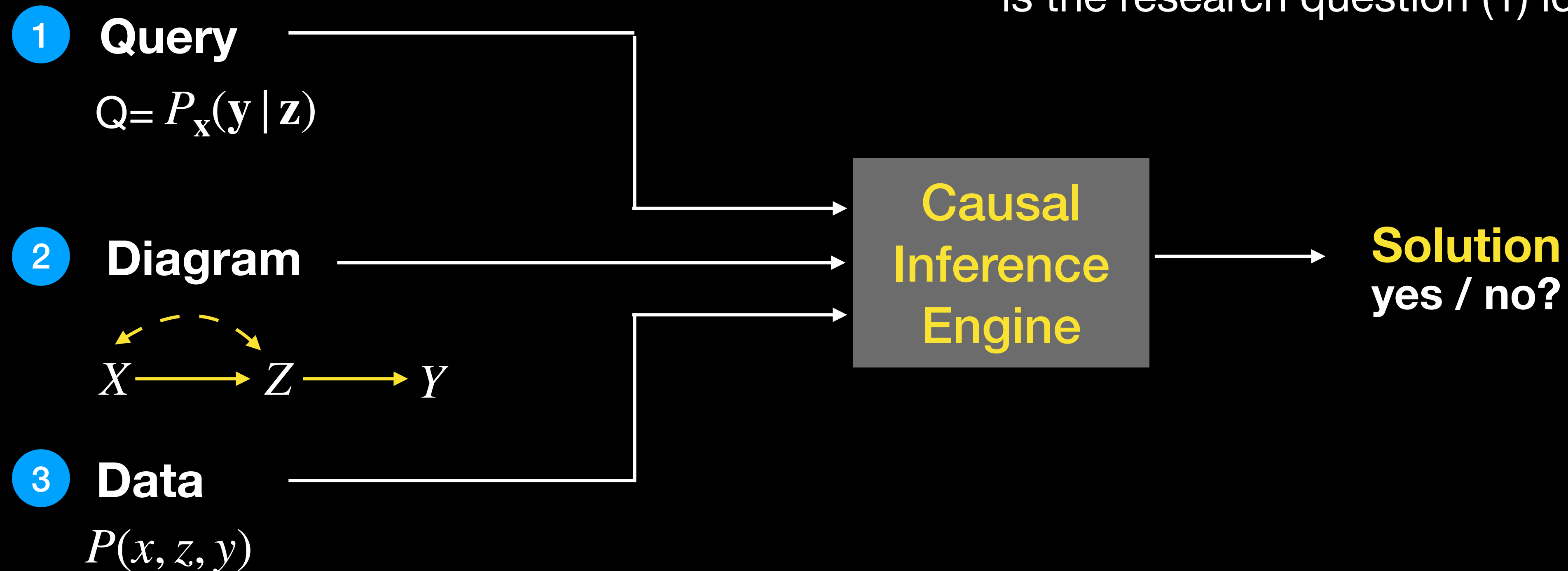


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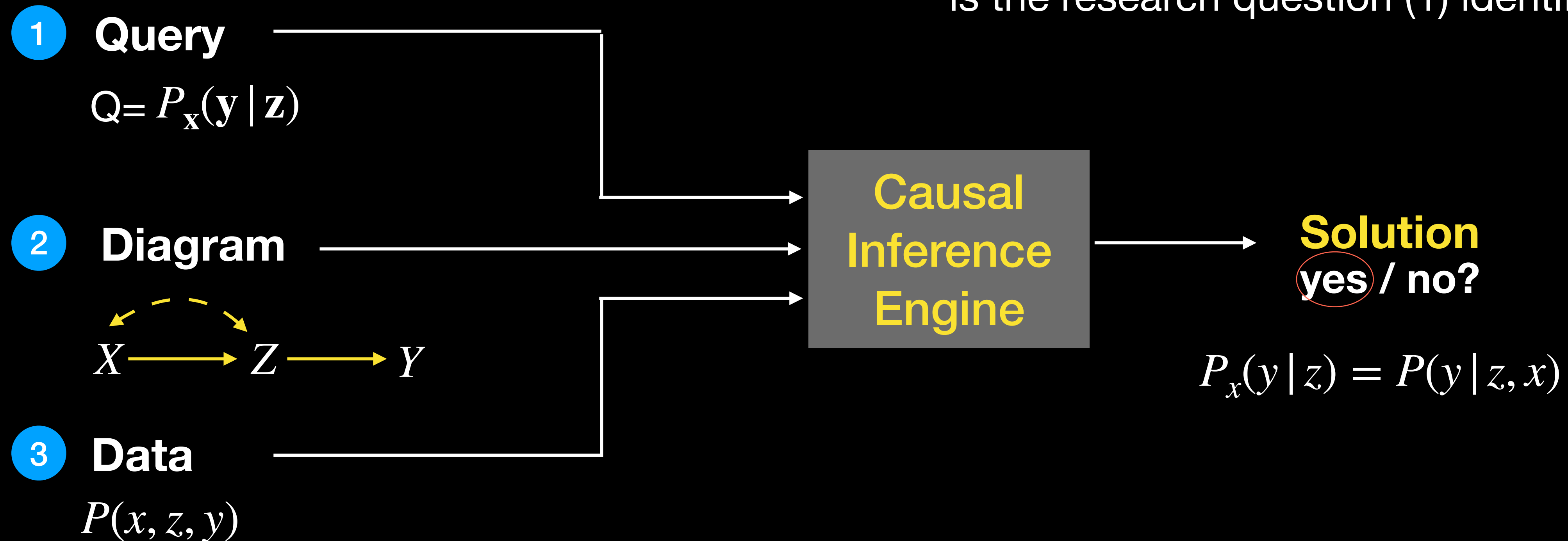
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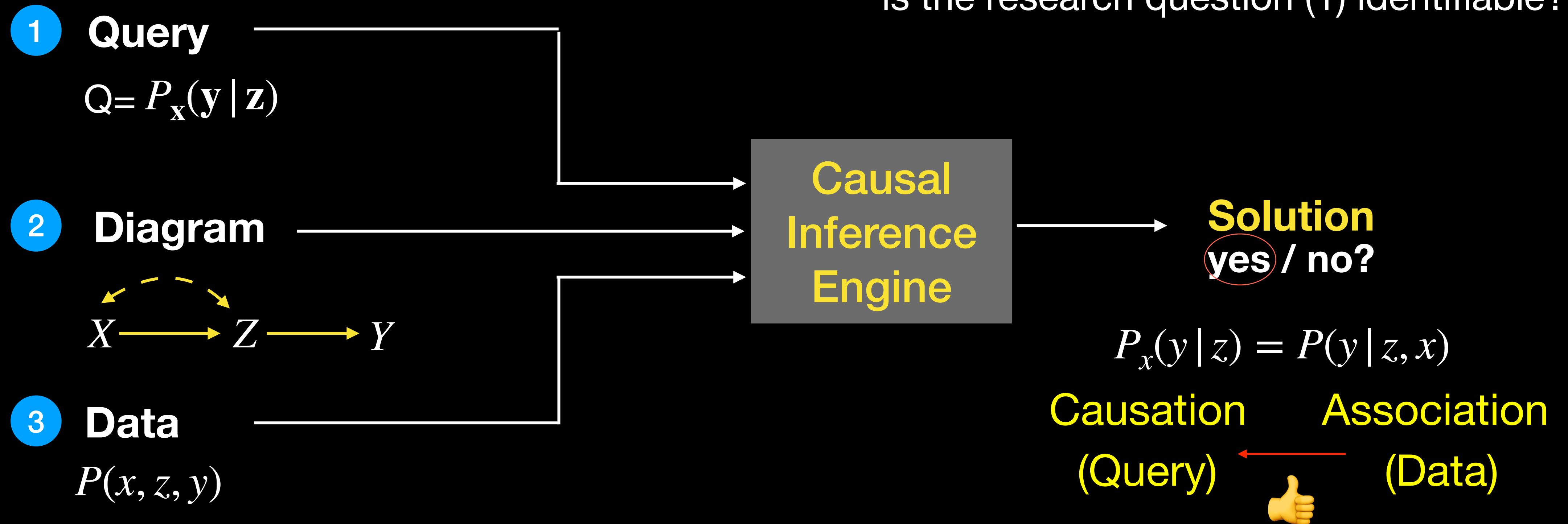
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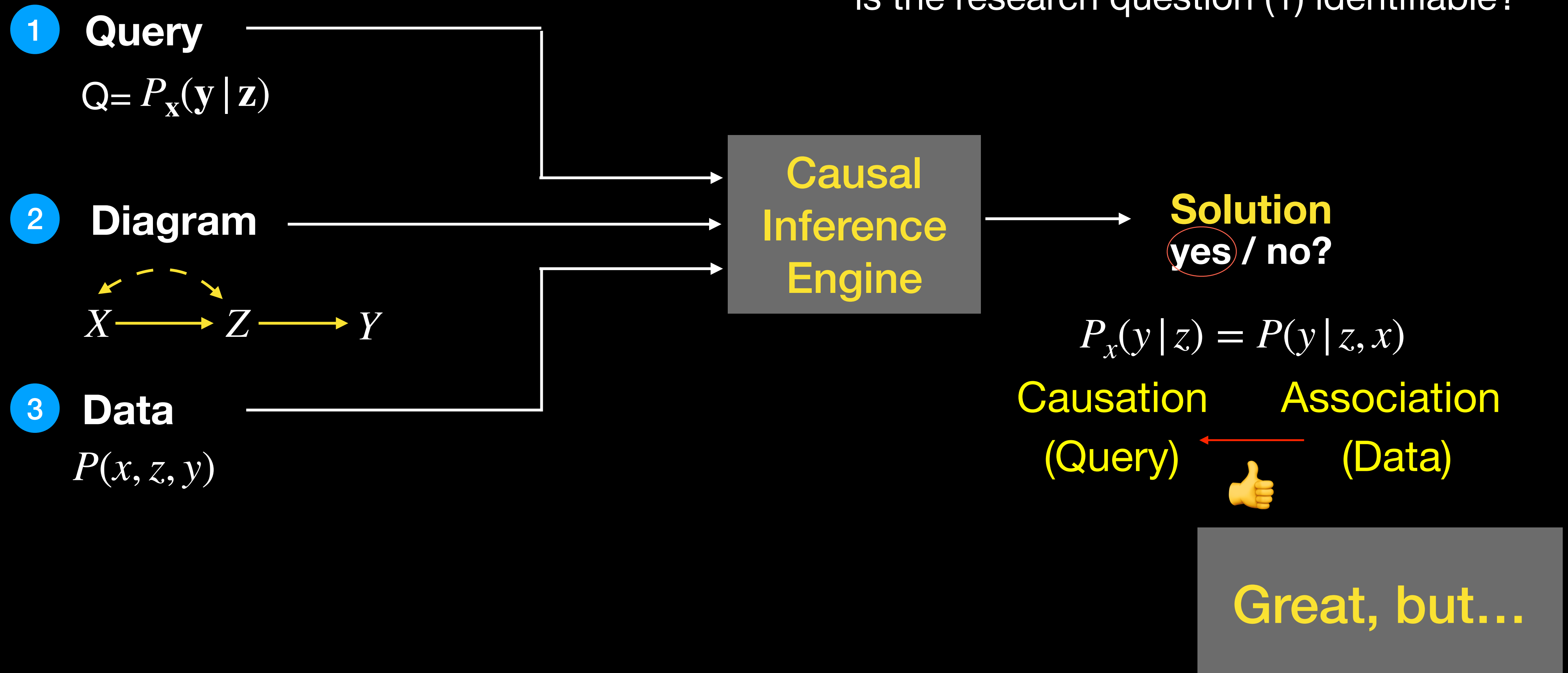
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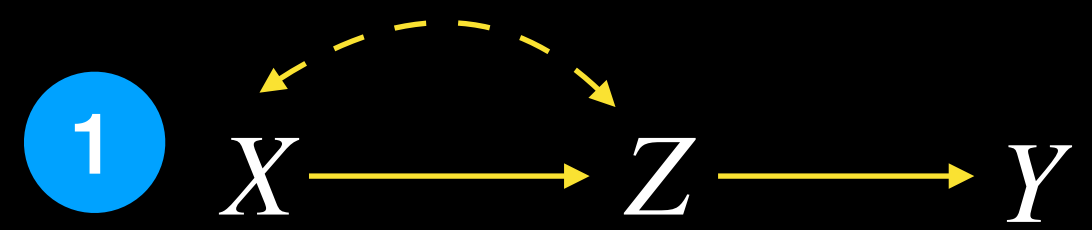


Can a causal diagram be learned from data?

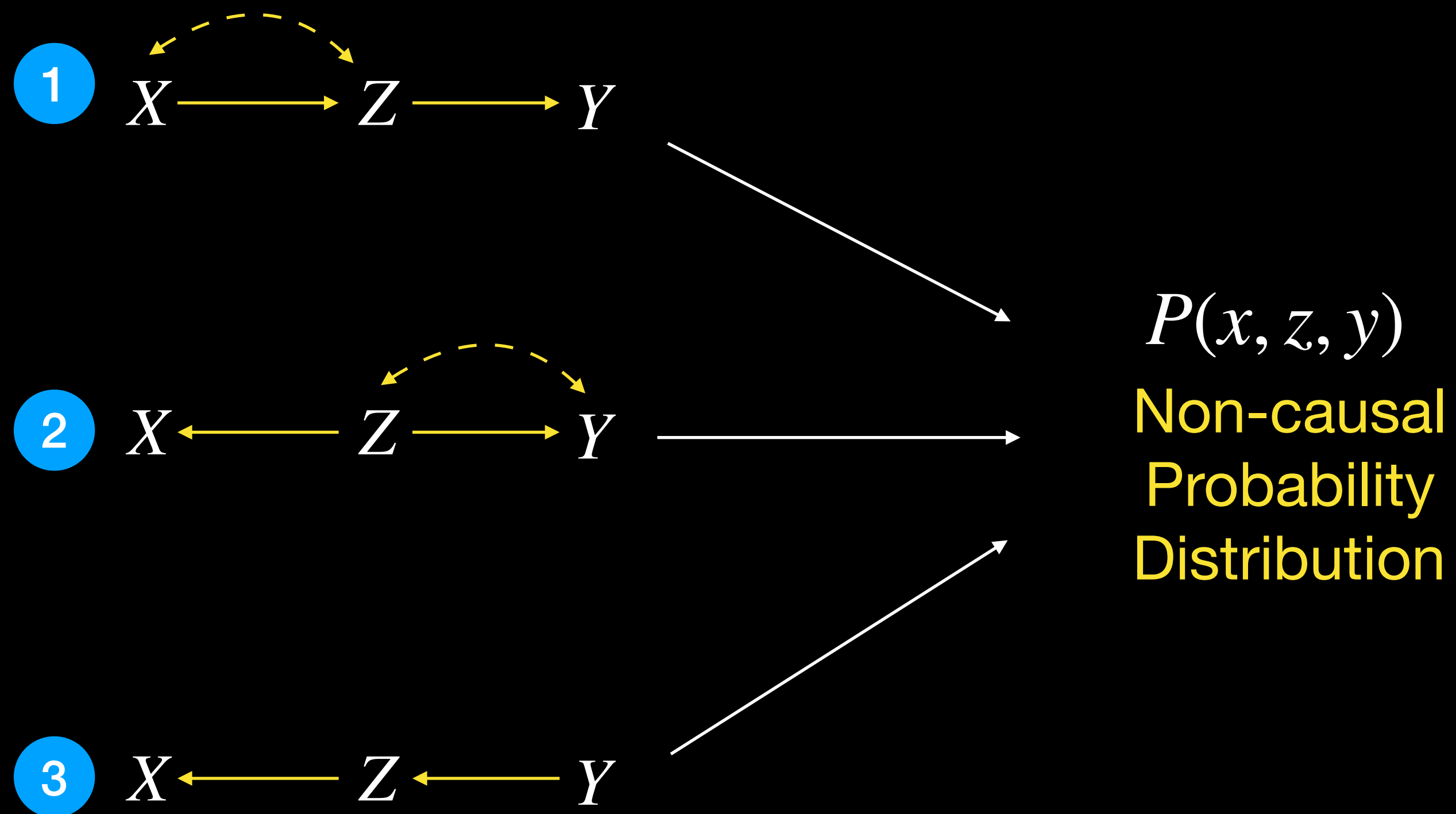
Can a causal diagram be learned from data?

Answer: In general, no!

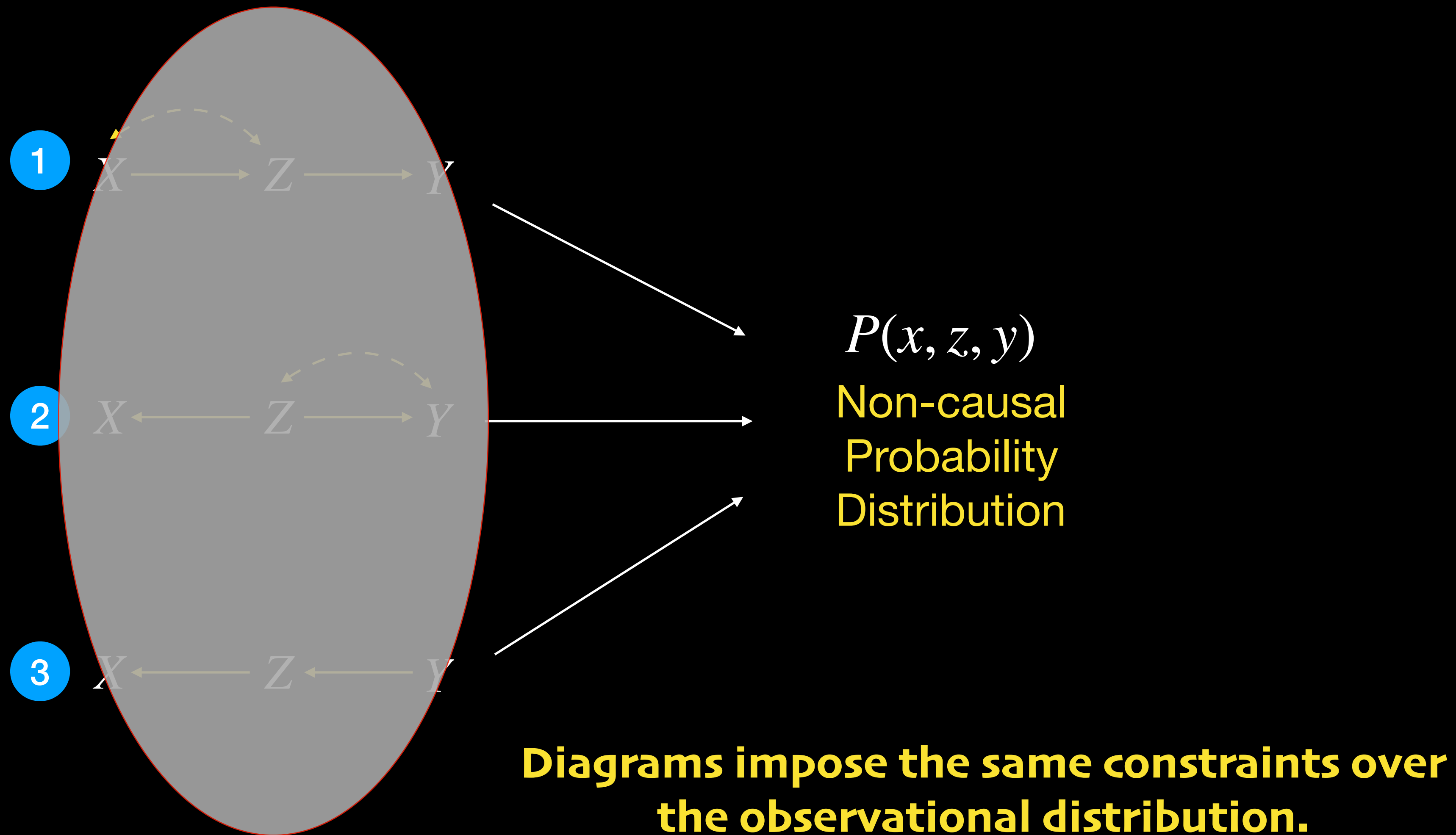
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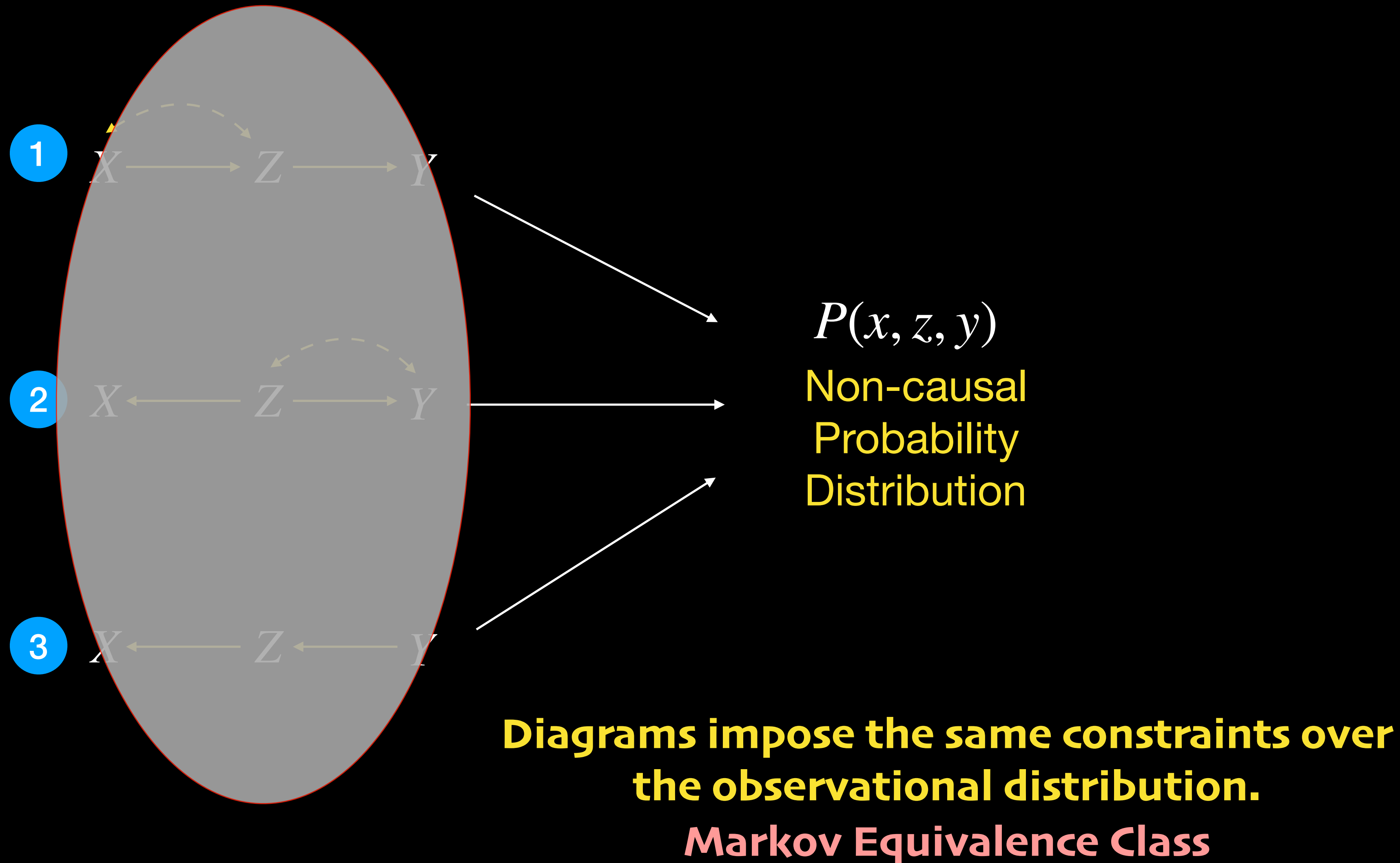
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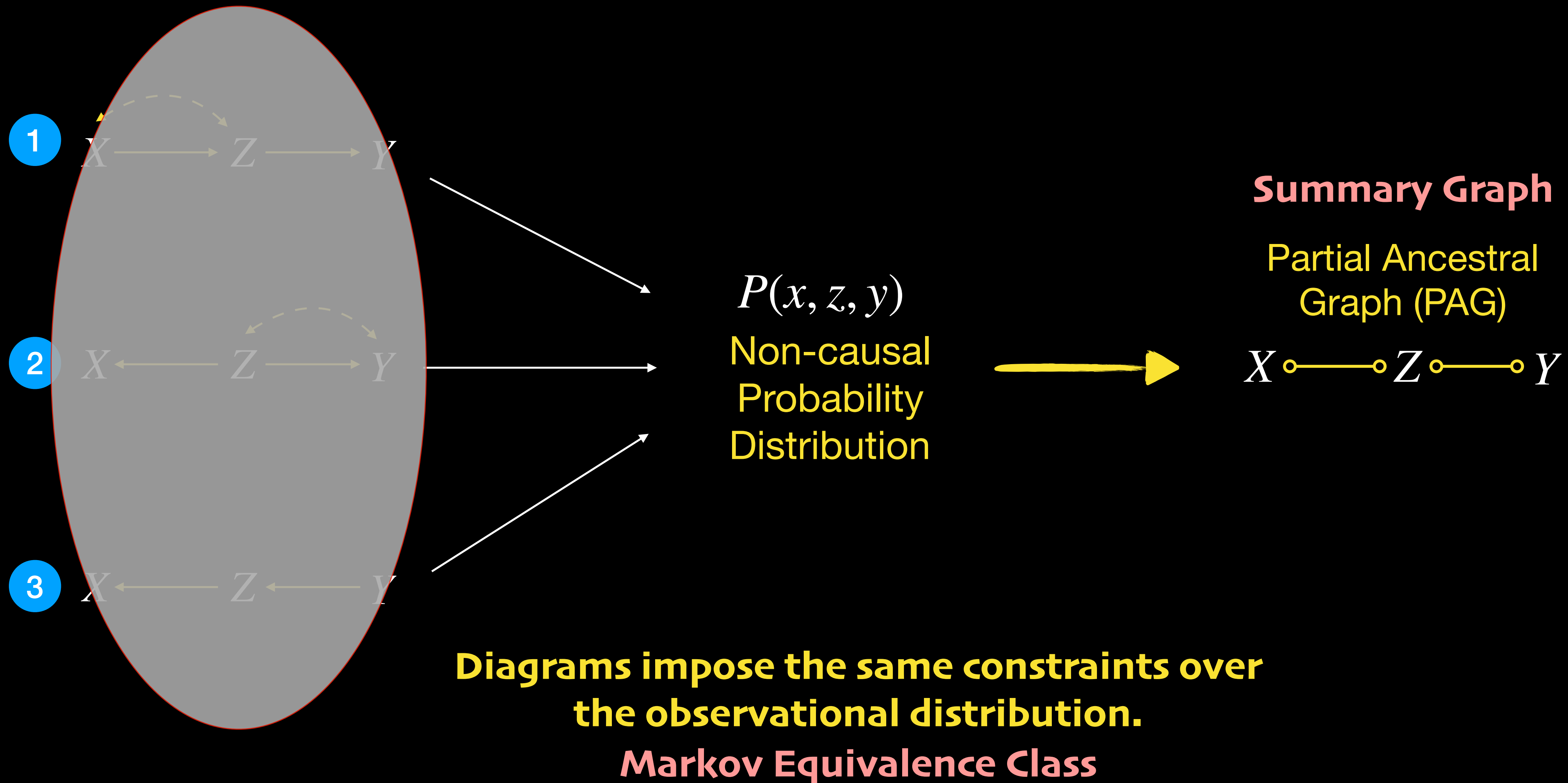
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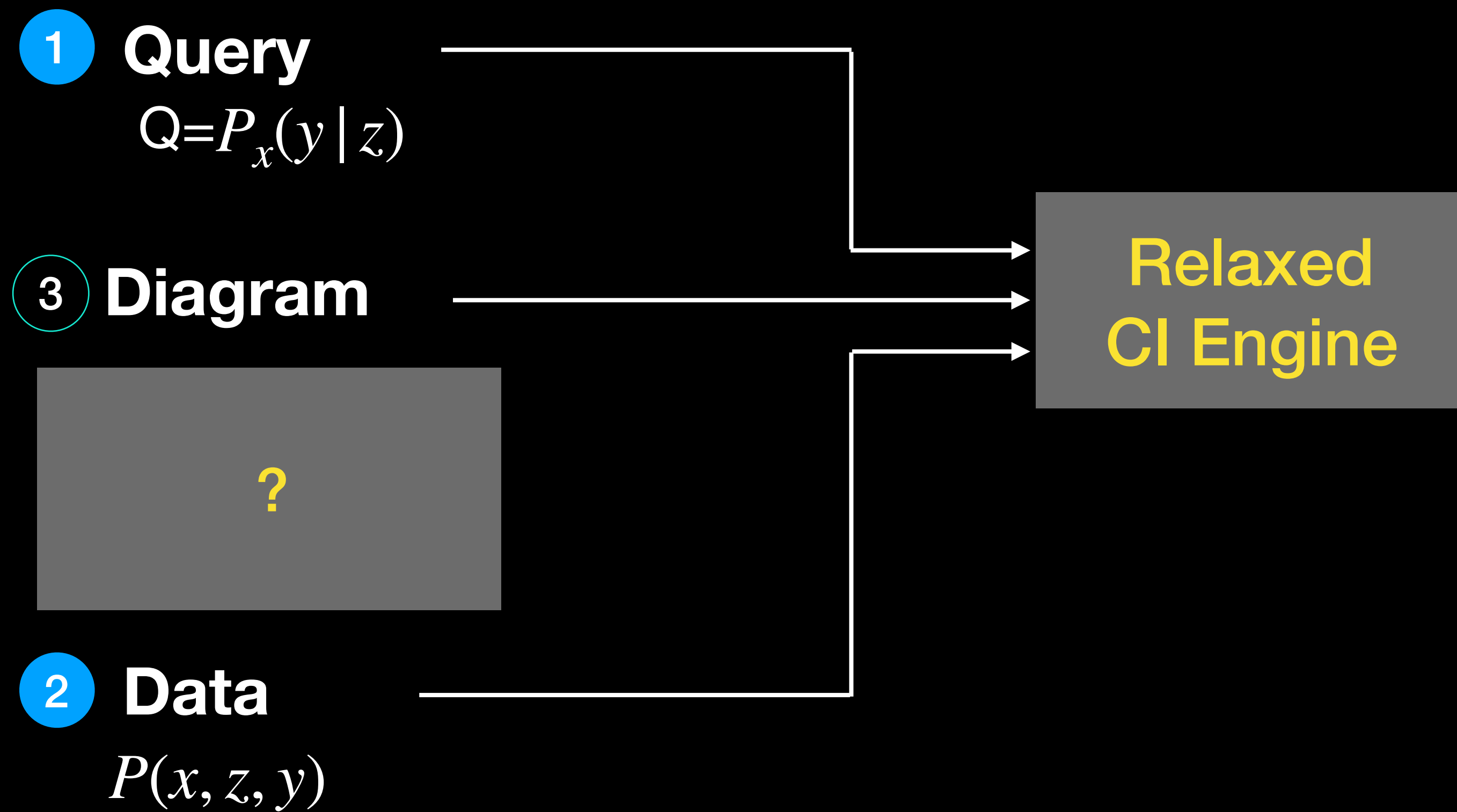
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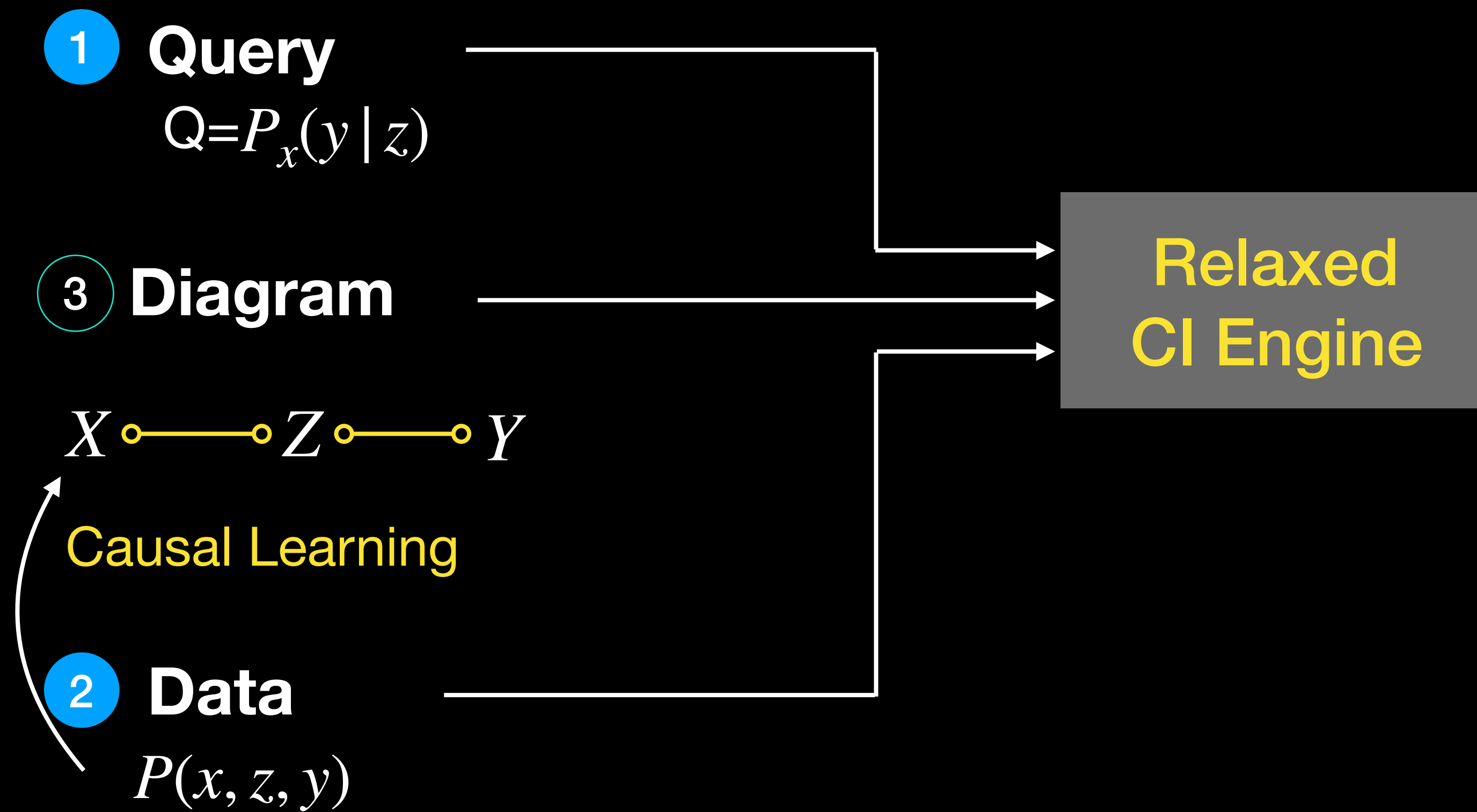
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Data-Driven Causal Identification

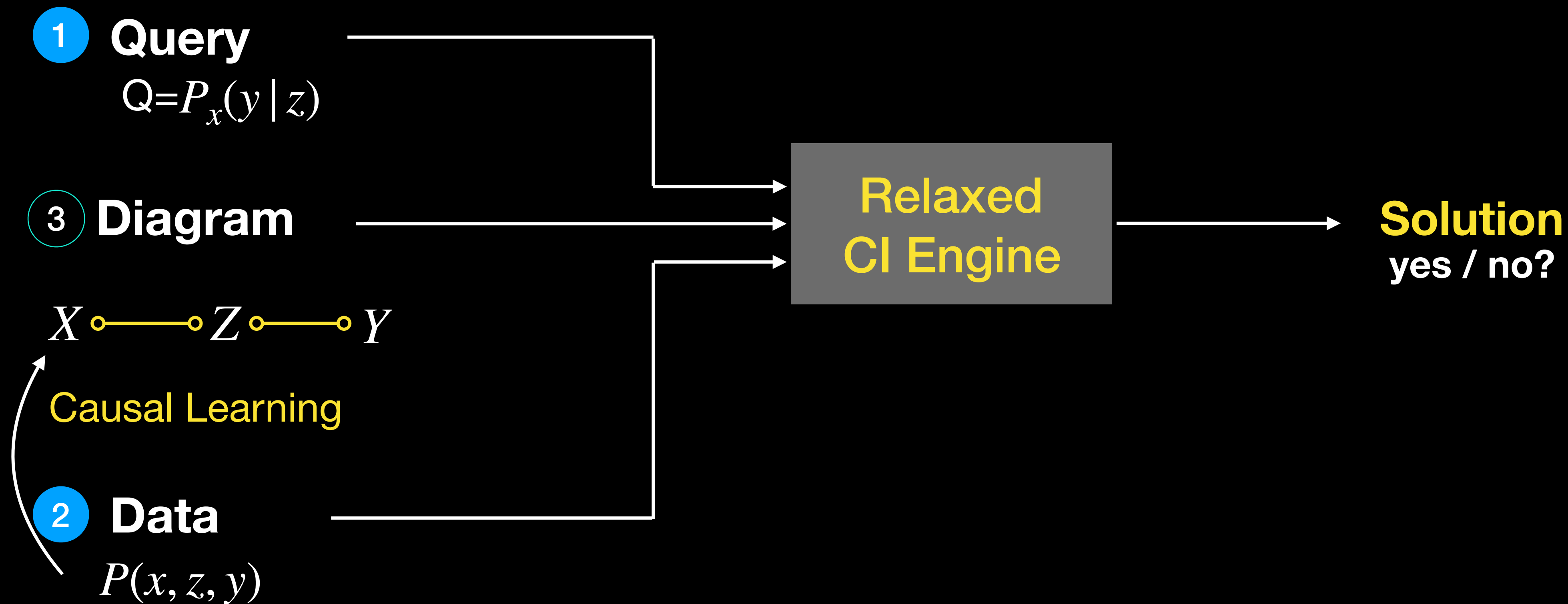


Data-Driven Causal Identification



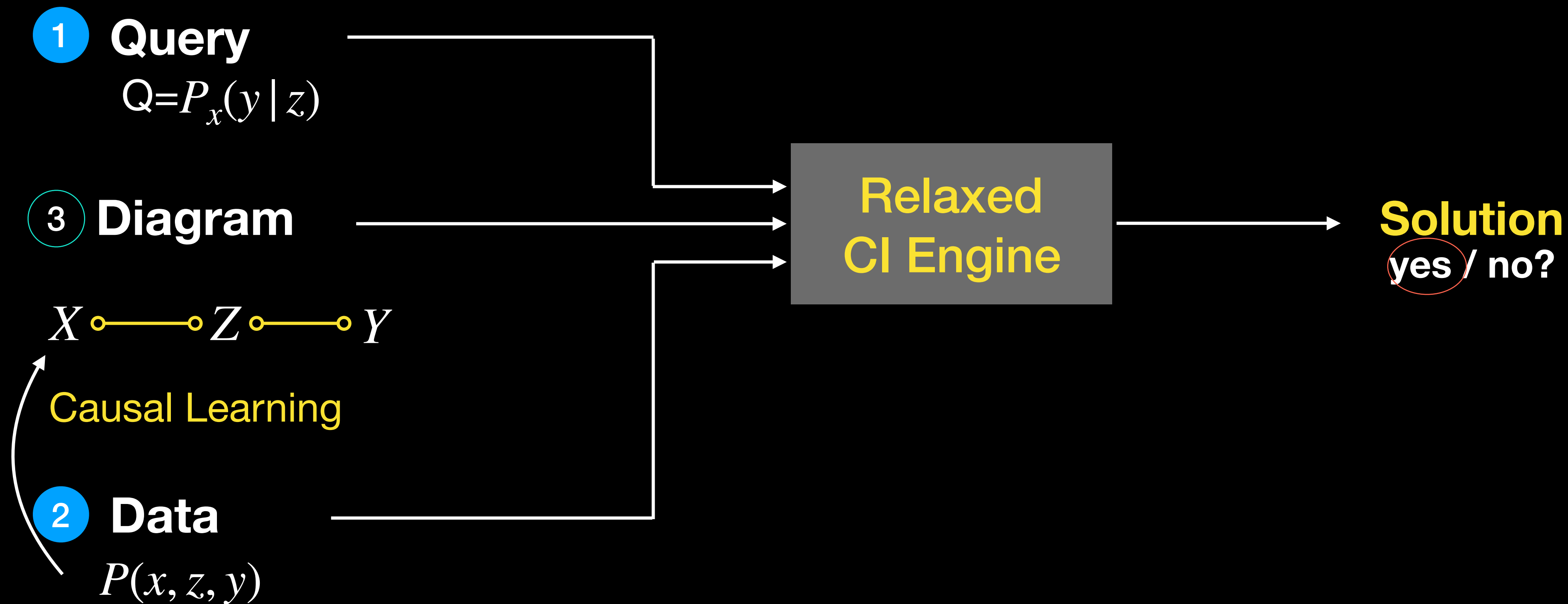
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- Research question: Based on the qualitative causal diagram (3) learned from data (2), is the causal effect (1) computable?



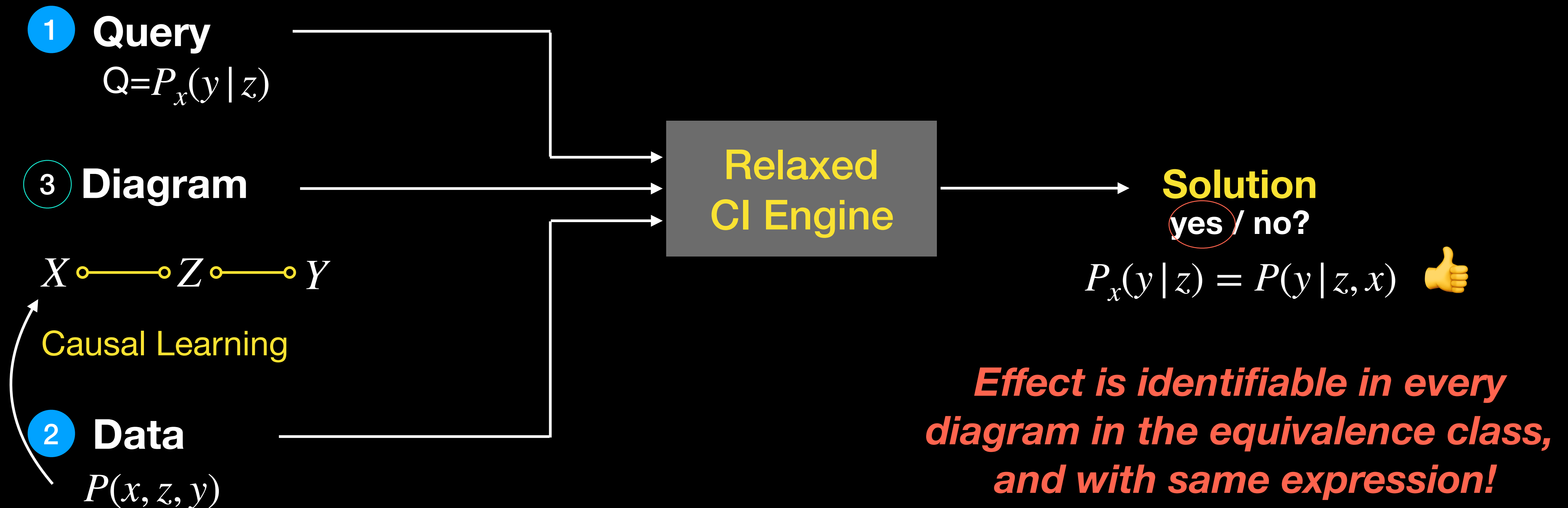
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Thank you!

