

# Efficient Adjustment and Causal Discovery

Robin J. Evans and Vanessa Didelez

University of Oxford and BIPS, University of Bremen

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# Outline

## 1. Causal Model Selection

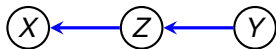
- Markov equivalence
- Causal Discovery

## Markov equivalence

Notice that the Markov properties of **distinct** graphs are sometimes the same.



$$p(x) \cdot p(z | x) \cdot p(y | z)$$



$$p(y) \cdot p(z | y) \cdot p(x | z)$$



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All these graphs imply (precisely) that  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$ .

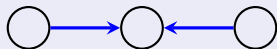
If two different graphs define the same model, we say that they are **Markov equivalent**.

A set of graphs that are all Markov equivalent is called the **Markov equivalence class**.

## PDAGs and CPDAGs

This means that, given data, we cannot tell what the precise underlying DAG that generated the data was!

The Markov equivalence class of a DAG is determined by its skeleton (i.e. which nodes are adjacent) and its **unshielded colliders** or **v-structures**; that is induced subgraphs isomorphic to:



Instead we can represent the **pattern**, by orienting any triples with precisely two edges if they are a v-structure.



If the graph is compatible with a DAG we call it a **partially directed acyclic graph** (PDAG).

Other orientations follow logically by Meek's rules (see Appendix). Applying exhaustively means we obtain a **completed** PDAG (CPDAG).

# What can we do if we don't know the model?

Typically, we assume that there **is** some DAG model that explains the data we observe.

There are then various approaches we can use:

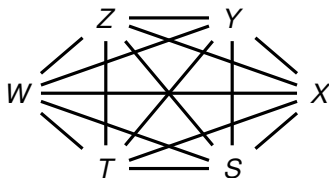
- learn the DAG from observational data alone (e.g. PC/FCI algorithm, GES, order/partition MCMC, SAT solvers);
- if available, use data from interventions or perturbations of the model (e.g. invariant prediction, GIES);
- use non-linearities or non-Gaussian errors to exploit asymmetries (e.g. LiNGAM, causal additive noise models).

# Constraint-Based Approaches

These use significance tests to decide whether constraints hold or not.

The **PC algorithm** (Spirtes et al. 2000) works by starting with a complete graph, and testing all marginal independences.

Any hypothesis **not** rejected (at size  $\alpha$ ) leads to the removal of an edge, and the empty conditioning set is recorded.



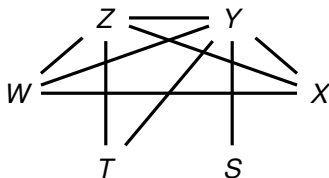
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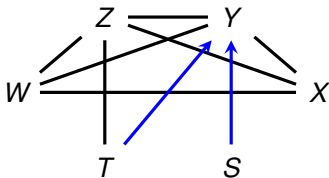
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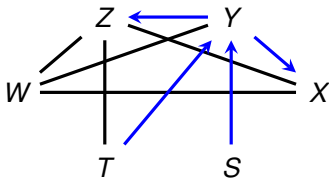


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It then uses Meek's rules to obtain the CPDAG.

## Constraint-Based Approaches

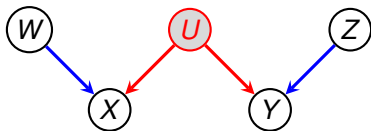
This algorithm is **very efficient** if the graph is sparse.

The PC algorithm requires an assumption of **faithfulness** to work. That is:

$$X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z [p] \quad \Rightarrow \quad X \perp_d Y \mid Z [\mathcal{G}].$$

This is the converse of  $p$  being **Markov** w.r.t.  $\mathcal{G}$ .

Since  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y$  and  $X \perp\!\!\!\perp Y \mid Z$  can look very similar (Evans, 2020), it will typically remove edges too freely, and it is **not guaranteed** to return a CPDAG!



Alternatives (e.g. conservative PC) also exist.

# Score-Based Approaches

Score-based approaches attempt to maximize a score that will be consistent for the true model.

## Example

The classic score-based approach for DAGs is **greedy equivalence search** (GES).

This has two phases; starting with an empty graph:

1. add the edge to the PDAG that maximizes the local increase in the score, stopping when no improvement is possible;
2. remove the edge that maximizes the local increase in the score, stopping when no improvement is possible.

For sufficiently large samples, GES is guaranteed to find the Markov equivalence class of the true DAG (Chickering, 2002).

# Hybrid Approaches

PC and GES both have high-dimensional guarantees (e.g. Kalisch and Bühlmann, 2007, Nandy et al., 2018).

However, we generally have the following trade-off to make:

- constraint-based approaches are fast, but often make mistakes that cascade into further errors;
- score-based approaches are more accurate, but take longer to run.

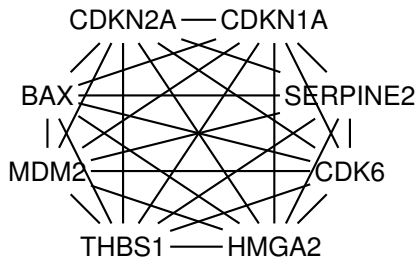
This motivates **hybrid approaches**, which typically start by reducing the search space using constraints, and then proceed to use a more accurate score-based method on the smaller set of models.

Examples include Max-Min Hill Climbing, or running the first phase of PC and then GES on the resulting skeleton.

See Scutari and Denis (2021) for examples in R.

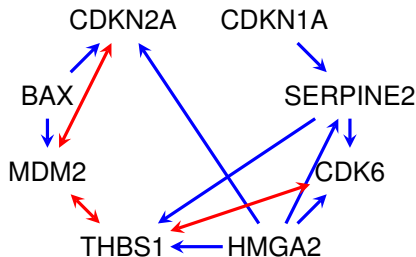
# Causal Search Example

The dataset `tcgas` contains expression data from eight genes in tumour tissues taken from  $n = 362$  patients with squamous cancer of the head and neck (Foraita et al., 2020).



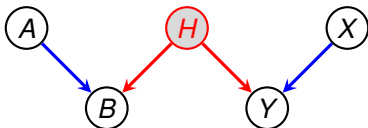
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## Hidden Variables

There are configurations of independences from DAGs that give these **bidirected** edges, but they require **unobserved variables**.



This extends the ‘projection’ operation given in the efficient adjustment section.

The result on the previous slide suggests that hidden variables should be allowed for, which would mean using the **fast causal inference** (FCI) algorithm instead (Spirtes et al., 2000).

# LiNGAM

All the approaches so far can only discover the **Markov equivalence class** of the model.

Other assumptions and new methods are required to determine causal directions within these classes.

One such approach is **Linear, Non-Gaussian Acyclic Models** (LiNGAM), which assumes that the noise is **not** Gaussian.

The idea is then very similar to **independent components analysis** (ICA), where the sum of non-Gaussian variables can be disentangled.

We then have, for  $X \in \mathbb{R}^p$ ,

$$X = BX + \varepsilon \quad \implies \quad X = (I - B)^{-1} \varepsilon.$$

ICA aims to deduce  $W = I - B$ , and hence obtain the original sources  $\varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}^p$ .



# LiNGAM Algorithm

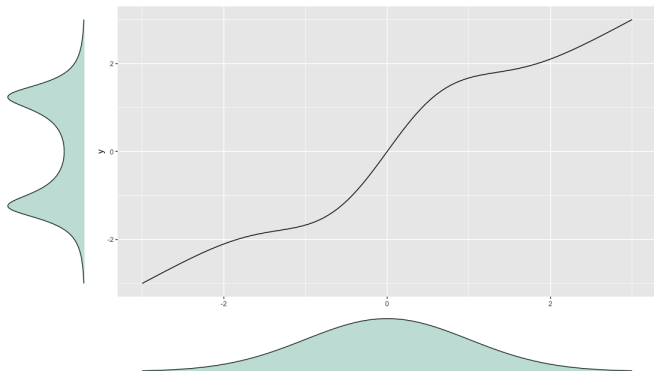
In ICA, we are given  $n$  samples of a  $p$ -dimensional vector and asked to 'disentangle' the sources.

It is crucial that none (or at most one) of the sources is Gaussian, otherwise the original sources become unidentifiable.

1. Given an  $n \times p$  data matrix  $X$  ( $n \gg p$ ), centre each column.
2. Apply the ICA algorithm  $X = SW^{-1}$  where  $S \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times p}$  contains independent components in its rows.
3. Find unique permutation of columns of  $W$  s.t. no zeros on diagonal.
4. Divide each column of  $W$  by its corresponding diagonal element.
5. Compute an estimate  $\hat{B} = I - \tilde{W}$ .
6. Get permutation of  $\hat{B}$  that is lower triangular.

# Information Geometric Approach

For this approach we need a **postulate** (assumption): that the **mechanisms** that generate values of the **cause** should be unrelated to the mechanism that turns causes into **effects** (Daniusis, 2010).

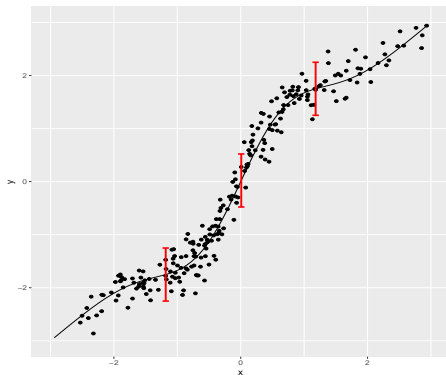


It will then follow that the distribution of the cause is unrelated to the mechanism, while the effect **is** 'correlated' with it.

# Additive Noise Models

Another approach is to assume an **additive noise model**:

$$Y = f(X) + \epsilon, \quad \epsilon \perp\!\!\!\perp X.$$

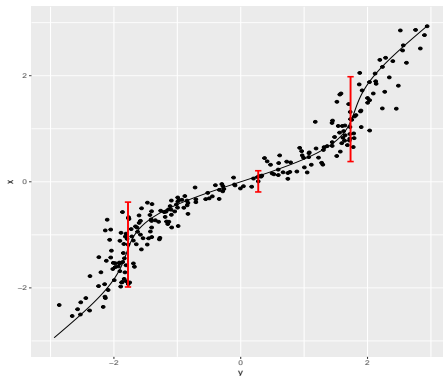


This way around the noise distribution looks similar at all points.

# Additive Noise Models

However, if we flip the picture...

$$X \neq g(Y) + \delta, \quad \delta \perp\!\!\!\perp Y.$$



...now clear dependency between steepness of the curve and variance.

# RESIT

This motivates the Regression and Subsequent Independent Test (RESIT) algorithm of Peters et al. (2014).

First, perform a (flexible) regression of  $Y$  on  $X$  to give residuals  $r_Y$  and fitted values  $f_X$ .

Then do the same for  $X$  on  $Y$  to give residuals  $r_X$  and fitted values  $f_Y$ .

Then see whether  $r_Y \perp\!\!\!\perp f_X$  or  $r_X \perp\!\!\!\perp f_Y$  is more plausible, and determine the causal direction accordingly.

Note that, for this method to work, we **cannot** have a linear function  $f : X \mapsto Y$  **and** a Gaussian noise distribution (the only symmetric case!)

# NOTEARS

The optimization procedure we have described is effectively **discrete**, because we have to search over a space of graphs.

Several recent methods (Zheng et al., 2018) instead use a **continuous function** to enforce acyclicity. For example:

$$\text{tr}(\exp\{A \circ A\}) - d = 0 \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \mathcal{G} \text{ is acyclic,}$$

where  $A$  is the  $d \times d$ -adjacency matrix for  $\mathcal{G}$ , and  $\circ$  represents pointwise multiplication.

Combined with an assumption of additive noise models makes NO TEARS a state-of-the-art approach.

Other approaches **combine** a structure learning method (such as NO TEARS) with methods for estimating causal effects. See, for example, Geffner et al. (2022) or Sharma and Kiciman (2020).

# Other Methods

There are **countless** other methods that exist (Vowels et al., 2022):

Method	Year	Type	Suff.	Faith.	Acycl.	Interv.	Output	
PC [228]	1993	constraint	yes	yes	yes	no	CPDAG	
FCI [2]	EG [52]	2000	yes	yes	yes	yes	PD DAG	
CCD [1]	TWILP [18]	Method	Year	Data	Form	Acycl.	Interv.	Output
TPDA	CAM [26]	CMS [152]	2014	low, dynamic/time series	NN	–	no	direction
CPC [1]	K2 [38]	NO TEARS [279]	2018	low	linear	yes	no	DAG
KCL [4]	LB-MDL [1]	CGNN [74]	2018	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
ION [2]	HGC [91]	SAM [121]	2019	low/medium	NN	yes	no	DAG
TPDA [1]		DAG-GNN [272]	2019	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
		GAE [178]	2019	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
GSF [103]		NO BEARS [142]	2019	low/medium/high	3-poly	yes	no	DAG
bQCD [235]		DEAR [219]	2020	image	NN	yes	no	–
GCL [251]		CAN [167]	2020	low/medium/image	NN	yes	no	DAG
GGIM [55]		NO FEARS [259]	2020	low	linear	yes	no	DAG
GYKZ [68]		GOLEM [177]	2020	low	linear	yes	no	DAG
SLARAC etc. [260]		ABIC [19]	2020	low	linear	yes	no	ADMG/PAG
Order-MCMC [60]		DYNOTEARS [179]	2020	low	linear	yes	no	SVAR
OG [53]		SDI [124]	2020	low	NN	yes	yes	DAG
EE-DAG [281]		AEQ [63]	2020	Bi	NN	–	no	direction
ZIPBN [35]		RL-BIC [284]	2020	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
LINGAM [221]		CRN [125]	2020	low	NN	yes	yes	DAG
LV LiNGAM [101]		ACD [151]	2020	low, time series	NN	Granger	no	time-series DAG
non-linear ANM [1]		CASTLE (reg.) [138]	2020	low/medium	NN	yes	no	DAG
PNL [277]		GranDAG [139]	2020	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
CAN [113]		MaskedNN [176]	2020	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
CCM [232]		CausalVAE [267]	2020	image	NN	yes	yes	DAG
IGCI [112]		CAREFL [126]	2020	low	NN	yes	no	DAG / direction
KCDC [161]		Varando [251]	2020	low	linear	yes	no	DAG
MMHC [245]		NO TEARS+ [280]	2020	low	non-linear	yes	no	DAG
ARGES [172]		ICL [258]	2020	low	NN	yes	no	DAG
		LEAST [283]	2020	low/medium/high	linear	yes	no	DAG
		CausalMosaic [263]	2020	Bi	NN	–	no	direction
		NSM [253]	2021	video, dynamic/time series	NN	–	no	direction

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