Conditional Independence in DAGs

INFO/STSCI/ILRST 3900: Causal Inference

19 Sep 2023

Learning goals for today

At the end of class, you will be able to:

- 1. Identify whether paths in a causal diagram are open or blocked given a conditioning set
- 2. Explain why conditioning on colliders differs from conditioning on non-colliders

Logistics

► Ch 6.4 of Hernan and Robins

Causal Graphs

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Causal Graphs

- ► Causal Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG) help communicate modeling assumptions and implications
- ► Check (marginal) independence by looking at paths in graph

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 - ▶ Collider: \rightarrow *Z* \leftarrow

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- Exchangeability holds if all unblocked paths are causal paths
- ▶ Conditional Exchangeability: $Y^a \perp A \mid L$
- ► How do we tell if a path is open or blocked when conditioning on *L*?

Open or blocked?

How do we check if a path in the DAG is open or blocked when conditioning on a set of variables *L*?

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Conditional Exchangeability holds **given** L if all unblocked paths between A and Y are causal paths

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- ▶ Common causes: \leftarrow Z \rightarrow

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When conditioning on a set of variables L

▶ If Z is in the conditioning set L, then Z is blocked

For non-colliders

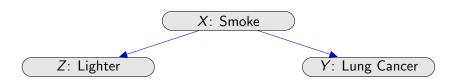
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When conditioning on a set of variables L

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- ightharpoonup Otherwise, Z is open

Common cause

If Z has a causal effect on both X and Y, the path is blocked when we condition on Z



Mediation

If X effects Y only via Z, the path is blocked when we condition on Z

X: Sodium \longrightarrow $Z: High Blood Pressure <math>\longrightarrow$ Y: Heart Disease

Colliders

For Colliders \rightarrow *Z* \leftarrow

Colliders

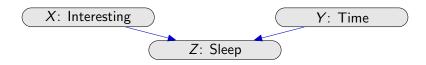
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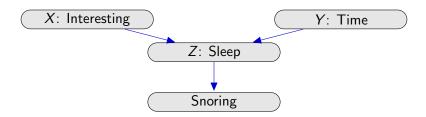
Collider

Suppose the registrar randomly schedules classes so that the time of day is not associated with whether or not a class is interesting.



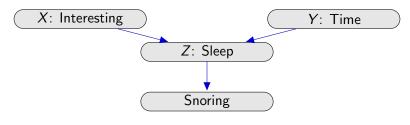
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Mathematically,

$$Z = X + Y$$

If we keep Z fixed, but increase X, then to preserve the equation, Y must decrease

Colliders

For Colliders \rightarrow $Z \leftarrow$

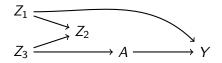
Colliders

For Colliders \rightarrow *Z* \leftarrow

When conditioning on a set of variables L

- ► If Z (or any descendant of Z) is in the conditioning set L, then Z is open
- ► Otherwise *Z* is blocked

Exercise



- ► What are the paths from A to Y?
- ▶ When conditioning on $L = \{Z_1\}$ are those paths open or blocked?
- ▶ When conditioning on $L = \{Z_2\}$ are those paths open or blocked?
- ▶ When conditioning $L = \{Z_1, Z_2\}$ are those paths open or blocked?

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