

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

- ▶ Causal Directed Acyclic Graphs (DAG) help communicate modeling assumptions and implications

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- ▶ Check (marginal) independence by looking at paths in graph

Checking Marginal Independence

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- ▶ Two types of nodes on a path:
 - ▶ Collider: $\rightarrow Z \leftarrow$

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- ▶ Exchangeability holds if all unblocked paths are causal paths
- ▶ Conditional Exchangeability: $Y^a \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid L$
- ▶ 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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- ▶ Check each node on the path
- ▶ If **any** node on the path is blocked, then the entire path is blocked
- ▶ If all nodes on the path are open, then the entire path is open

Open or blocked?

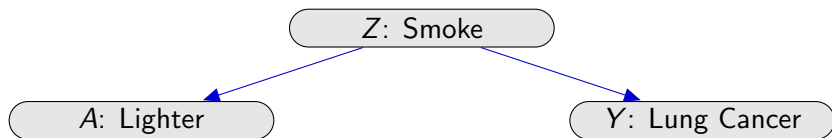
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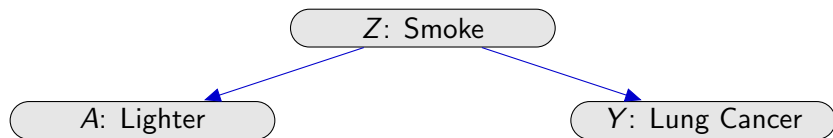
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Conditional Exchangeability holds **given** L if all unblocked paths between A and Y are causal paths

Common cause



Common cause



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

Mediation



Mediation



If A effects Y through Z , the path is blocked when we condition on Z

Types of paths

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For non-colliders

- ▶ Mediators: $\rightarrow Z \rightarrow$ or $\leftarrow Z \leftarrow$
- ▶ Common causes: $\leftarrow Z \rightarrow$

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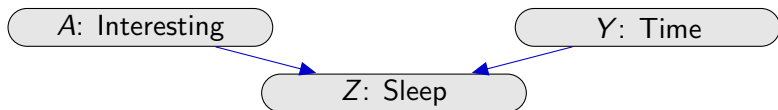
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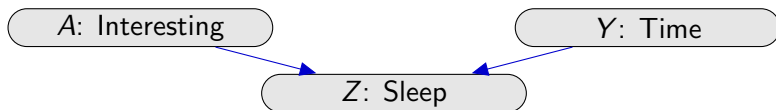
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- ▶ Otherwise, Z is open

Collider



Collider

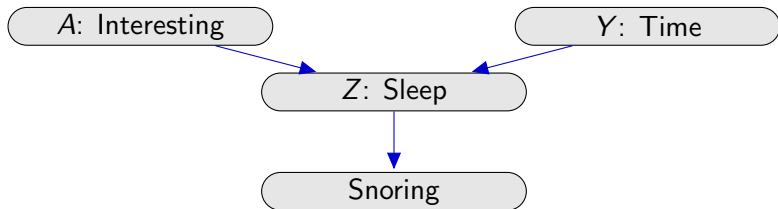


Mathematically,

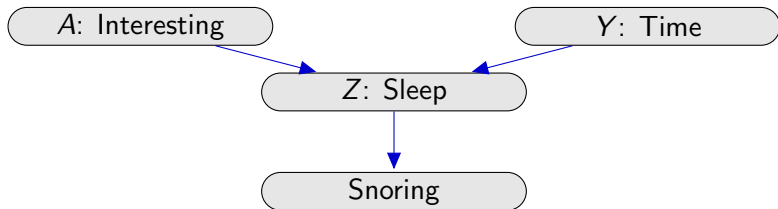
$$Z = X + Y$$

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

Collider



Collider



- If there is a causal path $X \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow Z$, then Z is a descendant of X

Colliders

For Colliders $\rightarrow Z \leftarrow$

Colliders

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

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How to check if a path is open or blocked:

1. Traverse the path node by node

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How to check if a node is open or blocked:

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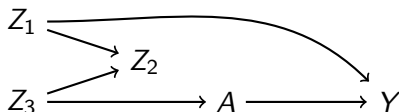
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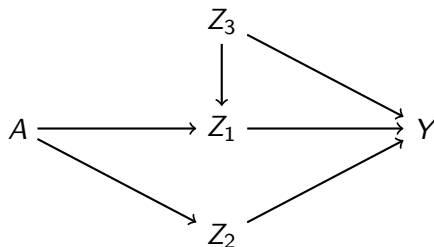
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Exercise



- 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?

Exercise



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