

Teaching Causal and Statistical Reasoning

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and *many* others

Philosophy, Carnegie Mellon University

Outline

Today

1. The Curriculum
2. The Online Course
 - Modules
 - Case Studies
 - Support Materials
 - Causality Lab
3. Learning Studies

Tomorrow

1. The Causality Lab
 - Doing Exercises
 - Authoring Exercises
2. Pilot Studies

Motivation

- In College Curriculum :
Statistical Methods ubiquitous – Causation rare
- Empirical Research Methods experience
- We have a theory to sell
- We got a grant – ugh.

Educational Goals

- Providing an extensive introductory treatment of the modern theory of causation and its relationship to statistical ideas
- Equipping students with the analytical tools needed to critically assess social and behavioral “studies” reported in the press
- Providing a foundation for more advanced work in Causal Bayes Networks

Causal and Statistical Reasoning Curriculum

1. Causation
2. Association and Independence
3. Causation \rightarrow Association
4. Association \rightarrow Causation

Causation

- **Foundations (Events, Kinds of Events, Variables, Populations and Samples)**
- **Causation Among Variables**
 - **Deterministic Causation**
 - **Indeterministic Causation**
- **Representation:**
 - **Causal Graphs**
 - **Modeling Ideal Interventions**

Direct Causation

X is a **direct cause** of Y relative to **S**, iff

$$\begin{aligned} \exists \mathbf{z}, x_1 \neq x_2 \quad & P(Y \mid X \text{ set} = x_1, \mathbf{Z} \text{ set} = \mathbf{z}) \\ & \neq P(Y \mid X \text{ set} = x_2, \mathbf{Z} \text{ set} = \mathbf{z}) \end{aligned}$$

where $\mathbf{Z} = \mathbf{S} - \{X, Y\}$

$$X \longrightarrow Y$$

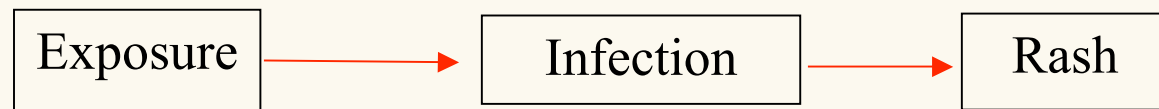
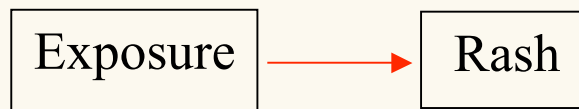
Causal Graphs

Causal Graph $G = \{V, E\}$

Each edge $X \rightarrow Y$ represents a direct **causal** claim:

X is a **direct cause** of Y relative to V

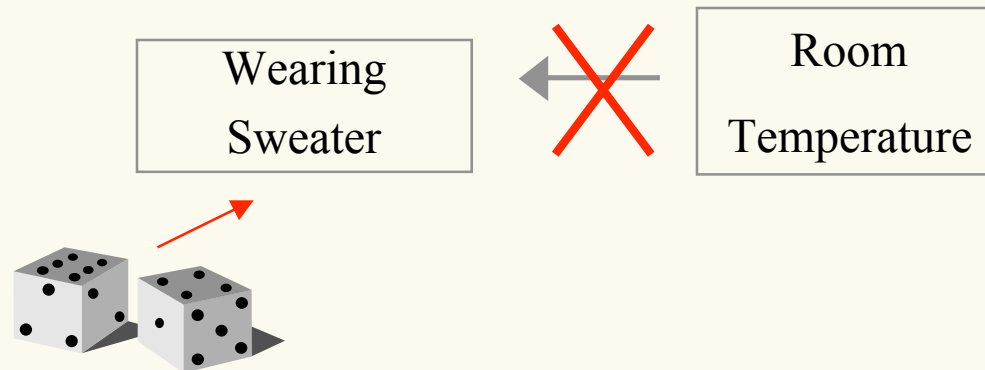
Chicken Pox



Modeling **Ideal Interventions**

Interventions on the Effect

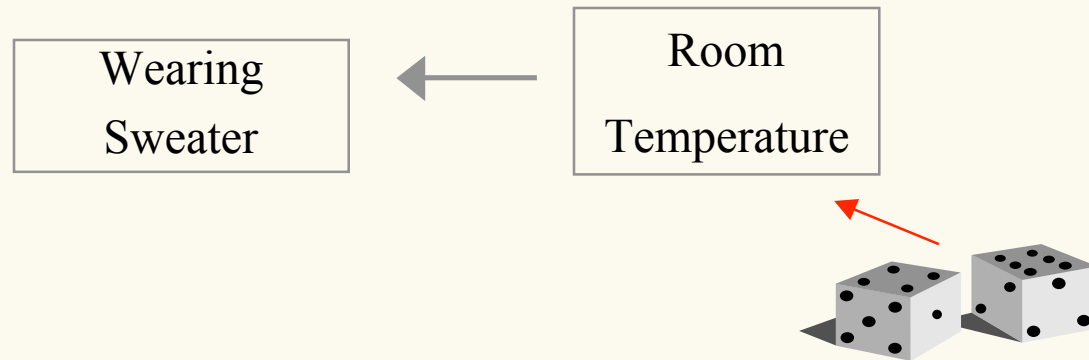
Post experimental System



Modeling Ideal Interventions

Interventions on the Cause

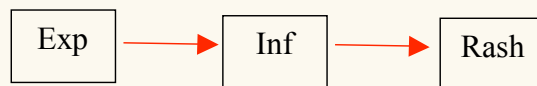
Post -experimental System



Interventions & Causal Graphs

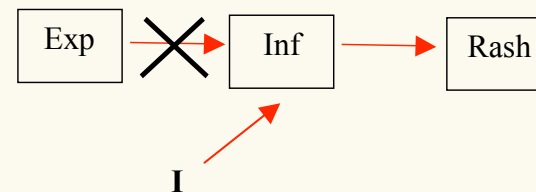
- Model an **ideal intervention** by adding an “intervention” variable outside the original system
- Erase all **arrows** pointing into the variable intervened upon

Pre-intervention graph



Intervene to change Inf

Post-intervention graph?

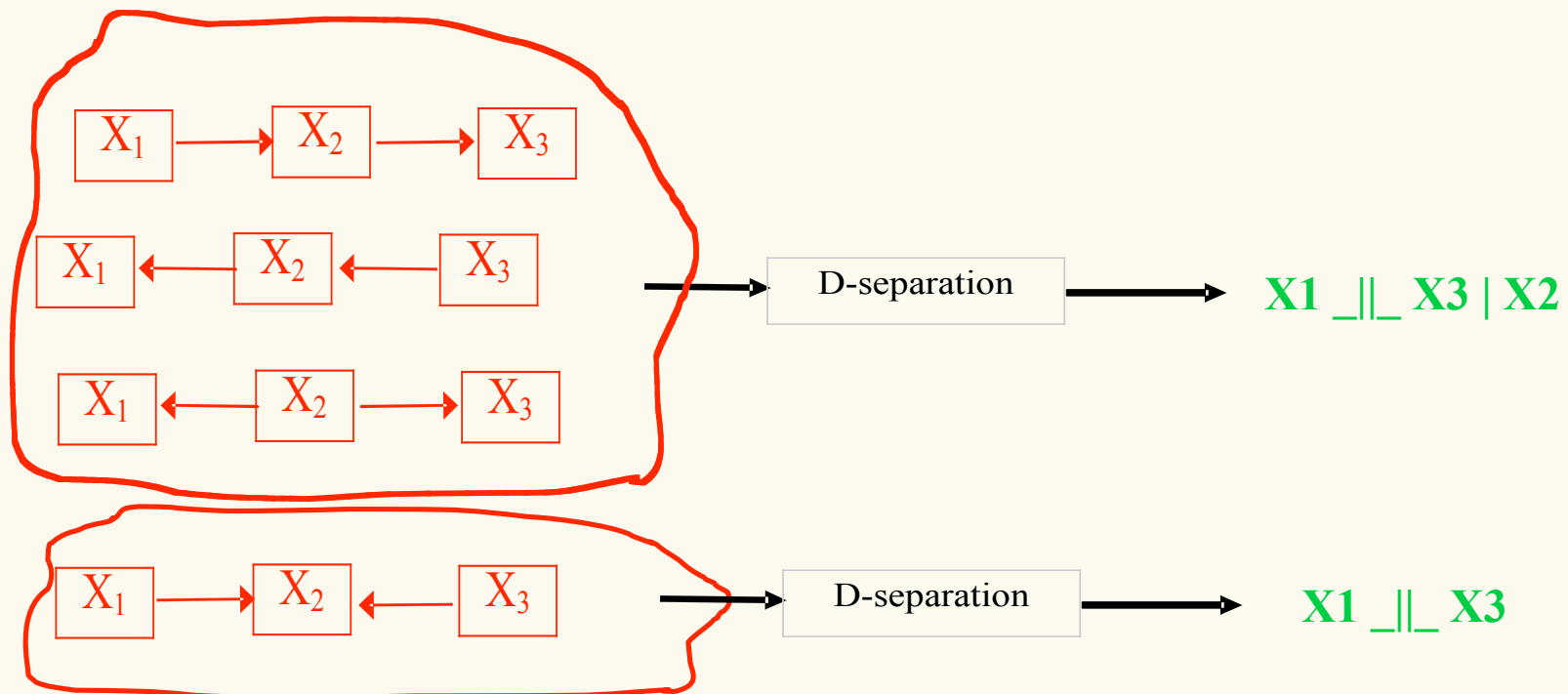


Association and Independence

- **Relative Frequency**
- **Conditional Relative Frequency**
- **Independence**
- **Conditional Independence**

Causation \rightarrow Association

D-separation Equivalence



Association → Causation

Problems for Causal Discovery:

- Underdetermination
- Confounding
- Measurement Error
- Sampling Variability (Statistics!)

Strategies for Causal Discovery

- Experiments (Interventions)
- Statistical Control (multiple regression, etc.)
- Search

Causal and Statistical Reasoning Online

www.phil.cmu.edu/projects/csr

Open Learning Initiative

<http://oli.web.cmu.edu>

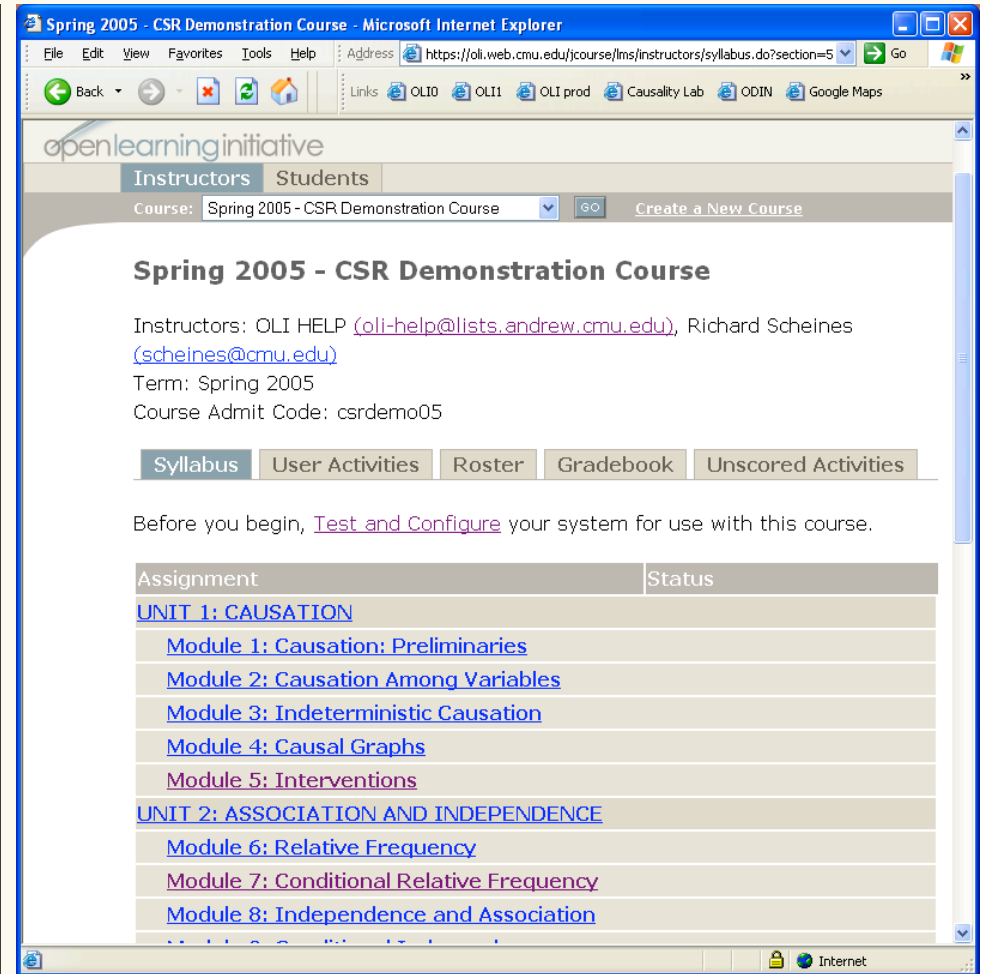
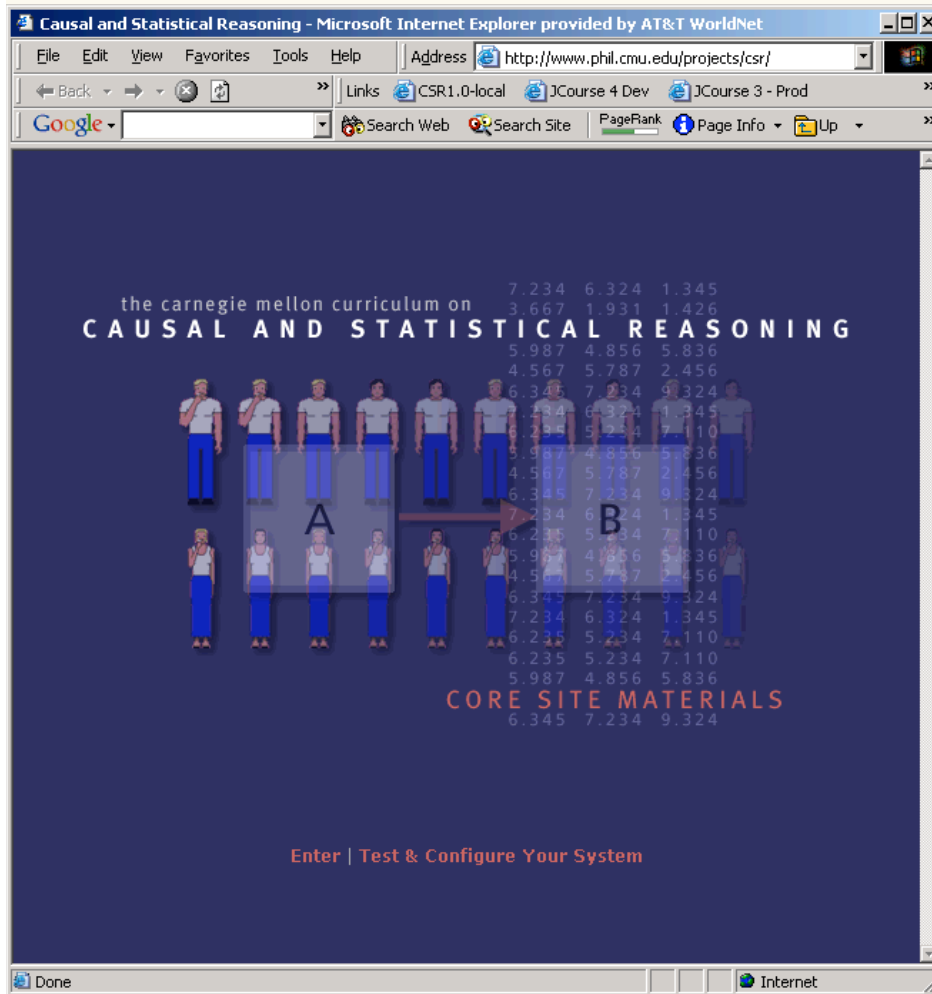
- **16 Content Modules (full semester course)**
- **> 100 “Case Studies”**
- **Causality Lab**
- **Support Materials**
 - **Recitation Lessons**
 - **Tests**

CSR

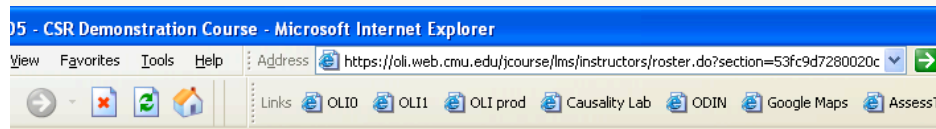
www.phil.cmu.edu/projects/csr

Demo

The Online Course



The Online Course: Roster and Gradebook



Spring 2005 - CSR Demonstration Course

Instructors: OLI HELP (oli-help@lists.andrew.cmu.edu), Richard Scheines (scheines@cmu.edu)
Term: Spring 2005
Course Admit Code: csrdemo05

[Syllabus](#) [User Activities](#) [Roster](#) [Gradebook](#) [Unscored Activities](#)

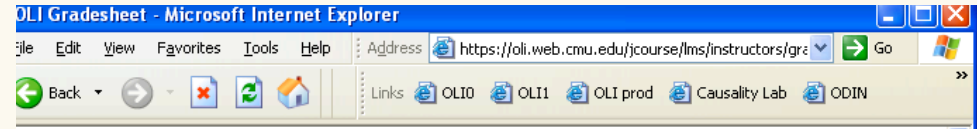
5 registered students, 0 pending students, 1 suspended student

Registered Students

Registered students may fully participate in the course.

[Select All](#) [Unselect All](#) [Suspend](#)

Name	ID	E-mail
<input type="checkbox"/> easterday, matthew	matteasterday	mwe@andrew.cmu.edu
<input type="checkbox"/> Gross, Justin	jhgross@ANDREW.CMU.EDU	jhgross@ANDREW.CMU.EDU
<input type="checkbox"/> Rinderle, John	jar2	jar2@andrew.cmu.edu
<input type="checkbox"/> Student, Demo	demostudent	scheines@cmu.edu
<input type="checkbox"/> Tang, Adrian	bct	bct@andrew.cmu.edu



CSR Demonstration Course - Spring 2005

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[Assessment - Percent Score](#) [Causality Lab - Score](#) [Learning Page - Visits](#)

Current as of 05/25/2005 2:04 PM EDT View this sheet as : Download zip of all sheets:

	Causation: ... Quiz	Variable ... Quiz	Indeterminism Quiz	Causal Graph
	Percent Score	Percent Score	Percent Score	Percent Score
	Attempts Overall	Attempts Overall	Attempts Overall	Attempts Overall
easterday, matthew				
Gross, Justin				
Rinderle, John				
Student, Demo	92	92		
Tang, Adrian				

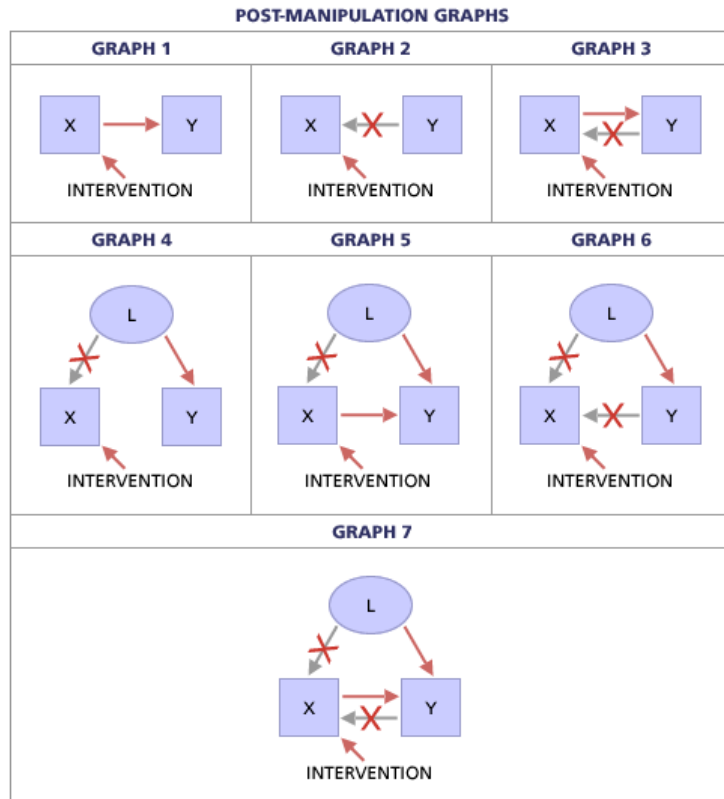
Column Key

Causation: ... Quiz	Variable ... Quiz	Indeterminism Quiz	Causal Graph Quiz
Preliminaries	Relative	Conditional	Indeterminism

The Online Course: Content Modules

Presenting Concepts

Now suppose we conduct an experiment in which we ideally intervene on X. Here are the seven post-manipulation graphs.



Did I Get This? > [The General Theory 1](#)

**SELF
ASSESS**

So the ideal intervention on X eliminates all causal connections between X and Y except for one: a causal path from X to Y.

Comprehension Checks

The General Theory 1

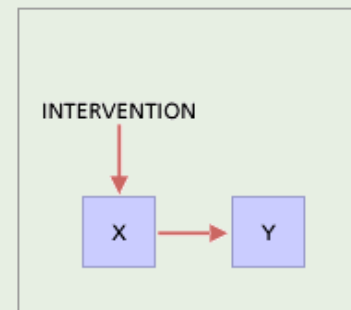
[Question 1](#) | [Question 2](#) | [Question 3](#) | [Question 4](#)

Attempt 1 for this question

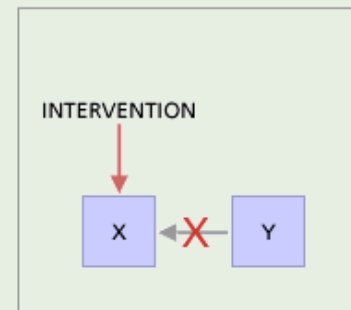
Question 1

In which of these post-manipulation graphs is there a causal connection between X and Y?

☐ A.



☐ B.



The Online Course: Case Studies

Case Studies

- All Case Studies: Alphabetically
 - THE DEADLY AFTER-EFFECT OF ABORTION: BREAST CANCER**
 - [DOES ACNE DRUG ACCUTANE CAUSE DEPRESSION, SUICIDAL BEHAVIOR?](#)
 - [After 20 Years, Debate Over Drug Persists](#)
 - [Acupuncture may stop cocaine cravings](#)
 - [Acupuncture 'cures dental gagging'](#)
 - [Possible link between Agent Orange, leukemia](#)
 - [The Race Card: DOES AN HIV VACCINE WORK DIFFERENTLY IN VARIOUS RACES?](#)
 - [Alcohol Linked to Breast Cancer](#)
 - [Alzheimer's first blow](#)
 - [Aspirin 'could fight prostate cancer'](#)
 - [Damp homes 'increase asthma risk'](#)
 - [Asthma chances 'linked to family size'](#)
 - [Asthma 'linked to obesity'](#)
 - [Study 'proves' asthma cause](#)
 - [Prenatal Device Found to Offer Little Help On Early Labor](#)
 - [Babies' taste 'established in womb'](#)
 - [Bald Is Bad for Discipline, Says Former Referee](#)
 - [Baldness pill 'passing early tests'](#)
 - [Indian State to Target Barbers in AIDS Fight](#)
 - [Safety: Guarding Basketball Players' Teeth](#)
 - [Hey, Gorgeous, Here's a Raise! As for you fatties, we're cutting your salaries.](#)
 - [Higher beer prices 'cut gonorrhoea rates'](#)
 - [Heart risk link to big families](#)
 - [T-shirts and shorts a possible cause of global warming](#)
 - ['Brain training' link to hunger](#)
 - [Brazil nut mineral cancer claim](#)
 - [Study Suggests Breast Cancer Is Linked to Use of Antibiotics](#)

Asthma 'linked to obesity'

Date: April 27, 1999

Source :
<http://news6.thdo.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/health/default.stm>

Copyright: 1999 BBC

Concepts

- variables
- causal graphs
- confounders

Keywords

- asthma
- obesity

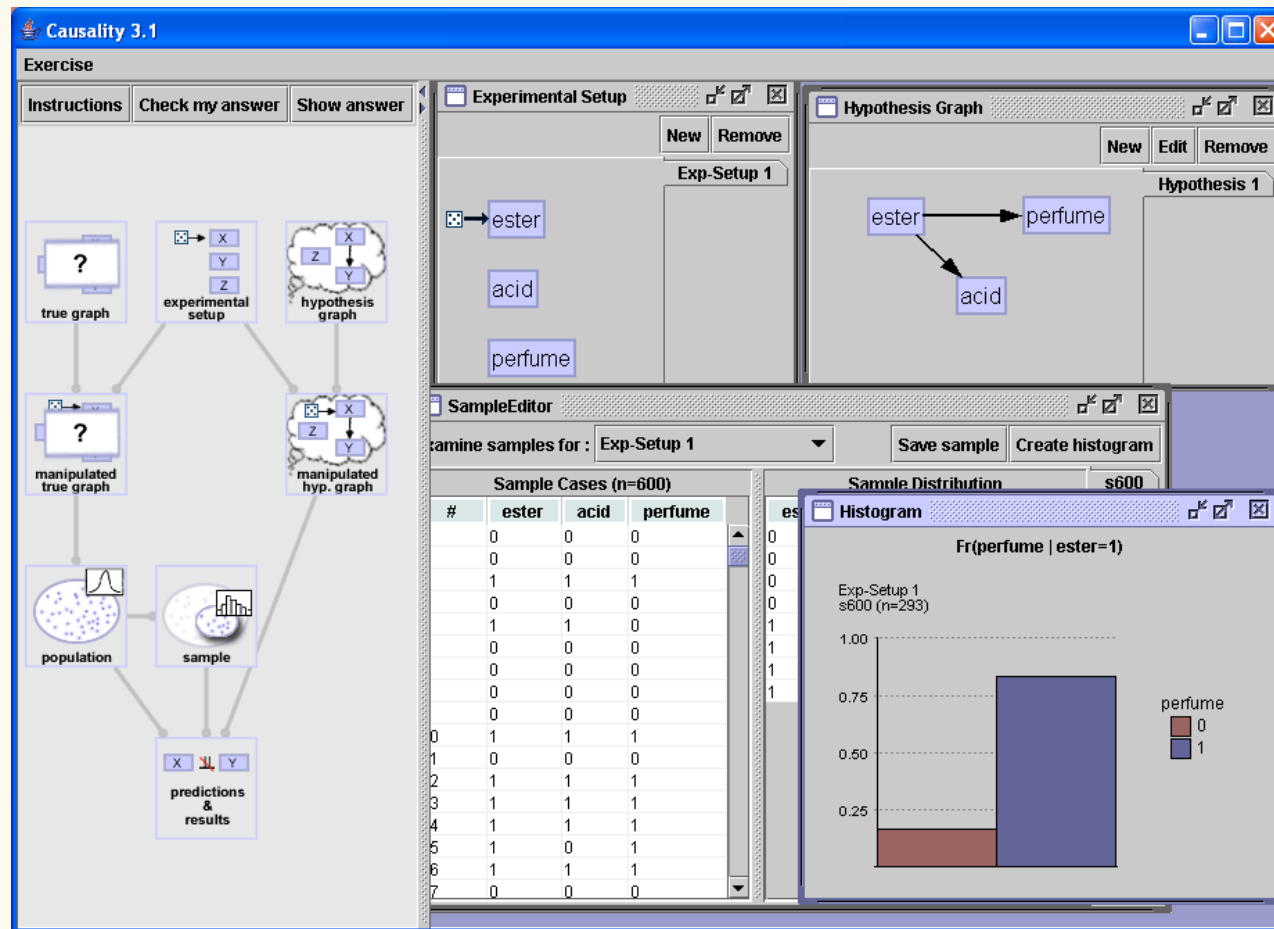


Researchers assessed data from the 1970 British Cohort Study, an on-going study of almost 9,000 people born between 5 and 11 April in 1970 whose health and behaviour have so far been followed up at the ages of 5, 10, 16 and 26 years.

They found that the fatter the adult, the greater the likelihood of asthma.



The Causality Lab



www.phil.cmu.edu/projects/causality-lab

Support Materials

Recitation Lessons, Tests

CSR Usage

- ~ 2,800 total students
- ~ 75 different courses
- ~ 45 Institutions
- Disciplines:
 - Philosophy
 - Statistics
 - Psychology
 - Political Science
 - Math
 - Management
 - Nursing
 - Speech
 - Economics
 - Marketing

CSR Evaluation

- How do students fare with online vs. lecture delivery of identical material?
- What factors affect the pedagogical outcome?
e.g., face-to-face attendance, time online, exercises attempted, etc.
- What does it cost?

Experiments

2000 : Online vs. Lecture, UCSD

- Winter (N = 180)
- Spring (N = 120)

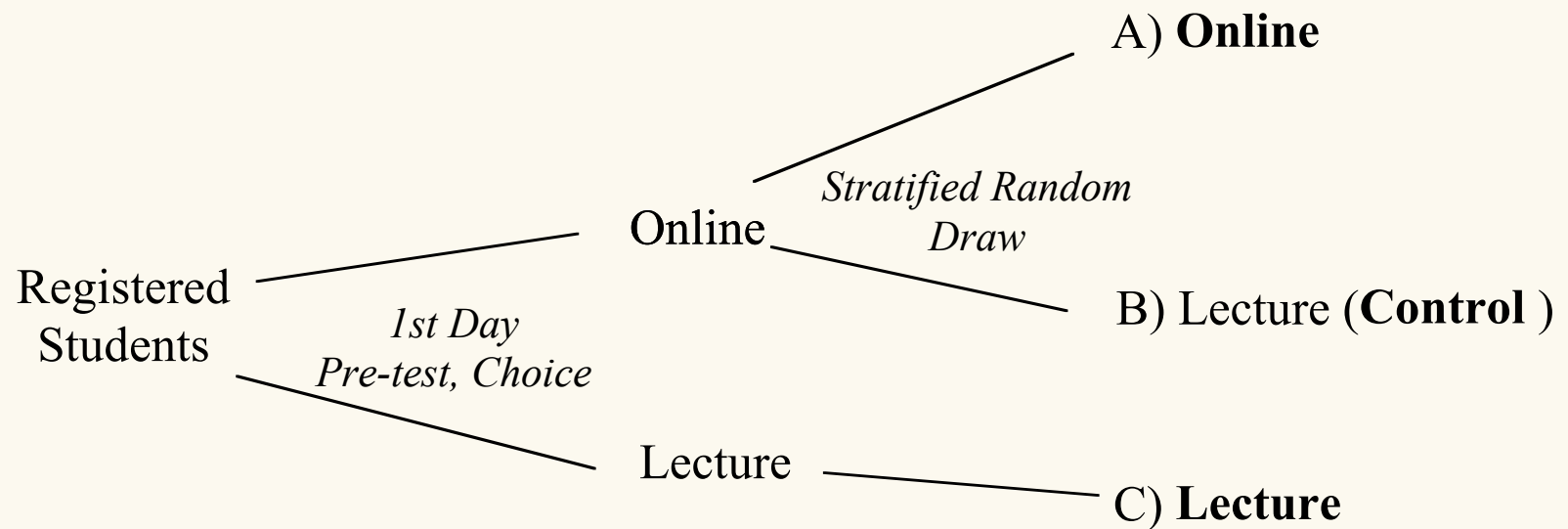
2001: Online vs. Lecture, Pitt & UCSD

- UCSD - winter (N = 190)
- Pitt (N = 80)
- UCSD - spring (N = 110)

Online vs. Lecture Delivery

- Online:
 - No lecture / one recitation per week
 - Required to finish approximately 2 online modules / week
- Lecture:
 - 2 Lectures / one recitation per week
 - Printed out modules as reading – extra assignments
- Same Material, same Exams:
 - 2 Paper and Pencil Midterms
 - 1 Paper and Pencil Final Exam

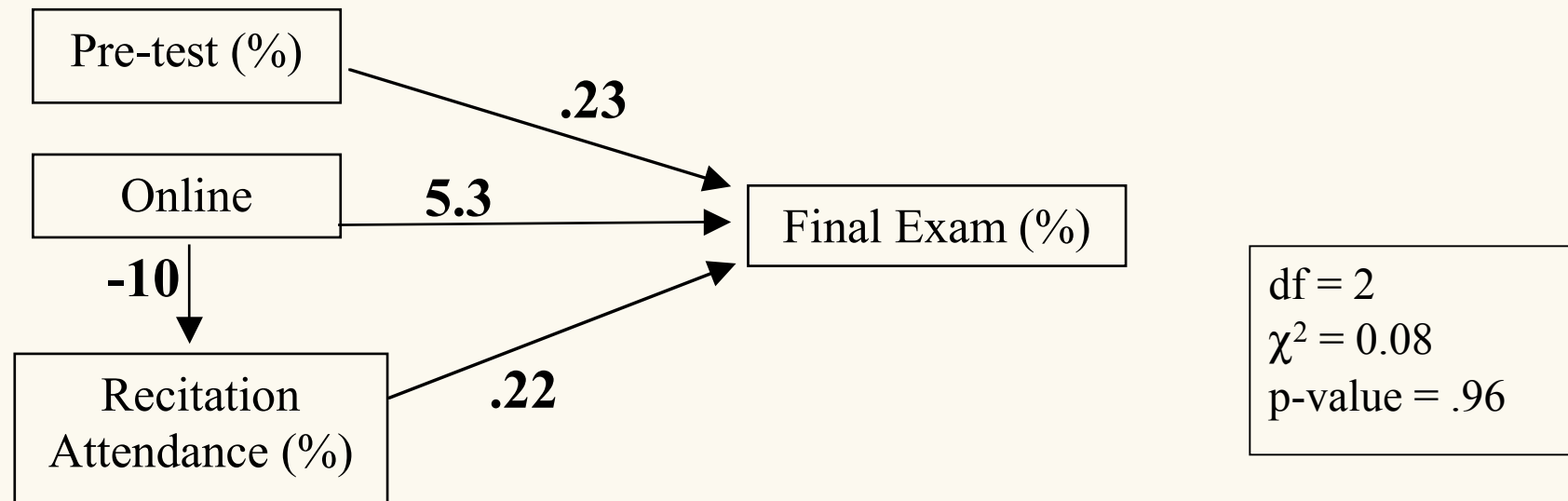
Experimental Design



■ A vs. B -- Main effect

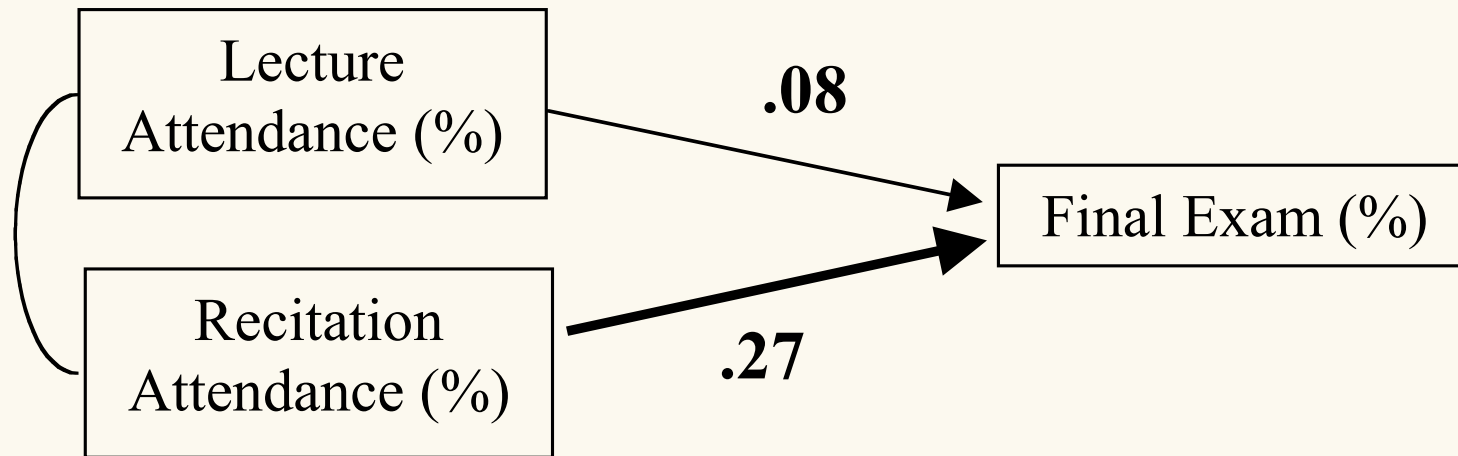
■ B vs. C -- Selection Bias

Online vs Lecture



- Online students averaged 1/2 a Stdev better than lecture students ($p = .059$)
- Factors affecting performance: *Practice Questions Attempted*
- Cost: Online costs 1/3 less per student

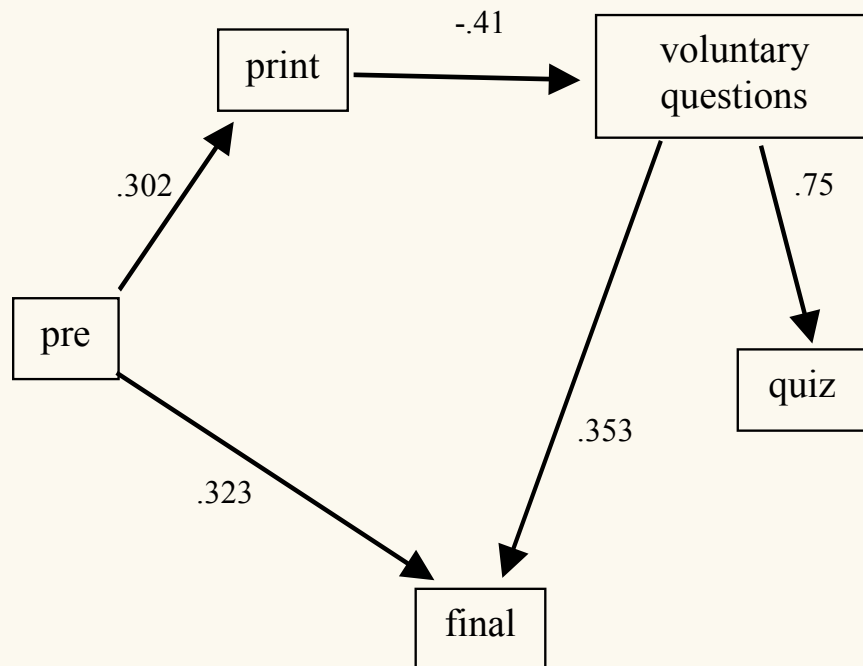
Pitt 2001: Lecture Students Only



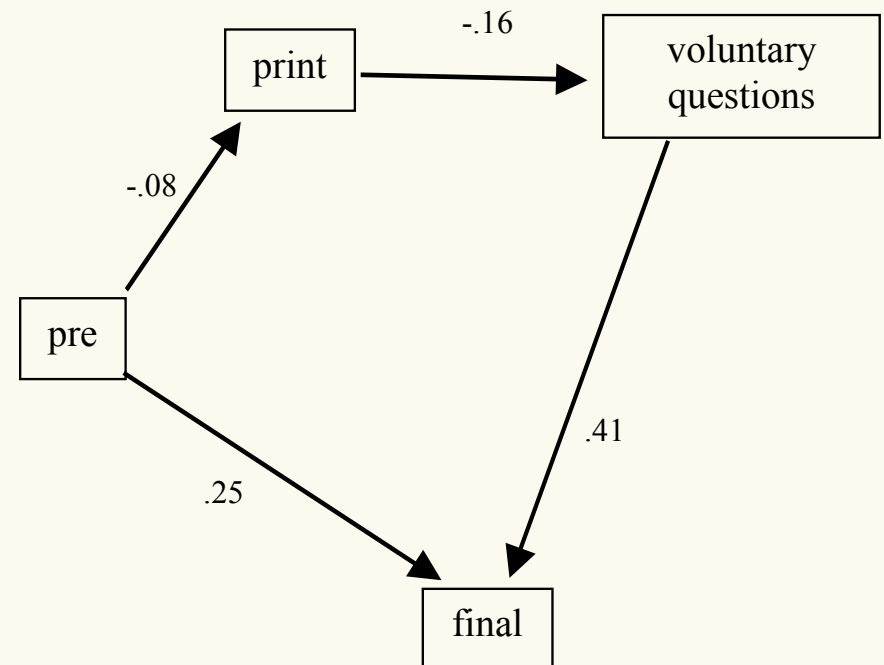
Recitation attendance is more important than lecture attendance

Printing and Voluntary Comprehension Checks: 2002 --> 2004

2002



2004



Student Behavior Patterns Relevant to Learning

Time on task:

- time *engaged*
- pattern of work (deadline proximate work only, etc.)

Activities:

- Reading
- Comprehension checks
- Simulations
- Lab exercises

Work Patterns, Help seeking, etc.

Time Spent on Learning Pages

Fall 04:

- 2 classes, 40 Students,
- > 8,000 learning page visits

Filtered (to 6,418):

- 5 seconds < page visits < 600 seconds
- Only pages hit at least 5 times
- Only sessions including at least 5 page visits
- Only students with at least 5 sessions

Variables:

- *Page_demand(i)* : mean time spent over all visits to learning page i
- *Session(j)* : mean time spent on learning pages during session j
- *Student(k)*: mean time spent on learning pages by student k

Visit_length on page i during session j by student k =
 $f(\text{Page_demand}(i), \text{Session}(j), \text{Student}(k), \epsilon)$

Time Spent on Page

Visit_length on page i during session j by student k =
 $f(\text{Page_demand}(i), \text{Session}(j), \text{Student}(k), \varepsilon)$

Linear Regression:

$$\text{Visit_length} = .838 \text{ Session} + .837 \text{ Page_demand} + .141 \text{ Student}$$

$$\text{R-square} = .315$$

$$\text{R-square (w/o Student)} = .314$$

References

Causal and Statistical Reasoning Online

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Open Learning Initiative

<http://oli.web.cmu.edu>

Spirtes, Glymour, and Scheines, (2000), Causation, Prediction, and Search, 2nd Edition, MIT Press

Scheines, R., Leinhardt, G., Smith, J., and Cho, K. (2005) "Replacing Lecture with Web-Based Course Materials, *Journal of Educational Computing Research*, 32, 1.