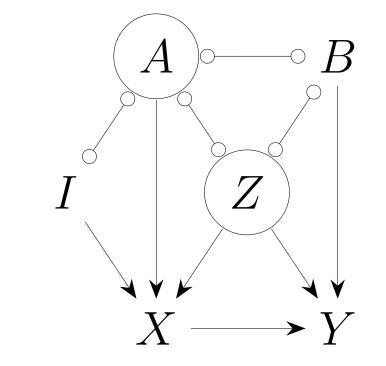
A Complete Generalized Adjustment Criterion Emilija Perković¹, Johannes Textor², Markus Kalisch¹, and Marloes H. Maathuis¹ ¹Seminar for Statistics, ETH Zurich, Switzerland ²Theoretical Biology & Bioinformatics, Utrecht University, The Netherlands

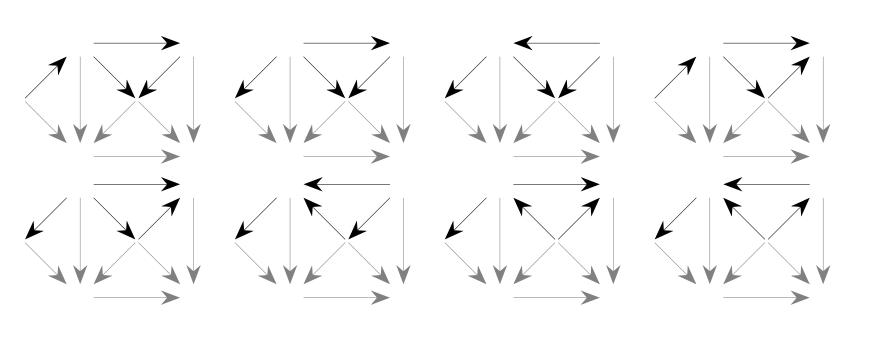
Problem Determining valid adjustment sets for estimating total causal effects from observational data.

Background In practice, causal effects are often estimated by adjusted regression. It is non-trivial to determine the variables one should adjust for. This depends on the causal structure, which can be represented by a DAG, MAG, CPDAG or PAG. Several graphical criteria for adjustment exist, but none are complete for all graph classes.

Contribution A complete graphical criterion for adjustment in DAGs, MAGs, CPDAGs and PAGs. Our criterion subsumes the existing ones and unifies adjustment set construction for a large set of graph classes.

Examples

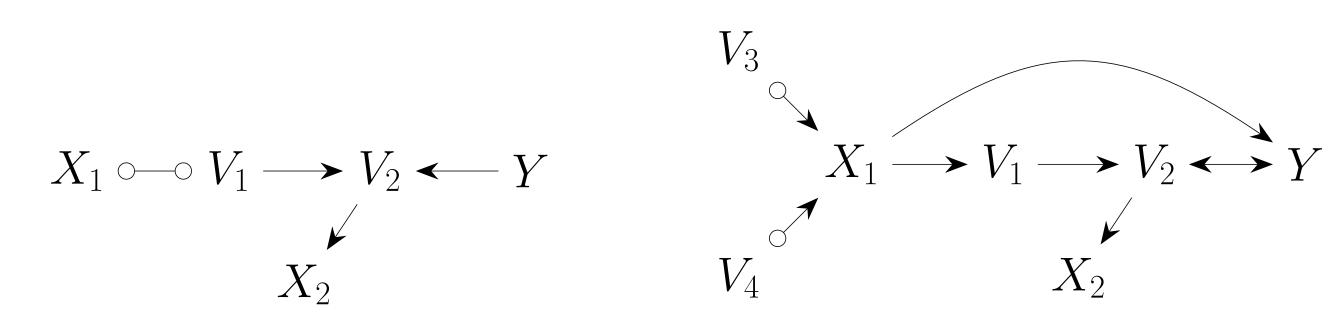




(a) A CPDAG.

(b) DAGs in the Markov equivalence class of (a).

$\{A, Z\}$ satisfies the GAC relative to (X, Y) in the CPDAG (a) and in every DAG in (b).

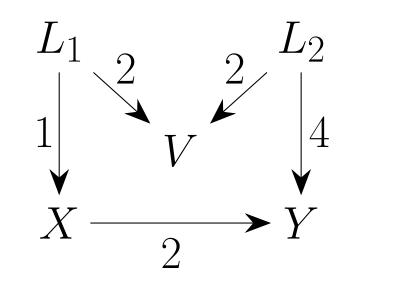


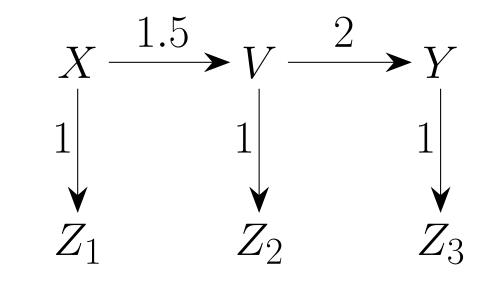
(a) A CPDAG.

(b) A PAG.

In both (a) and (b), $\{V_1, V_2\}$ satisfies the GAC relative to $((X_1, X_2), Y)$. No set satisfies the generalized back-door criterion relative to $((X_1, X_2), Y)$ in (a) or (b).

Covariate adjustment in DAGs

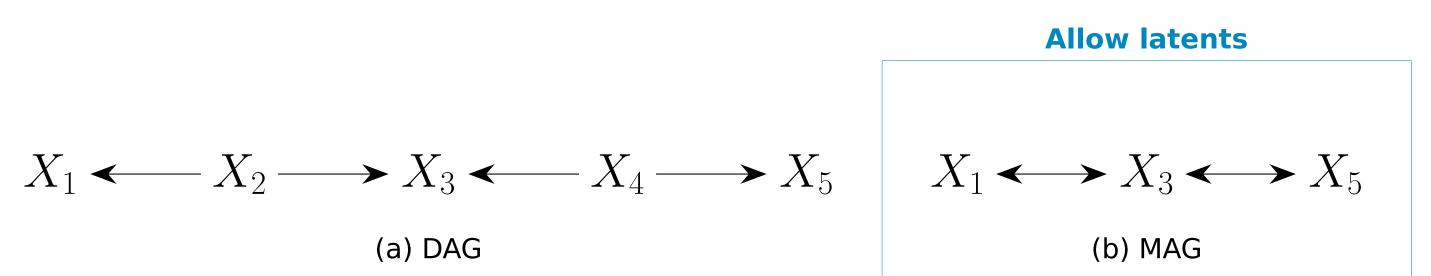




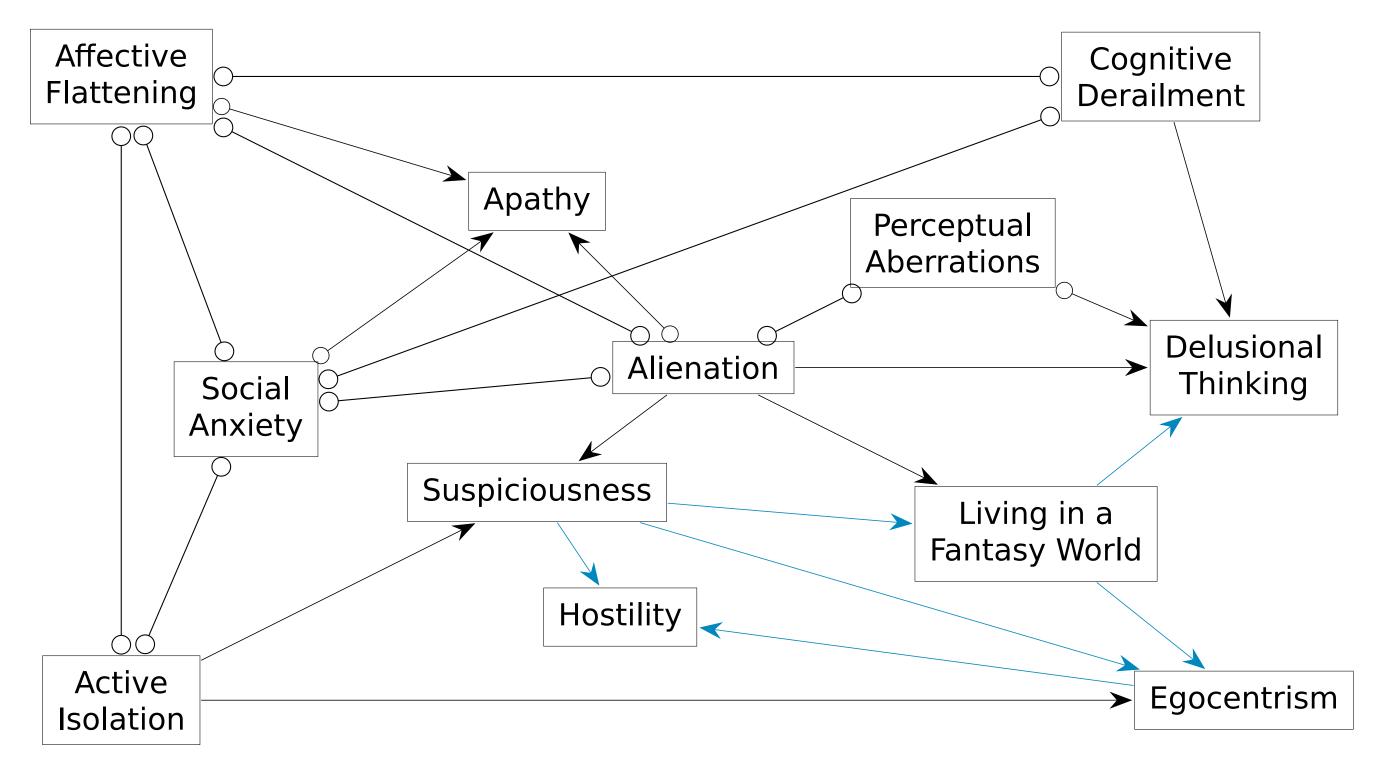
Total effect of X on Y is 2. $\{V\}$ is not a valid adjustment set. $lm(Y \sim X)$ \$coef[2] #1.987355 $lm(Y \sim X+V)$ \$coef[2] #0.8683616

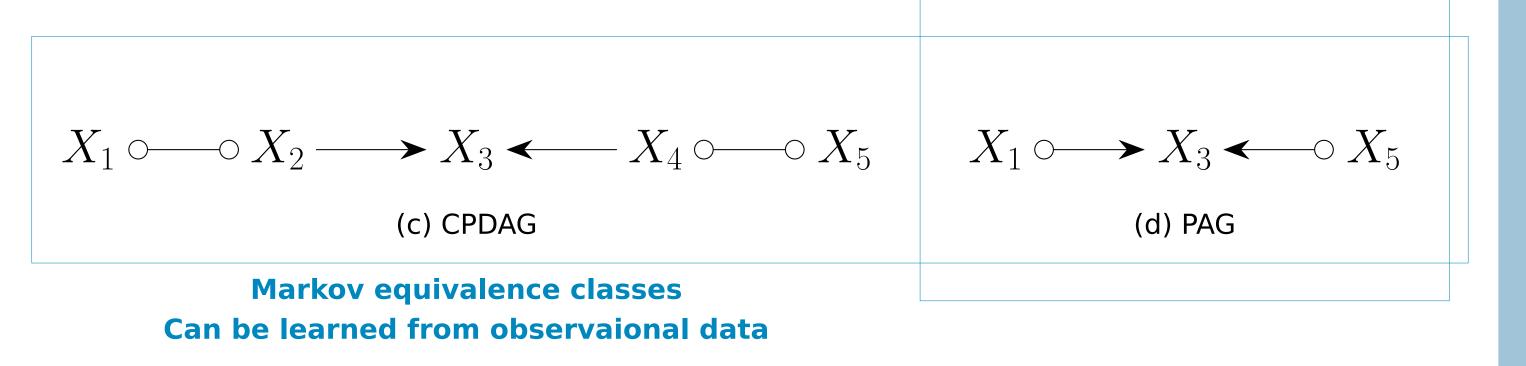
Total effect of X on Y is 3. $\emptyset, \{Z_1\}$ are the only valid adjustment sets. $lm(Y \sim X+Z1)$ \$coef[2] #3.006502 $lm(Y \sim X+Z2)$ \$coef[2] #1.471494 $lm(Y \sim X+Z3)$ \$coef[2] #0.4919003

Graph types for causal structure



Application





Graphical criteria for covariate adjustment



A PAG of the truncated SSQ model of schizophrenic unfolding [?]. Edges in blue are visible.

• X =Suspiciousness, Y =Delusional Thinking.

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \{\text{Living in a Fantasy World, Egocentricism, Hostility, Delusional Thinking}\}.$ Some adjustment sets: {Alienation, Act. Isolation}, {Alienation, Cogn. Derailment}.

- $X = \{Suspiciousness, Living in a Fantasy World\}, Y = Hostility.$
- $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \{ \text{Egocentricism, Hostility} \}.$

Some adjustment sets: {Active Isolation}, {Active Isolation, Delusional Thinking}.

• X = Alienation, Y = Hostility.

 $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$ includes all nodes except {Alienation, Perceptual Aberrations}. There is no set that fulfills the GAC and hence no adjustment set.

Main result

Definition (Adjustment set; [?]) Let \mathcal{G} represent a DAG, MAG, CPDAG or PAG. Then Z

Limitations

We only consider causal effects that are identifiable through covariate adjustment.
We do not allow for cycles nor for selection variables.

is an adjustment set relative to (X, Y) in \mathcal{G} if for any density f consistent with \mathcal{G} $f(\mathbf{y}|do(\mathbf{x})) = \begin{cases} f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) & \text{if } \mathbf{Z} = \emptyset, \\ \int_{\mathbf{Z}} f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{z}) f(\mathbf{z}) d\mathbf{z} = E_{\mathbf{Z}} \{ f(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{z}, \mathbf{x}) \} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Definition (Generalized Adjustment Criterion (GAC)) Let \mathcal{G} represent a DAG, MAG, CPDAG or PAG. Then Z satisfies the GAC relative to (X, Y) in \mathcal{G} if

(0) ${\cal G}$ is adjustment amenable relative to (X, Y), and

(1) $\mathbf{Z} \cap \mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) = \emptyset$, where $\mathbf{F}_{\mathcal{G}}(\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y})$ is the set of possible descendants of all $W \in \mathbf{V} \setminus \mathbf{X}$ that lie on a proper possibly causal path from \mathbf{X} to \mathbf{Y} in \mathcal{G} , and

(2) all proper definite status non-causal paths in \mathcal{G} from X to Y are blocked by Z.

Theorem Let \mathcal{G} represent a DAG, MAG, CPDAG or PAG. Then Z is an adjustment set relative to (\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) in \mathcal{G} if and only if Z satisfies the generalized adjustment criterion relative to (\mathbf{X}, \mathbf{Y}) in \mathcal{G} .

Software Function gac in R package pcalg [?]. Input: Graph \mathcal{G} , intervention variables X, response variables Y, covariate set Z. Output: Three booleans indicating whether Z satisfies the GAC conditions, and $F_{\mathcal{G}}(X, Y)$.

Future work

Studying the relation between the GAC and the generalized back-door criterion.
Developing algorithms to quickly determine if there is an adjustment set.
Developing algorithms to find all minimal adjustment sets.

References

M. Kalisch, M. Mächler, D. Colombo, M. Maathuis, and P. Bühlmann. Causal inference using graphical models with the R package pcalg. J. Stat. Softw., 47:1-26, 2012.
 M. H. Maathuis and D. Colombo. A generalized back-door criterion. Ann. Stat., 43:1060-1088, 2015.
 J. Pearl. Comment: Graphical models, causality and intervention. Stat. Sci., 8:266-269, 1993.
 I. Shpitser, T. VanderWeele, and J. M. Robins. On the validity of covariate adjustment for estimating causal effects. In Proceedings of UAI 2010, 2010.
 B. van der Zander, M. Liśkiewicz, and J. Textor. Constructing separators and adjustment sets in ancestral graphs. In Proceedings of UAI 2014, 2014.

[6] D. van Kampen. The SSQ model of schizophrenic prodromal unfolding revised: An analysis of its causal chains based on the language of directed graphs. Eur. Psychiat., 2013.