

Counterfactual Identifiability of Bijective Causal Models

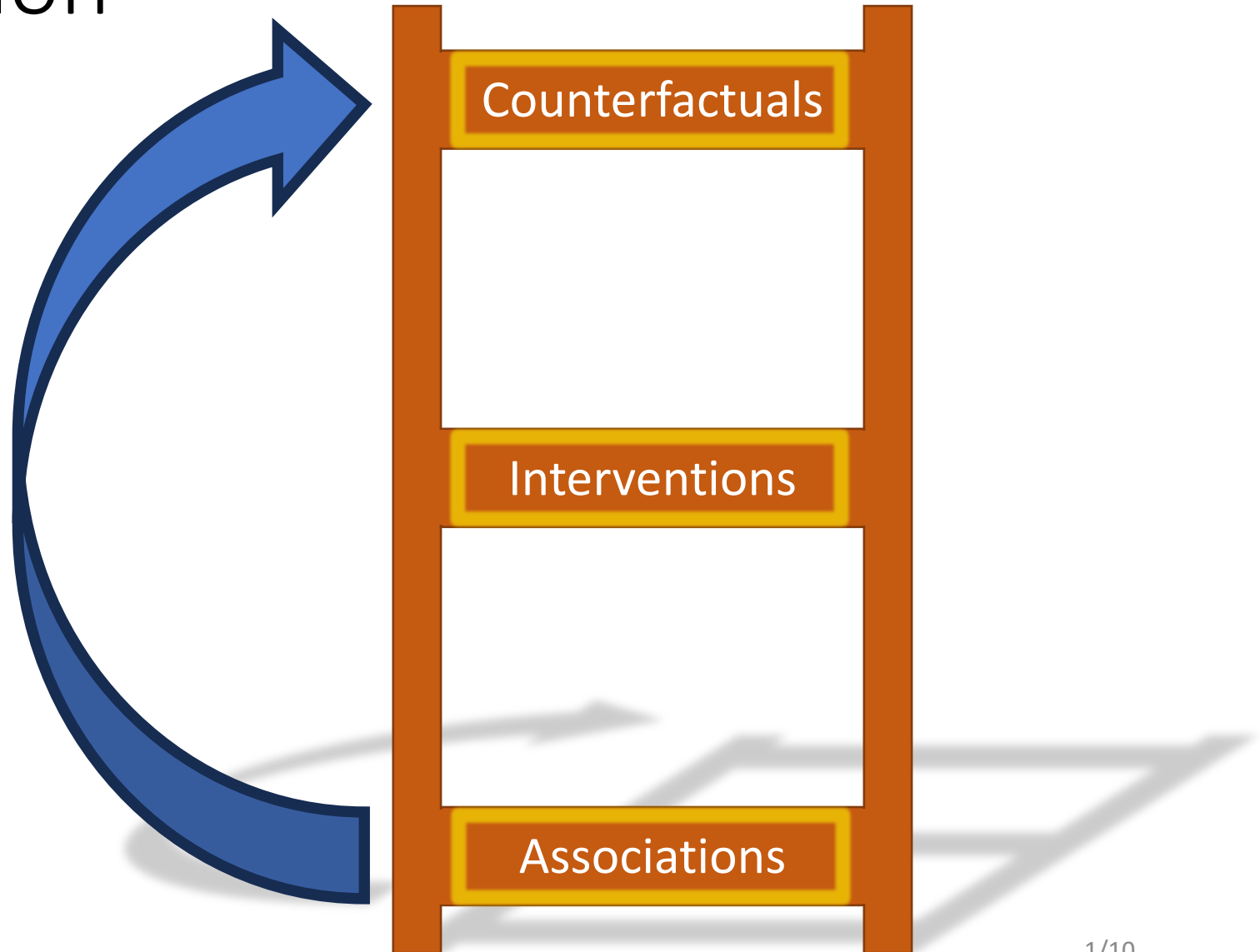
Arash Nasr-Esfahany, Mohammad Alizadeh, Devavrat Shah



**Massachusetts
Institute of
Technology**

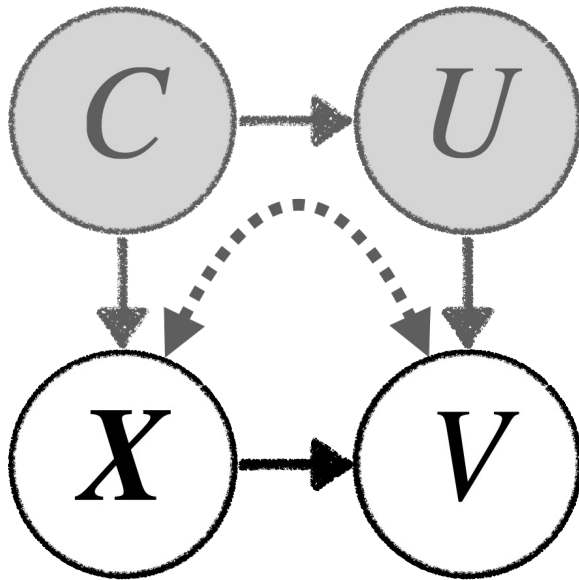
Ladder of Causation

- L_3 : Imagining
- L_2 : Doing
- L_1 : Seeing

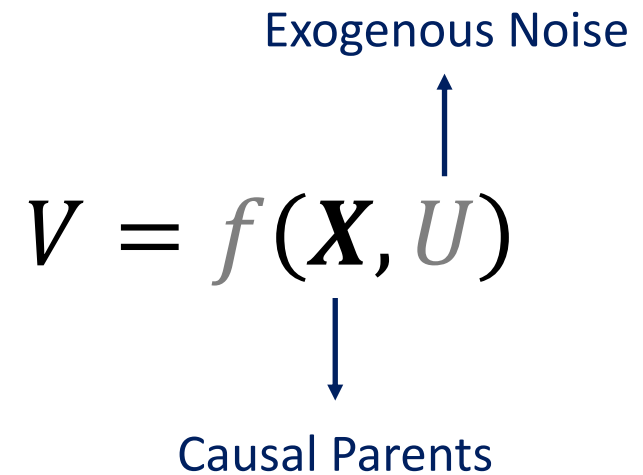


Background: Causal Models

Causal DAG



Structural Causal Model



Bijjective Causal Models

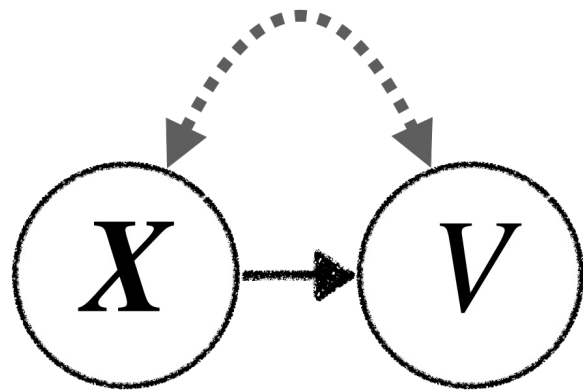
- Consist of **Bijjective Generation Mechanism (BGM)**

BGM Definition

$$\forall \mathbf{x}: f(\mathbf{x}, \cdot) \text{ is a bijection.}$$
$$\rightarrow \forall \mathbf{x}: v = f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, u).$$

- Subsumes several causal models studied in the literature:
 - ✓ Nonlinear Additive Noise models (ANM) [Hoyer et. al., NeurIPS 2008]
 - ✓ Location Scale Noise models (LSNM) [Immer et. al., ICML 2023]
 - ✓ Post Nonlinear Causal Model (PNL) [Zhang et. al., UAI 2009]

Counterfactual Identifiability of BGMs



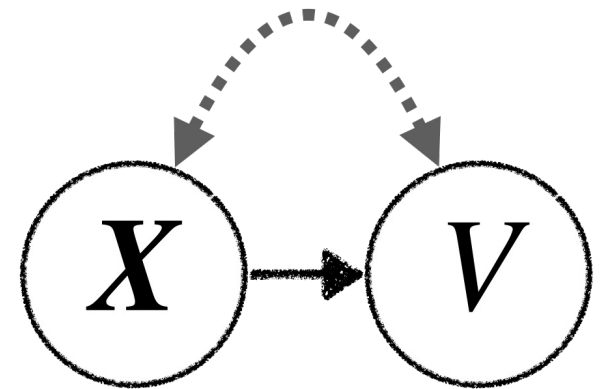
$\mathbf{x}_i, v_i \sim P_{X,V}$
Observational Data



$f(\cdot, \cdot)$

Identifiability Theorem: The Backdoor Criterion (BC)

- $V = f(\mathbf{X}, U)$
- $U \not\perp\!\!\!\perp X$



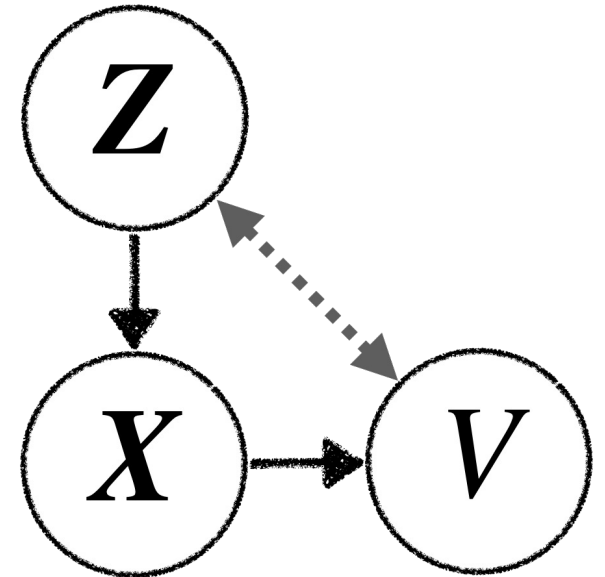
Identifiability Theorem: The Backdoor Criterion (BC)

- $U, V \in \mathbb{R}^d$.
- X and Z can be discrete or continuous.

Identifiable from $P_{X,V,Z}$ if:

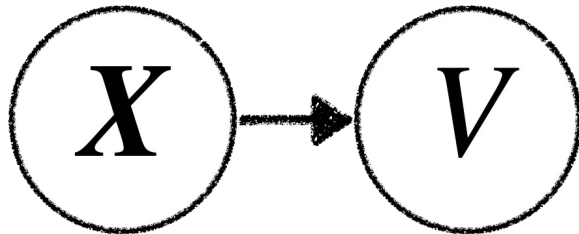
- $\forall \mathbf{x}$: $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} |\det J_{f(\mathbf{x}, \cdot)}|$ and $\nabla_{\mathbf{x}} |\det J_{f^{-1}(\mathbf{x}, \cdot)}|$ exist.
- **(Variability)** $\exists \{\mathbf{z}_1, \dots, \mathbf{z}_{d+1}\}$: $P_{U|Z}(\cdot | \mathbf{z}_i)$ are distinct.
! Please see the paper for precise definition of this condition.

- $U \perp\!\!\!\perp X|Z$

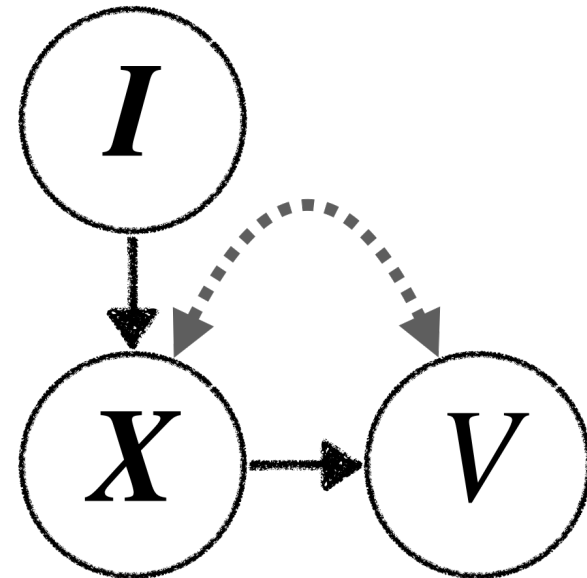


Other Identifiability Theorems

The Markovian Case

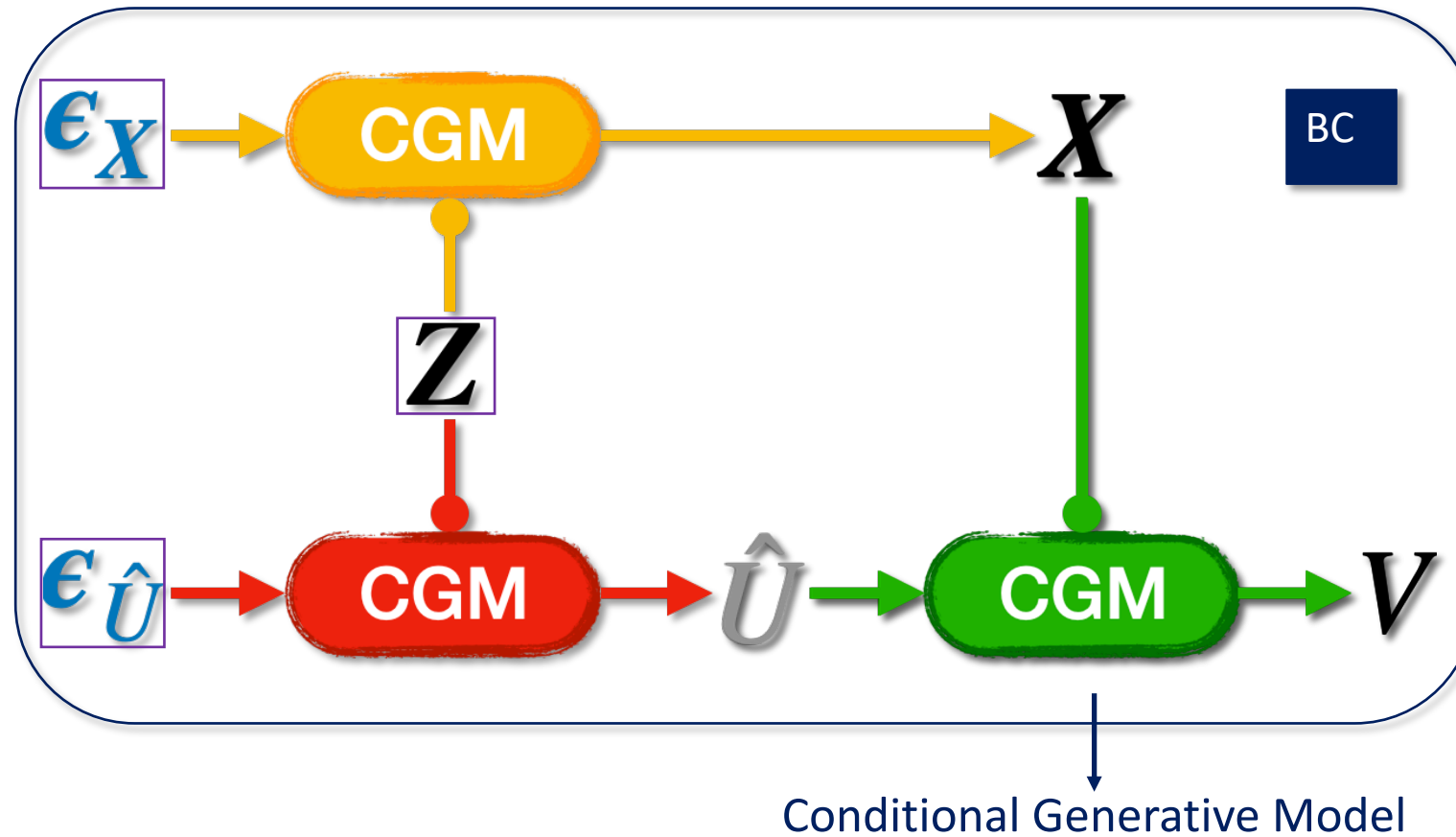


Instrumental Variable (IV)



Practical Algorithm

- $U \perp\!\!\!\perp X|Z$



Video Streaming Simulation

SCHEME	NORMALIZED MSE (%)
MARKOVIAN	4.1
IV	10.0
BC	10.4
CAUSALSIM	9.3

CausalSim: A Causal Framework for Unbiased Trace-Driven Simulation [Alomar et. al., NSDI 2023]

Contributions

- ❑ Introduced **Bijjective Causal Models**.
- ❑ Established their **counterfactual identifiability** in three well-known causal structures.
- ❑ Proposed a **practical method** for learning them.