

Local Causal Structure Learning in the Presence of Latent Variables

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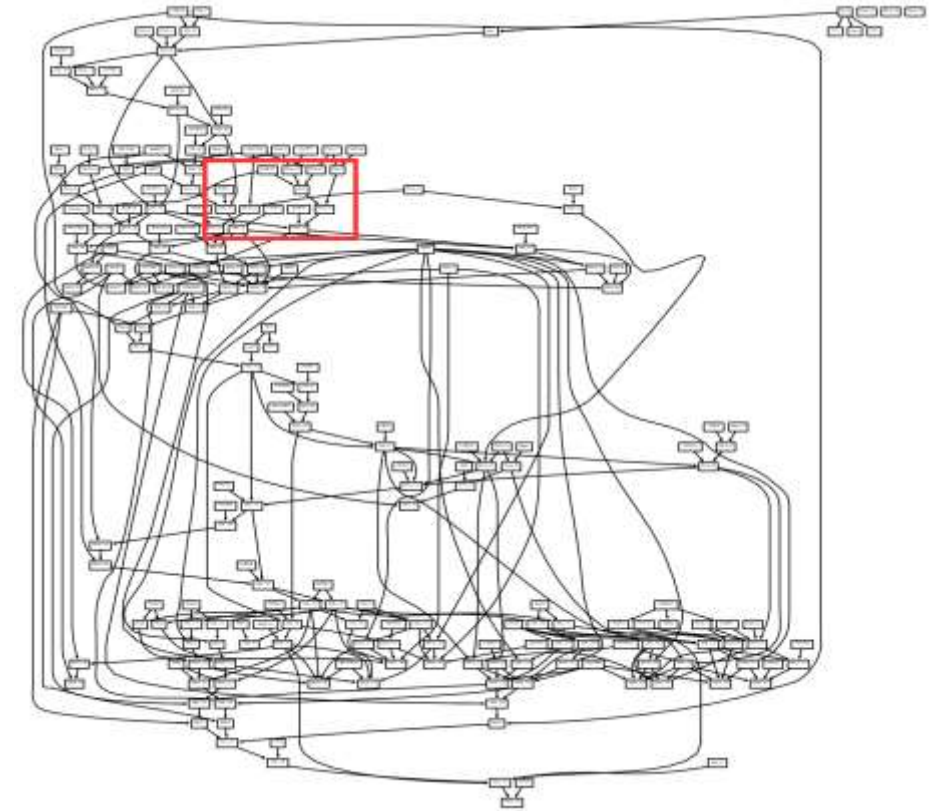
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Background

	1	2	...	n
V_1	V_{11}	V_{12}	...	V_{1n}
V_2	V_{21}	V_{22}	⋮	V_{2n}
V_3	V_{31}	V_{32}	...	V_{3n}
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
V_t	V_{t1}	V_{t2}	...	V_{tn}
⋮	⋮	⋮	...	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
V_q	V_{q1}	V_{q2}	...	V_{qn}

Observational dataset

Causal Discovery



Causal Graph

Open Problem:

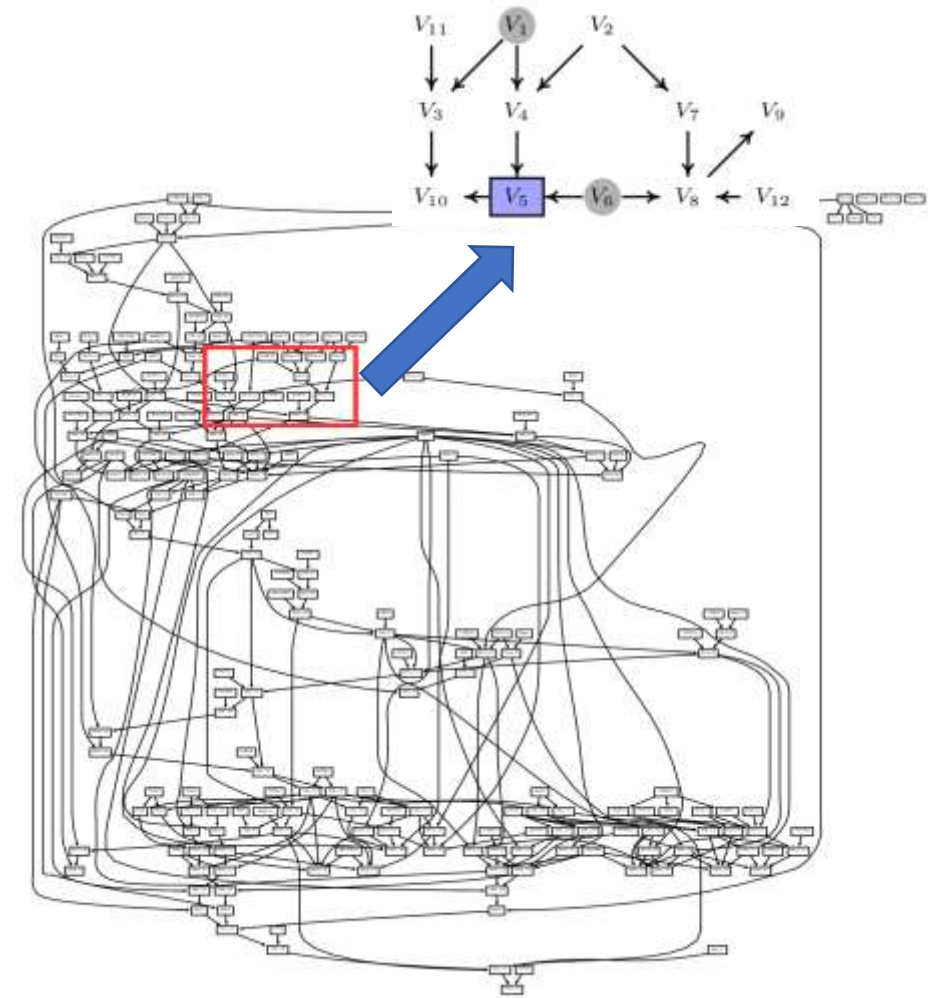
How to learn parents and children of a target from observational data that may include latent variables?

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V_1	V_{11}	V_{12}	...	V_{1n}
V_2	V_{21}	V_{22}	...	V_{2n}
V_3	V_{31}	V_{32}	...	V_{3n}
...
...
Target V_t	V_{t1}	V_{t2}	...	V_{tn}
...
...
V_q	V_{q1}	V_{q2}	...	V_{qn}

Observational dataset

Causal Discovery



Causal Graph

Open Problem:

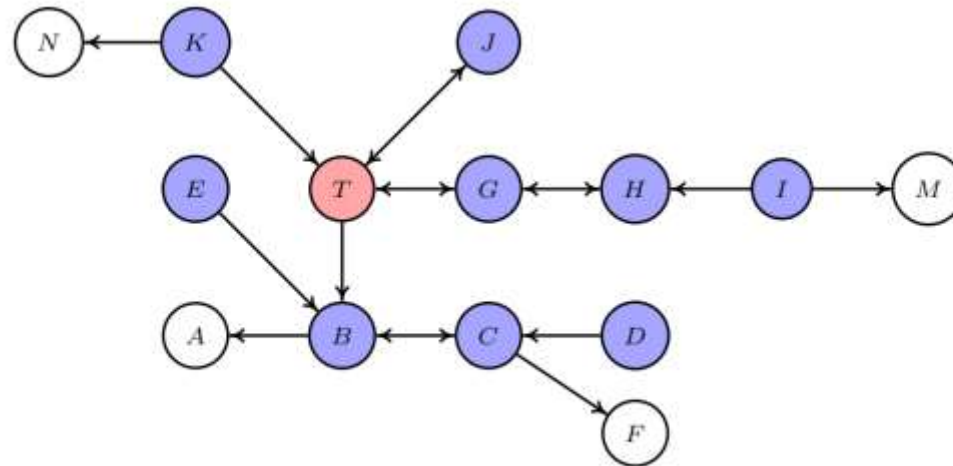
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Main Concept

Markov Blanket

In a MAG, the Markov blanket of a vertice T, noted as $MMB(T)$, consists of

- (1) Parents of T; Children of T;
- (2) A set of variables that for $\forall V_i$ within the set, V_i is not adjacent to T and has a collider path to T.



The illustrative example for MMB, where T is the target of interest and the blue nodes belong to $MMB(T)$.

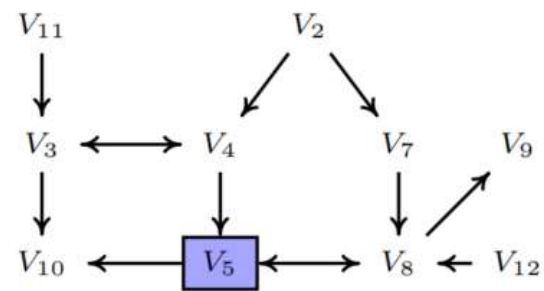
Standard Assumption: Causal Markov condition; Causal Faithfulness condition.
No selection bias.

Basic Idea

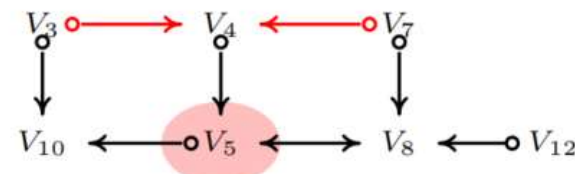
- (1) Finding MMB and learning the local structure over MMB;
- (2) Saving the **correct** information in the local structure;
- (3) Repeating (1) and (2), **until** we get the local structure around T **equivalent** to the structure identified through global learning methods.

How to obtain **correct causal information locally** when **latent variables** exist?

- Q1: What causal information of **m-separation** in local structure learning is **consistent** with those in global learning?
- Q2: What causal information of **V-structures** in local structure learning is **consistent** with those in global learning?



(a) Underlying MAG



(b) $\mathcal{L}_{MMB^+}(V_5)$

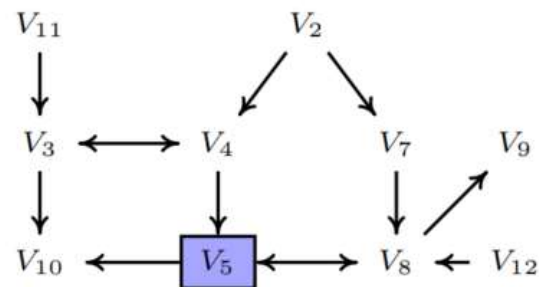
Not all the information learned by the local structure learning is correct.

What causal information of **m-separation** in local structure learning is **consistent** with those in global learning?

Theorem 1:

Let T be any node in \mathbf{O} , and X be a node in $MMB(T)$. Then T and X are m-separated by a subset of $\mathbf{O} \setminus \{T, X\}$ if and only if they are m-separated by a subset of $MMB(T) \setminus \{X\}$.

Theorem 1 implies that **the existence of an edge connecting T to any other node $X \in MMB(T)$** can be equivalently determined through both the full distribution of \mathbf{O} and the marginal distribution of $MMB^+(T)$.



(a) Underlying MAG

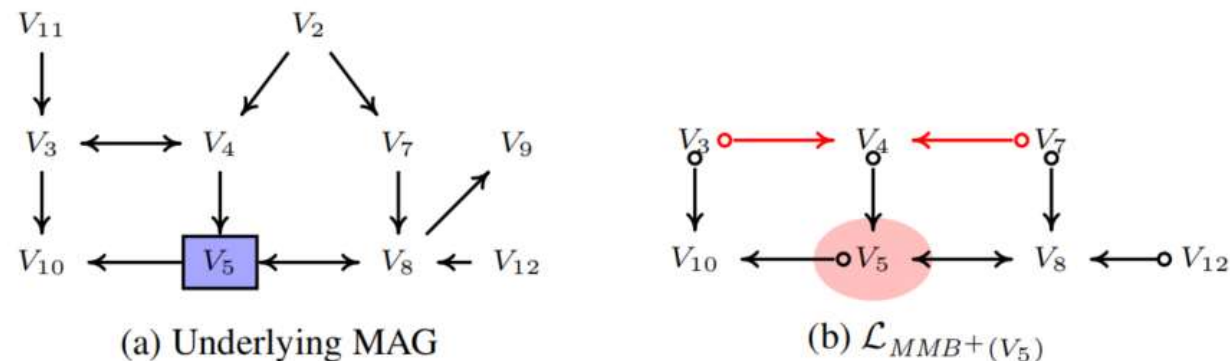
What causal information of **V-structures** in local structure learning is **consistent** with those in global learning?

Theorem 2:

(Fully Correct V-structures). Consider a sub-MAG of \mathbf{M}' over $MMB^+(T)$. Let V_a, V_b be two nodes in $MMB(T)$. The following statements hold.

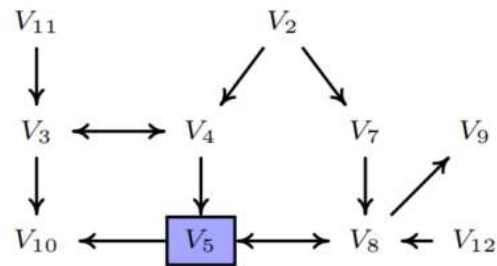
S1. The V-structure $V_a * \rightarrow T \leftarrow * V_b$ that **identified** by the marginal distribution of $MMB^+(T)$ **are true V-structures** in the ground-truth MAG \mathbf{M} .

S2. The V-structure $T * \rightarrow V_a \leftarrow * V_b$ can be **successfully identified** by the marginal distribution of $MMB^+(T)$.

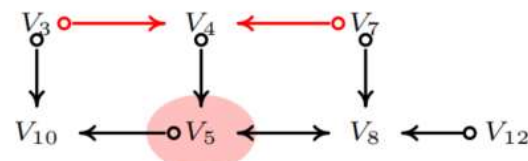


MMB-by-MMB Algorithm

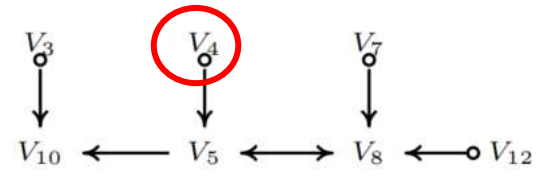
- **Step 1:** Finding a MAG Markov blanket $MMB(T)$ of the target T and learning the local structure $\mathcal{L}_{MMB+(T)}$
- **Step 2:** Putting the edges **connected to T** and the V-structures **containing T** in $\mathcal{L}_{MMB+(T)}$ to \mathcal{P} , according to Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.
- **Step 3:** Orienting maximally the edge marks in \mathcal{P} using the standard orientation rules of Zhang (2008b).



(a) Underlying MAG



(b) $\mathcal{L}_{MMB+(V_5)}$



(c) Updated \mathcal{P} after learning $\mathcal{L}_{MMB+(V_5)}$

Three Steps 1 ~ 3 are **repeated sequentially** until **our local learning structure is consistent with the global one.**

How to design a **stop criteria** to ensure that our local learning structure is consistent with the global one?

Theorem 3:

Let T be the target node of interest within \mathbf{O} and *Waitlist* represent the collection of nodes that need to be checked by Theorem 1 and Theorem 2. If **any of the subsequent rules are met**, the local structure identified for T , encompassing its direct causes and effects, will be **equivalent** to the structure identified through global learning methods.

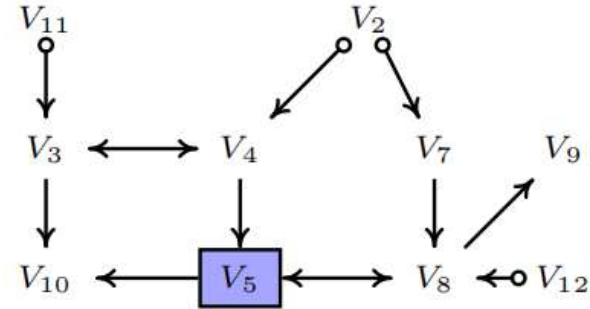
R1. The structures around the target T are **all determined**.

R2. The *Waitlist* is **empty**.

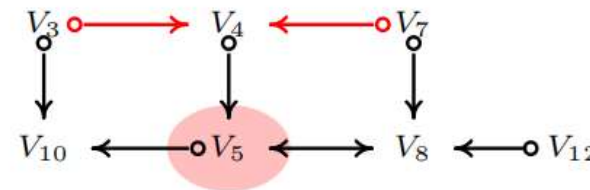
R3. All paths from the target T , which include undirected edges (connected to the target T), are **blocked** by edges $*\rightarrow$.

Example 1

- **Step 1:** Finding a MAG Markov blanket $MMB(T)$ of the target T and learning the local structure $L_{MMB^+(T)}$.



- **Step 2:** Putting the edges connected to T and the V-structures containing T in $L_{MMB^+(T)}$ to P , according to Theorem 1 and Theorem 2.

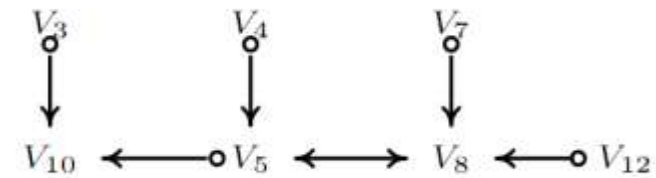
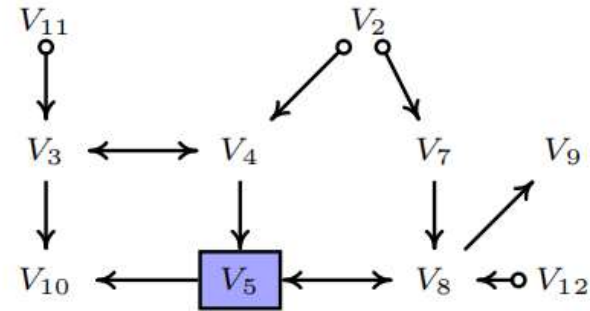


$L_{MMB^+(V_5)}$

- **Step 3:** Orienting maximally the edge marks in P using the standard orientation rules of Zhang (2008b).

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Updated P after learning $L_{MMB+(V_5)}$

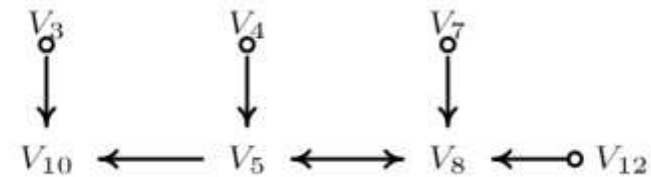
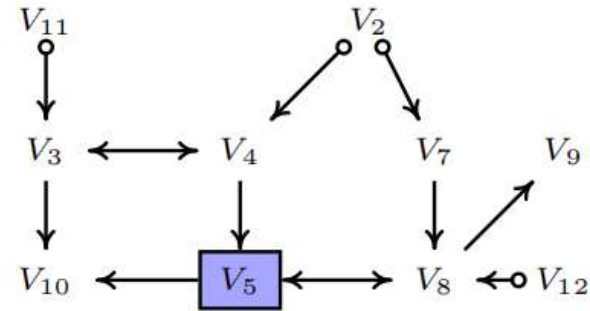
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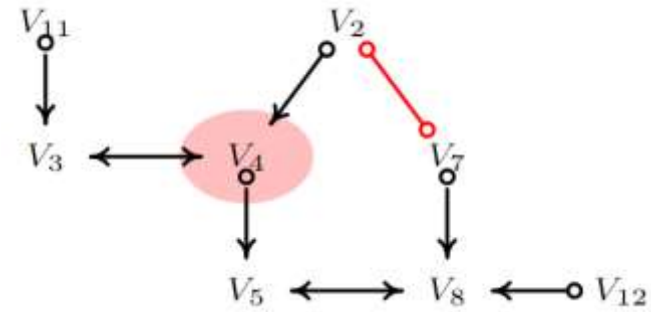
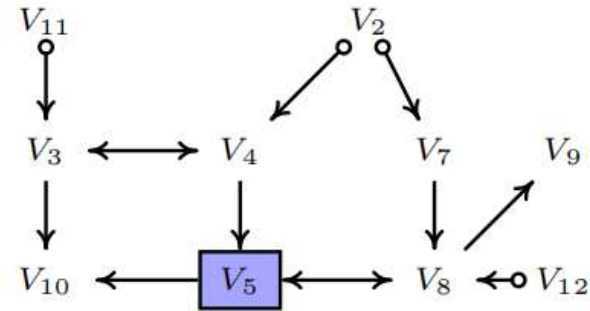
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Updated P after orienting

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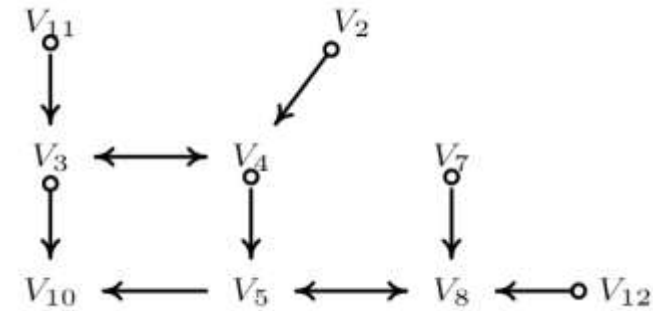
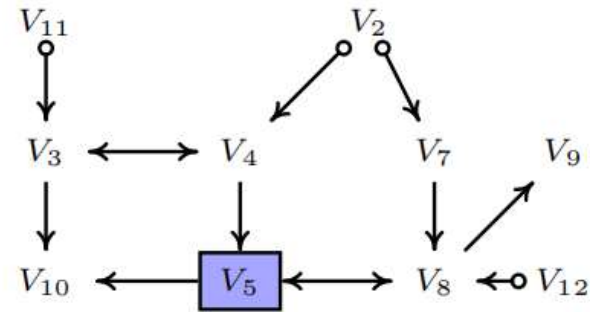
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$L_{MMB^+(V_4)}$

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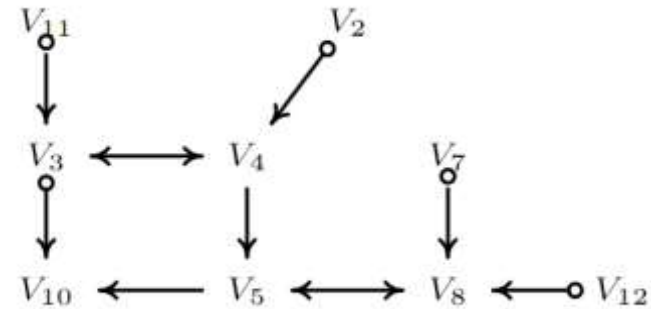
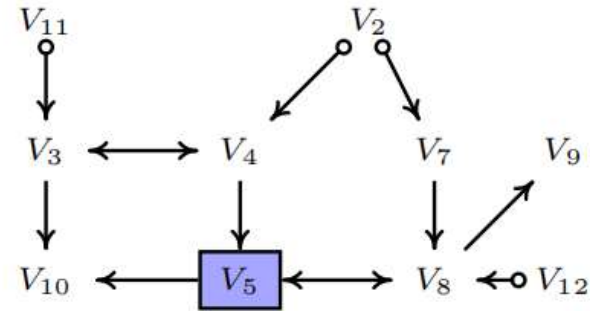
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Updated P after learning $L_{MMB+(V_4)}$

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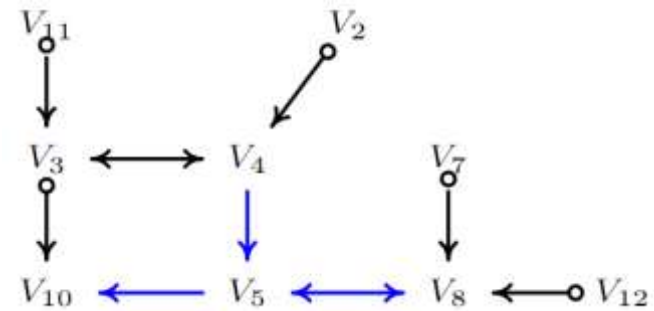
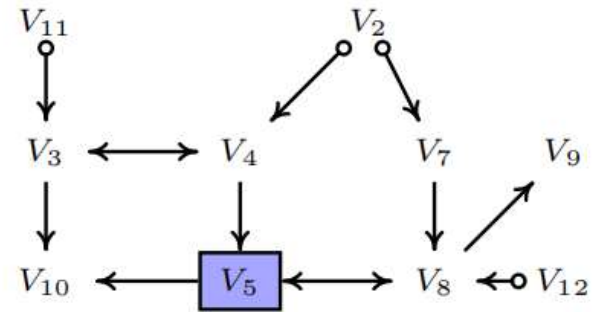
Updated P after orienting

Example 1

R1. The structures around the target T are all determined.

R2. The *Waitlist* is empty.

R3. All paths from the target T, which include undirected edges (connected to the target T), are blocked by edges $*\rightarrow$.



The final local P

Conclusion

- Provide theories for local structure learning in the presence of unobserved confounds.
- Introduce a novel local causal discovery algorithm called MMB-by-MMB, which is designed to be effective in models with latent variables.
- Future work: How can background knowledge be utilized to further aid in identifying causes and effects within local structures?

**Thank you
for your attention!**