Lecture 25: 24 April, 2025

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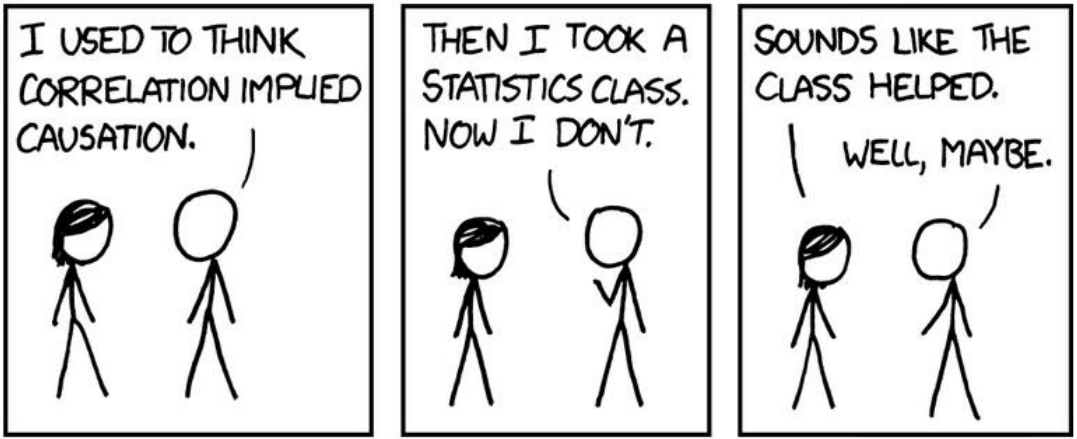
Data Mining and Machine Learning
January–April 2025

Correlation vs causality



https://xkcd.com/552

Simpson's paradox

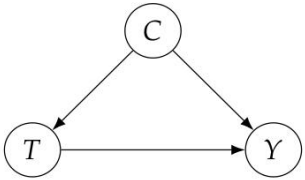
Should we prefer Treatment A or Treatment B?

Mortality rate

Treatment	Condition: Mild	Condition: Severe	Condition: Total
A	15% (210/1400)	30% (30/100)	**16%** (240/1500)
B	**10%** (5/50)	**20%** (100/500)	19% (105/550)

Simpson's paradox

Condition determines the treatment



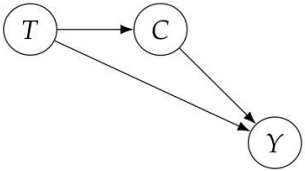
- B is preferred for severe cases
- Choose B

Mortality rate

Treatment	Condition: Mild	Condition: Severe	Condition: Total
A	15% (210/1400)	30% (30/100)	**16%** (240/1500)
B	**10%** (5/50)	**20%** (100/500)	19% (105/550)

Simpson's paradox

Treatment determines the condition



- B is in short supply, delays increase severity
- Choose A

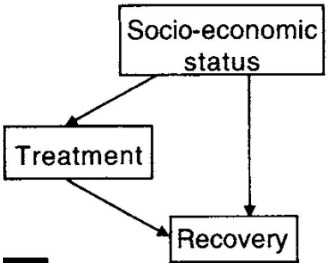
Mortality rate

Treatment	Condition: Mild	Condition: Severe	Condition: Total
A	15% (210/1400)	30% (30/100)	**16%** (240/1500)
B	**10%** (5/50)	**20%** (100/500)	19% (105/550)

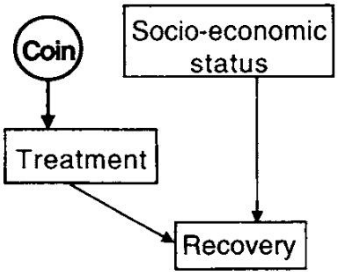
Impact of treatment

Confounding

Uncontrolled conditions

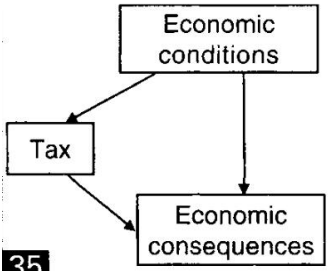


Experimental conditions

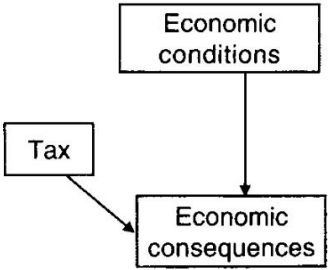


Tax policy

Model underlying data

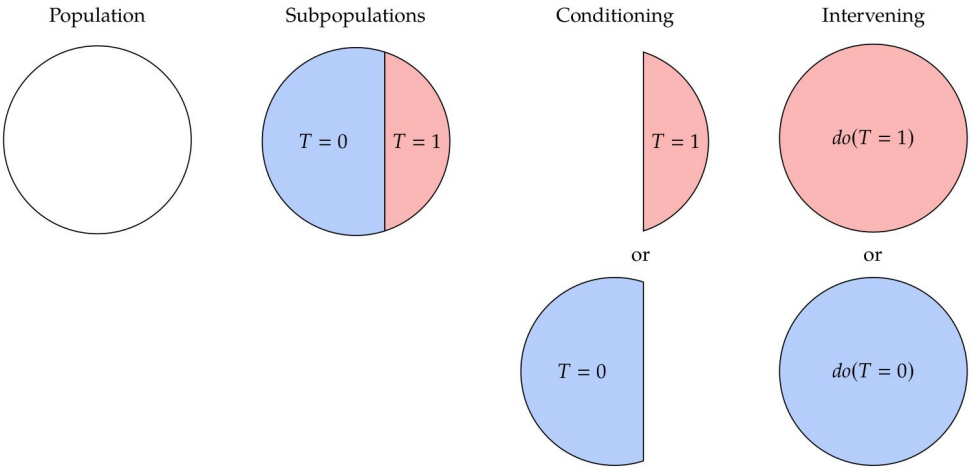


Model for policy evaluation

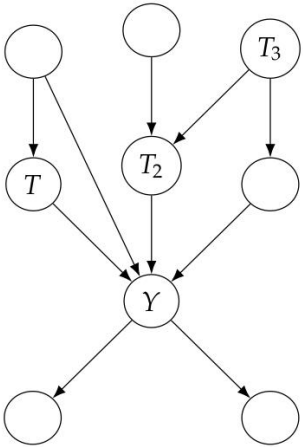


Conditioning vs intevention

$P(Y \mid T = 0)$ vs $P(Y \mid \text{do}(T = 0))$

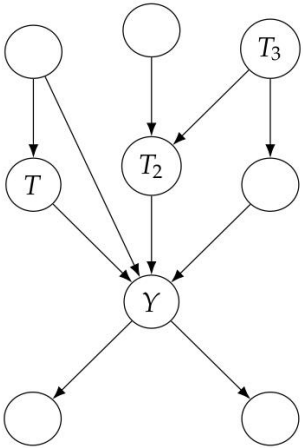


Conditioning vs intevention

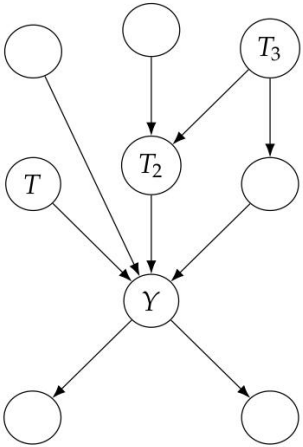


Conditioning vs intevention

$P(Y \mid \text{do}(T = 0))$

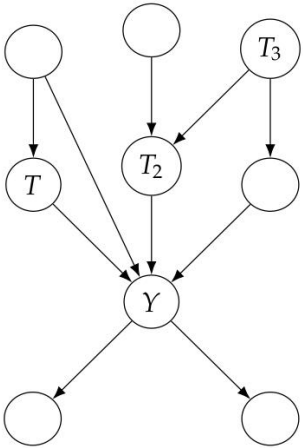


Intervene on T

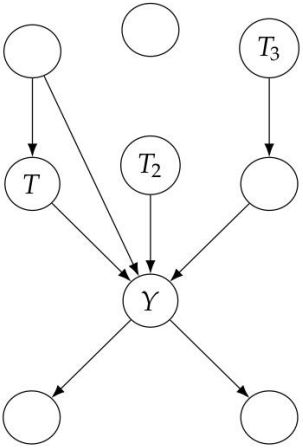


Conditioning vs intevention

$P(Y \mid \text{do}(T_2 = 1))$



Intervene on T_2



Conditioning vs intevention