Machine Learning

Evolutionary Perspectives and Stimuli from the Causal (Inference) Revolution

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Context and Definition

MACHINE LEARNING

A subset of AI that uses algorithms to learn from and make predictions about data without being explicitly programmed.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Any technique that enables computers to mirror human intelligence, using logic, if-then rules, decision trees, and machine learning (including deep learning).

(R)evolution of learning about reality

2000

https://www.craw.in/artificial-intelligence-machine-learning-as-carrier-now-days/

Time

Statistical Science 2001, Vol. 16, No. 3, 199–231

Statistical Modeling: The Two Cultures

Leo Breiman

Data Modelling Culture vs Algorithmic Modelling Culture



"Nature has no obligation to be simple"

(R)evolution of learning about reality the truth





Video Assistant Referees (VARs) were used for the FIRST time last summer (2018) in the FIFA World Cup to support decision making.







2000

Time

deliberate purging of causal thinking

1921 Sewall Wright



source: https://www.7sky.life/before-revolution-after-2/ author: <u>Coco Tache</u>

Theoretical Impediments to Machine Learning With Seven Sparks from the Causal Revolution

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- How effective is a given treatment in **preventing** a disease?
- What is the annual health-care costs **attributed** to obesity?
- Can health records provide proof for sex or race **discrimination**?

Key words like *preventing, attributing, discriminating*... ...common in everyday language.

However, until very recently, no formal framework to articulate them available!

machine learning systems operate, almost exclusively, in a statistical, or model-free mode ("black box") based on observed data

→ limited performance in reasoning about policies (population-wide interventions) and retrospections ("What if we had...")



Causal Inference aims to...

- infer aspects of the *data generation process*
- understand dynamics of events under changing conditions (not just under static condition)



This allows to...

- predict the effect of actions (e.g., treatments or policy decisions),
- *identify causes* of reported events, and assessing *responsibility* and *attribution* (e.g., whether event x was necessary (or sufficient) for the occurrence of event y).



Few thousand years human intelligence



Year

millions of years of refinement

-150 Mio

-66[•]Mio

2000

What made humans so different from other species on this planet?

→ most likely the ability of IMAGINATION i.e. to picture a mental representation of the environment that they were able to manipulate to envision different hypothetical environments:

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"What if act..."?
"What if I acted differently...?"
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-> No present learning machine can answer such questions, as these rely on environmental assumptions ("data") that have not been observed before.

Three Layers of Causal Hierarchy proposed by JUDEA PEARL

	Activity	Typical Questions	Examples
1. Association ML / AI	seeing	- What is? - How does seeing X change my believe in Y?	 Symptom indicating presence of a disease. Spatial distribution of obese people in Laval.
2. Intervention Causal Inference	doing intervening	- What if (I do)?	 What if I take that pill, will my pain go away? What if we ban soda drinks?
3. Intervention Causal Inference	imagining retrospection	- Why? - What if I had acted differently?	- What if I had skipped Soda for the past 2 yrs?

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"Counterfactuals are the building
  blocks of scientific thinking as well
  as legal and moral reasoning."
                           "A child learns the effects of
                           interventions through playful
                           manipulation of the environment
                            (usually in a deterministic playground)"
"Interventional expressions cannot be
inferred from passive observations alone,
regardless of how big the data."
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MERCI / THANK YOU!