

Active Learning for Decision-Making from Imbalanced Observational Data

11.06.2019

Iiris Sundin¹, Peter Schulam², Eero Siivola¹,
Aki Vehtari¹, Suchi Saria², Samuel Kaski¹

1. Department of Computer Science, Aalto University, Helsinki, Finland

2. Department of Computer Science, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA

Problem and setup

- Decision-making task: Choose treatment to a new, previously unseen unit \tilde{x}

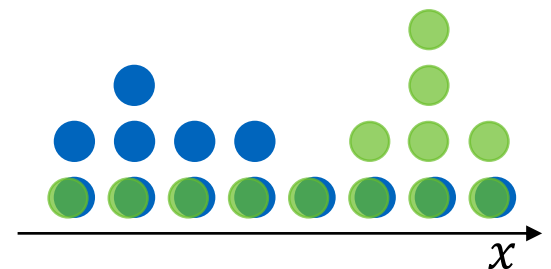
- Learn individual treatment effect

$$\tau = \mathbb{E}[y[1] - y[0] \mid x]$$

- Imbalance

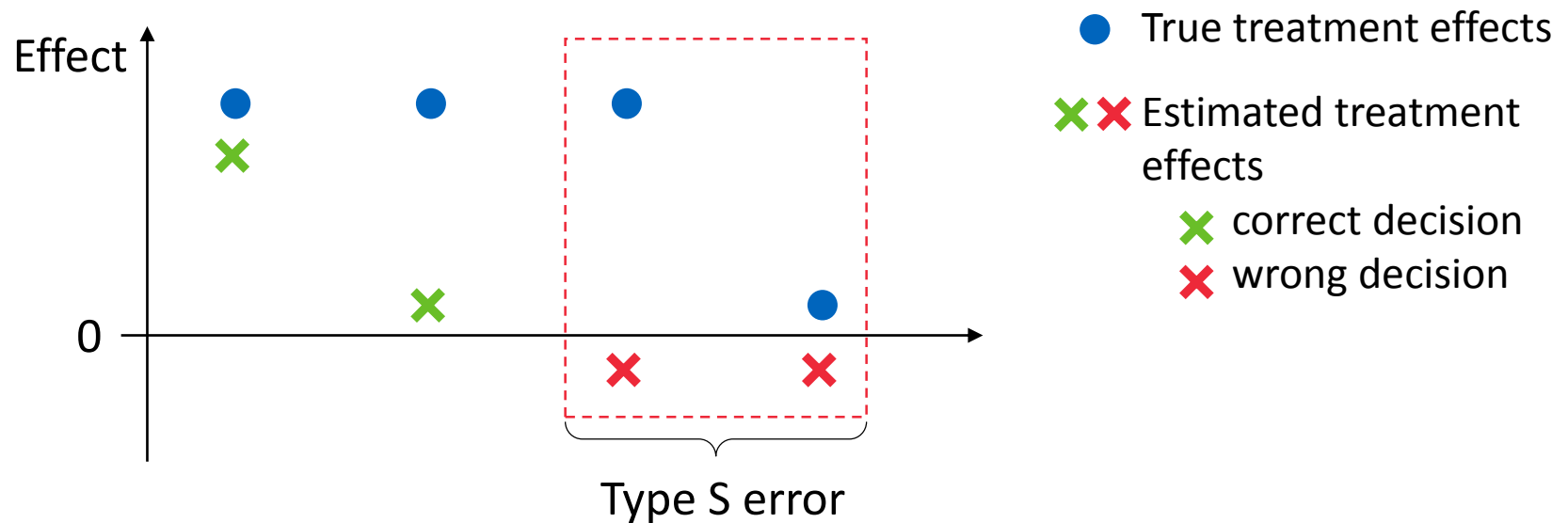
- Different covariate distributions in treated and control groups
- Causes uncertainty to $\hat{p}(\tau \mid x, D)$

- Treated
- Control (=not treated)



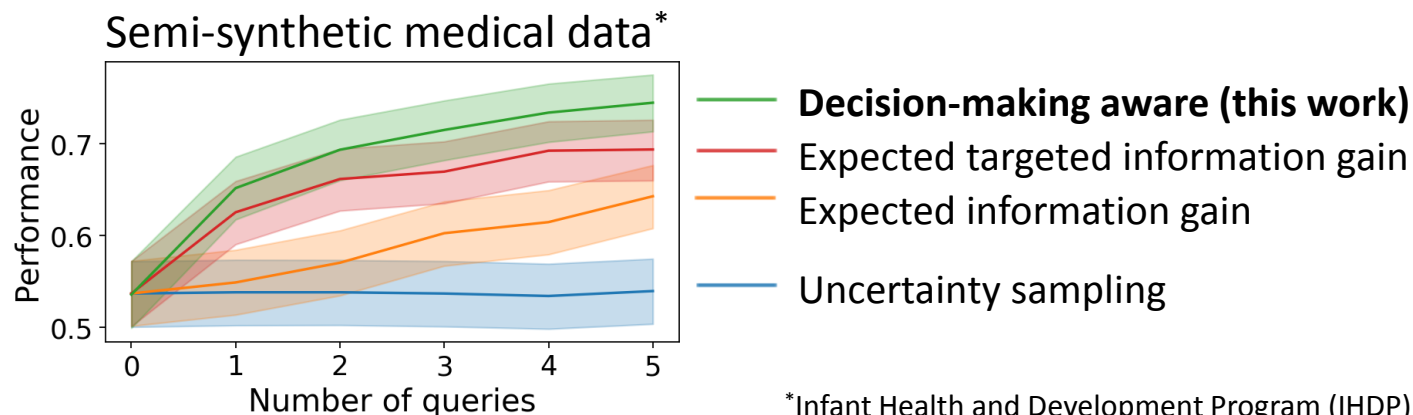
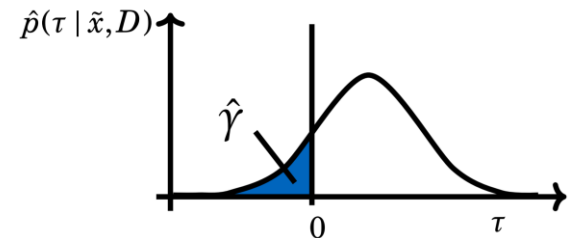
Decision-making performance

- Type S error rate
 - Probability that the model infers the sign of the treatment effect wrong



Contributions

- Conditions when imbalance increases Type S error rate
- Estimate for Type S error rate
- Active learning to minimize estimated Type S error rate



*Infant Health and Development Program (IHDP) data (Hill 2011).

Summary

- Imbalance impairs decision-making performance
- Type S error rate
 - A natural measure for decision-making performance
- Bayesian estimate of Type S error rate
- Active learning that targets the Type S error rate the most effective in improving decisions
- Code available at <https://github.com/lirisSundin/active-learning-for-decision-making>