



Repurposing data to solve emerging problems

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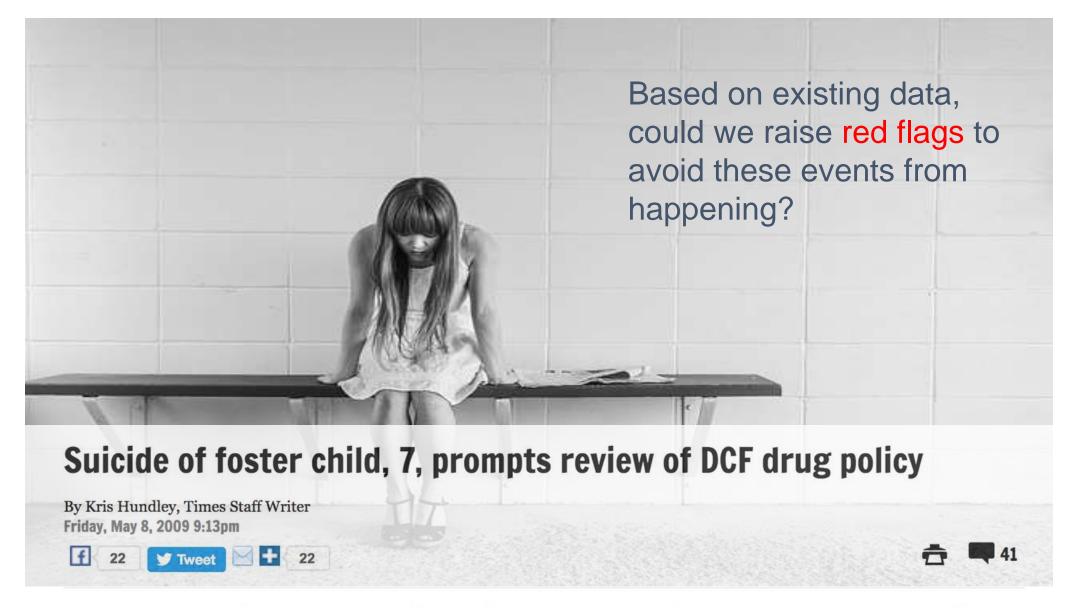
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In the course of normal business, organizations generate electronic records describing daily operations and transactions.

1DC, estimates that more than 90% of the enterprise data generated are <u>unstructured</u>



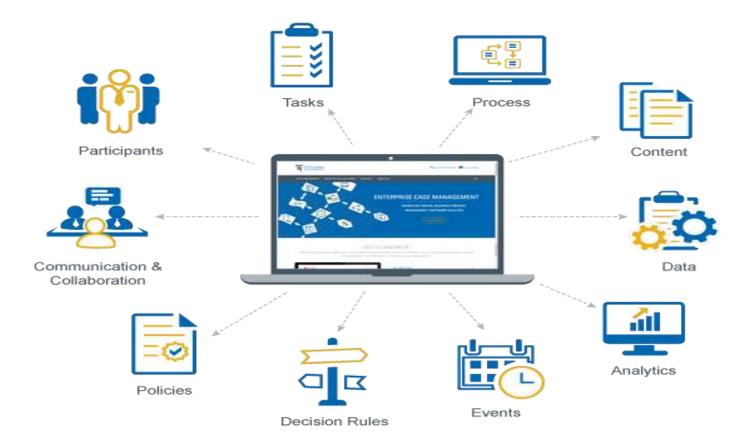


Last month, Gabriel Myers, age 7, died by suicide in his South Florida foster home, hanging himself on an extendable shower hose.



Case Management is complex

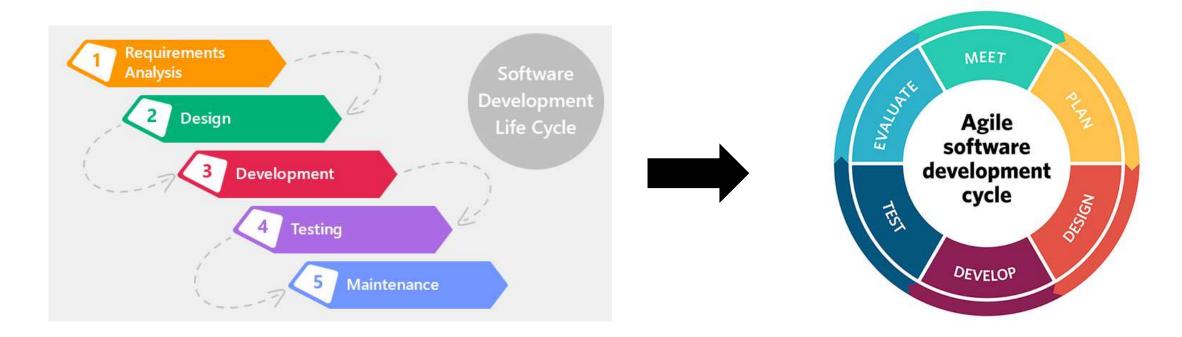
Process-driven.
Human-in-the-loop



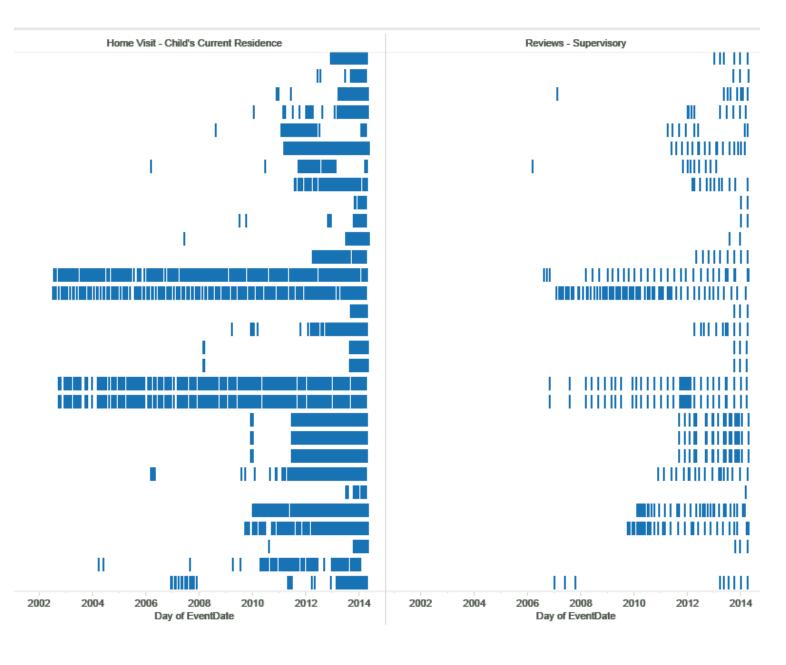
One organization and three case management agencies



Information Systems design: often static.. Yet, business problems evolve





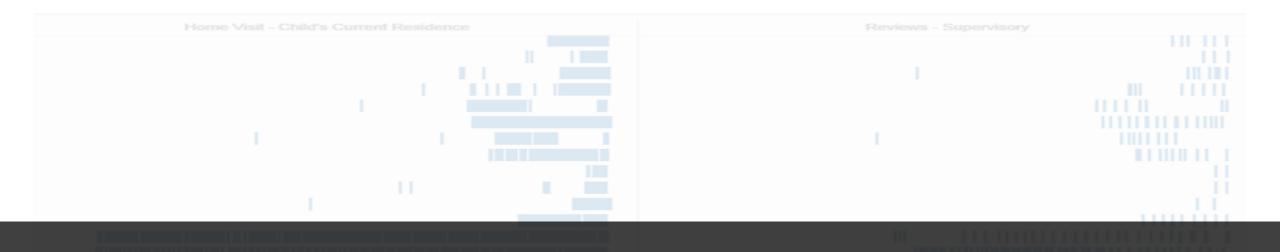


Children in foster care are three to ten times more likely to suffer from mental health conditions¹.

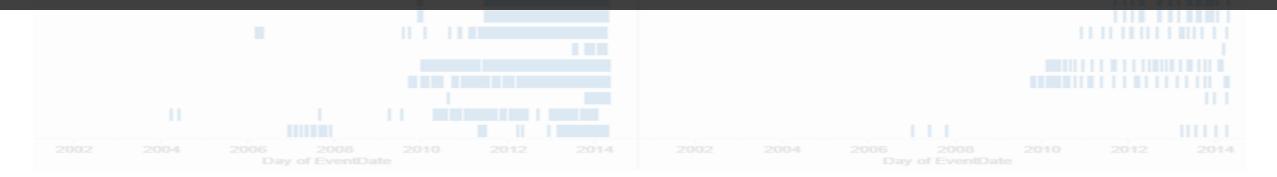
Psychotropic medication is often prescribed to help them cope with behavioral problems

No business process in place to specifically track medication intake by foster children!





Can we identify kids on psychotropic drugs based on their home visit case notes?





Easy, We know how to solve this, right?

Supervised learning (gold standard): case note + label

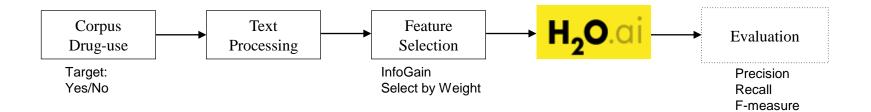


Features: Text

Target: binary - med intake







Works well, let's apply the model to the data from the other two agencies

Predicting cases of psychotropic drug use			
FCMA	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F-measure (%)
FCMA A	71.93	80.39	75.93
FCMA B	85.71	87.8	86.75
FCMA C	76.92	81.08	78.95

All things equal, why the difference in performance?



Institutional Theory:

Organizational activity can become a pattern that is repeated by individuals in the organization.

Institutional theory considers the processes by which structures, including schemes, rules, norms, and routines become established as authoritative guidelines for social behavior¹

What makes an agency perform better?



Psychology theory

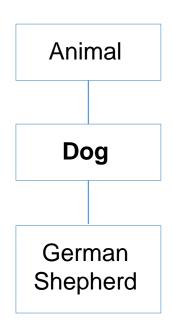
Cognitive research plays an important role in the development of information systems since **these systems are** <u>representations</u> of the real-world¹

Concepts provide two primary functions²:

- a. **Cognitive economy:** maximally abstracting from individual differences among objects and then grouping objects in categories of larger scope
- b. **Inferential utility:** The ability to predict attributes of instances of a class, increases as the scope of the class decreases (more specific)



Consider the following hierarchy. Which one provides:



- a. Cognitive economy: maximally abstracting from individual differences among objects and then grouping objects in categories of larger scope
- b. **Inferential utility:** The ability to predict attributes of instances of a class, increases as the scope of the class decreases.
- a. Higher cognitive economy?
- b. Which one provides higher inferential utility?



Why is this important?

The more specific the more inferences we can make.

Based on an excerpt from the note, which of the following children is taking psychotropic medication?

Child 1. "... Takes 5 mg of vyvanse by mouth once a day... she has to call the doctor to schedule for a refill..."

Child 2. "...child has an immune system medical condition that requires many medications to keep her healthy..."

For unstructured data, higher the specificity is preferable

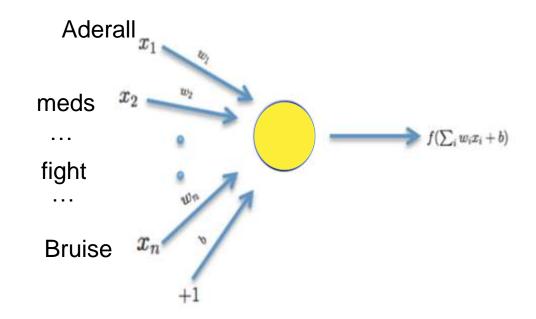
For structured data... It depends! There are tradeoffs!



Why H2O?



- Multi-layer feed-forward architecture
- Fast and memory-efficient (scalability)
- Performs incredibly well, out-of-the-box!
- User-friendliness: from GUI to open source code
- Great at not overfitting (big issue with other tools!)
- Ability to run on a one-node local cluster, which forces reproducibility





Thank You

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