

Adobe

User-Regulation Deconfounded Conversational Recommender System

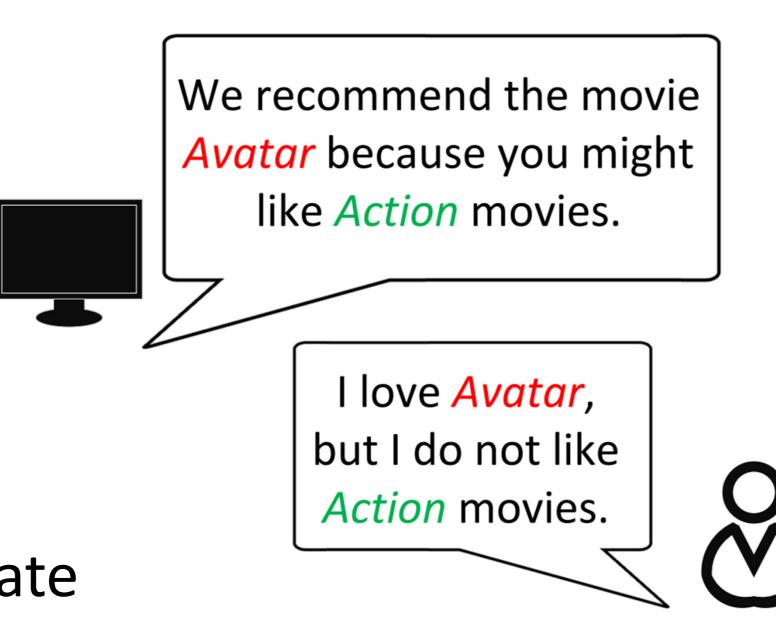
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Motivation

- Conventional CRS: Asking *key-term* before making *item* recommendation.
- Potential Bias: Key-term preference does not necessarily imply item preference.
- **Deconfounded CRS:** Asking *item* and related *key-term* at the same time. Identify and mitigate spurious correlation from user feedback.



Deconfounded CRS

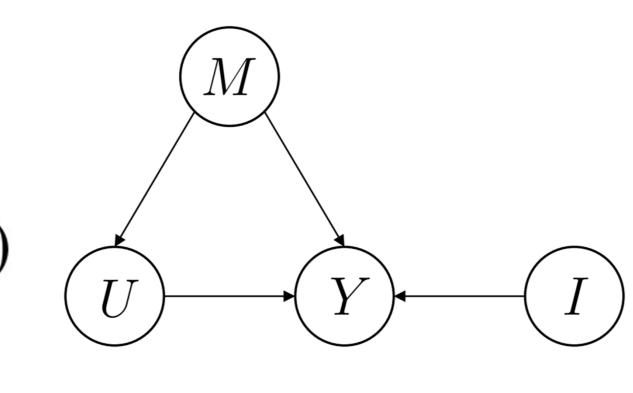
Causal View

U: item-level user preference M: key-term-level user preference I: item representation Y: prediction score K: user regulation

1. Conventional CRS

• Confounder: key-term-level user preference

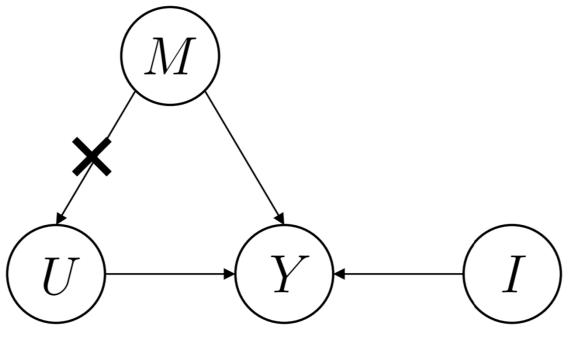
$$P(Y \mid U = u, I = i) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} P(Y \mid u, i, m) P(m \mid u)$$



2. Deconfounded CRS w. Backdoor Adjustment

• do-calculus eliminating confounding effect

$$P(Y \mid do(U = u), I = i) = \sum_{m \in \mathcal{M}} P(Y \mid u, i, m) P(m)$$



(K)

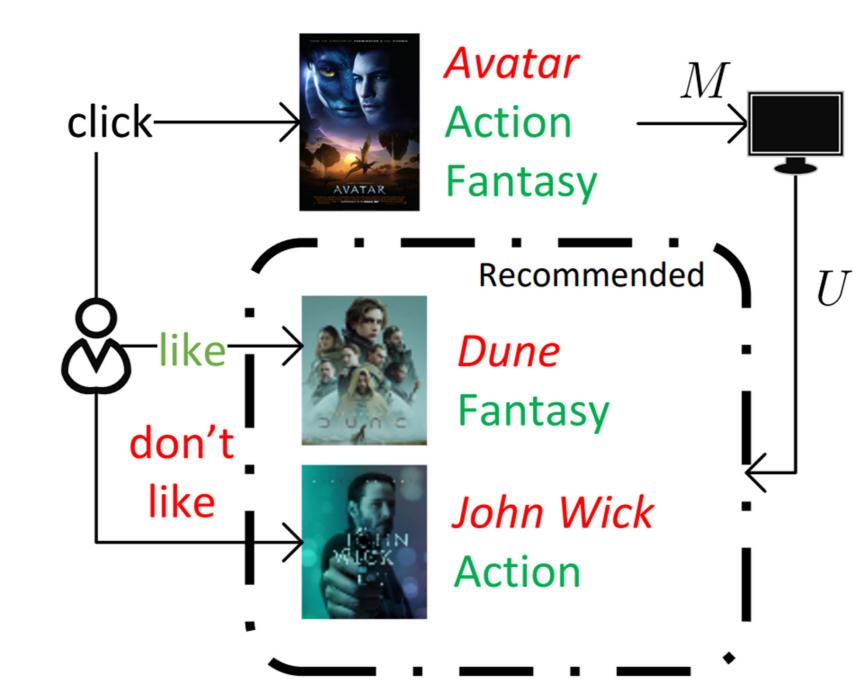
3. Deconfounded CRS w. User-Regulated Backdoor Adjustment

- Not all biases are harmful and some maybe useful.
- Utilize user feedback to regulate the effect of backdoor adjustment.

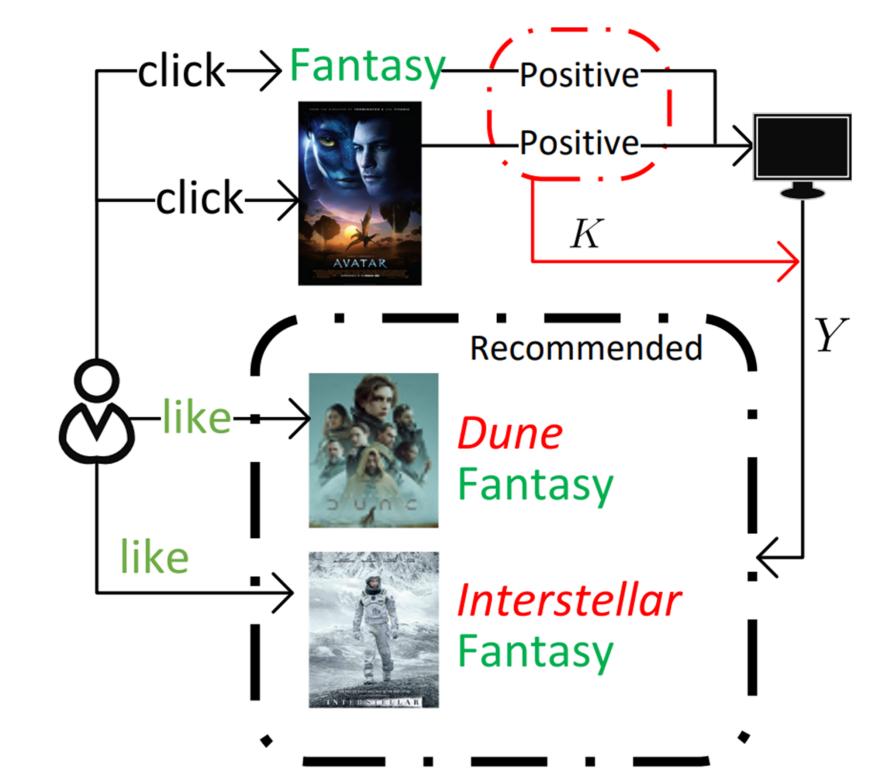
$$\eta = \frac{\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbf{1}[(Positive, Positive)]}{\sum_{\mathcal{D}} \mathbf{1}}$$

$$\hat{P}(Y \mid U, I) = \eta \ P(Y \mid U, I) + (1 - \eta) \ P(Y \mid do(U), I)$$

4. $M \rightarrow U$ in Conventional CRS



5. $K \rightarrow Y$ in Deconfounded CRS



Algorithm

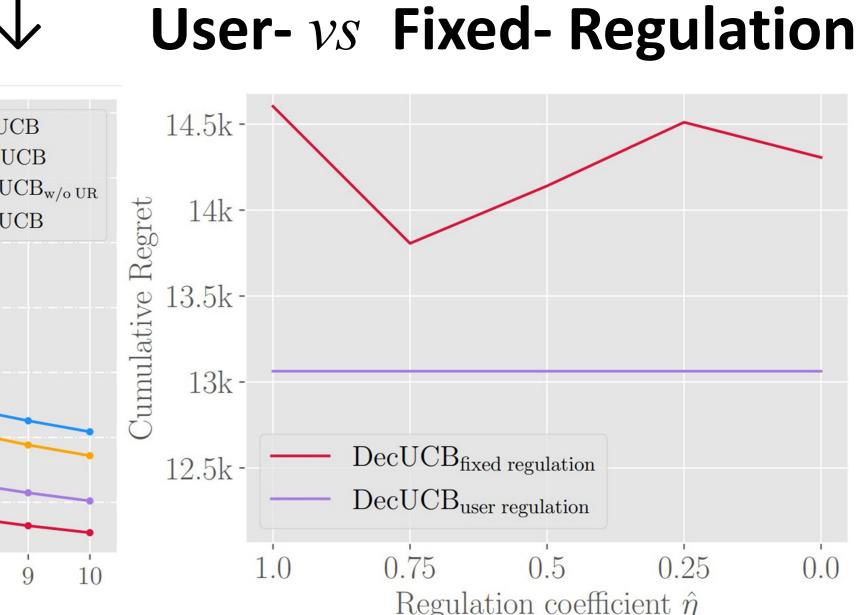
7.5k

2.5k -

- DecUCB: A new upper-confidence-based contextual bandit algorithm for CRS.
- EE Trade-off: Balance Exploration and Exploitation in the cold-start setting.
- Online Debiasing: User-regulated backdoor adjustment in an online algorithm.

Experiments (e.g., LastFM)

Recommendation Accuracy ↑ Bias Mitigation ↓ U



Prediction Score before vs after do-calculus

User-Regulation Coefficient

