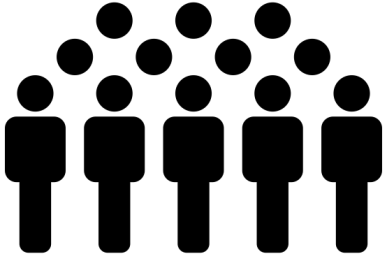

Causal Inference

Lecture 14

Xiaofei Shi

Where does bias come from?



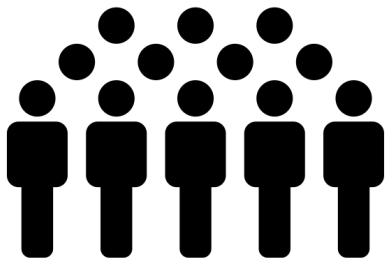
Created by Wilson Joseph
from Noun Project

Images from [The Noun Project](#)

Summary

- Trial data does not shield you from biased results
- Introducing graphical models

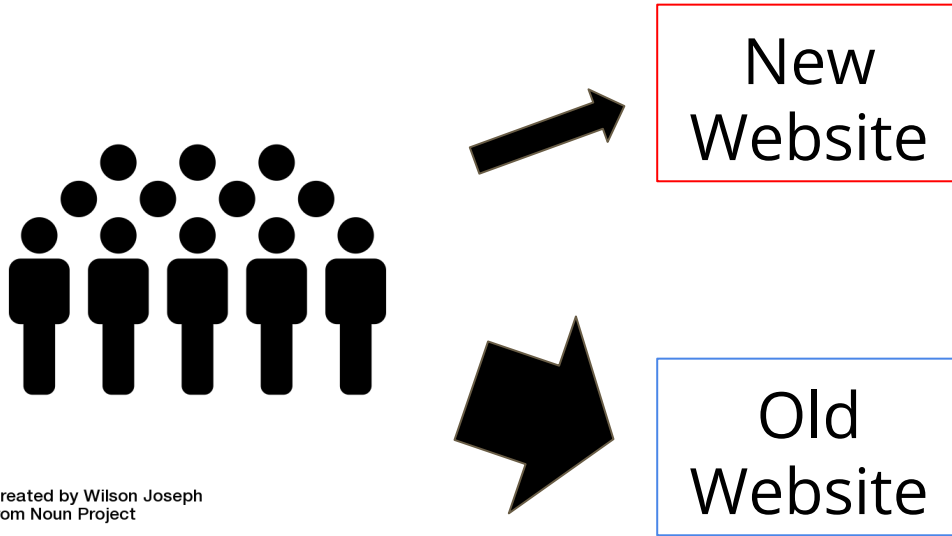
AB testing



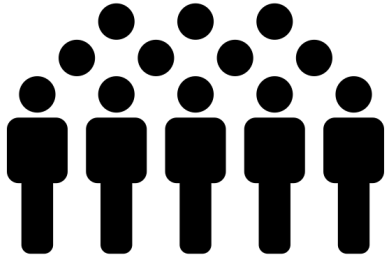
Created by Wilson Joseph
from Noun Project

Images from [The Noun Project](https://thenounproject.com/)

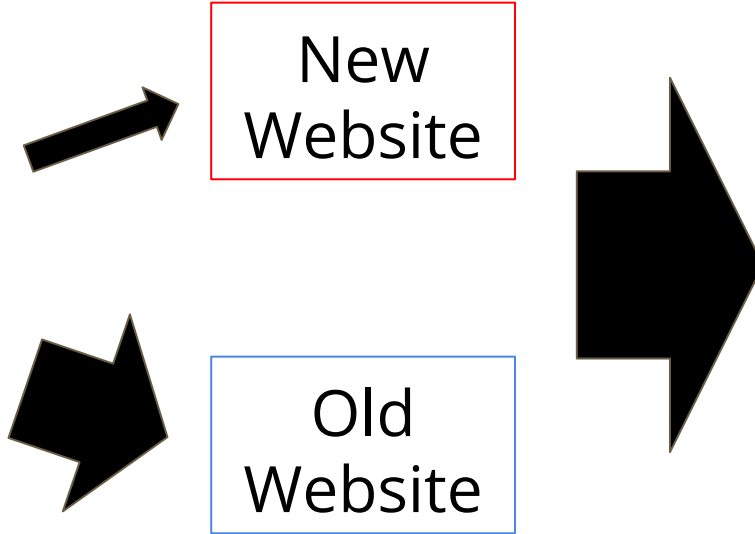
AB testing



AB testing



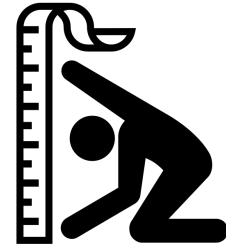
Created by Wilson Joseph
from Noun Project



New
Website

Old
Website

Measure



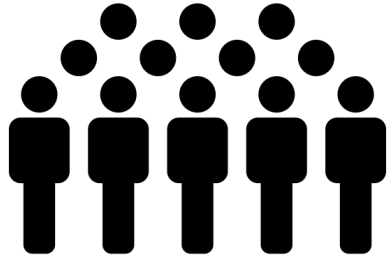
Created by Luis Prado
from Noun Project

Compare

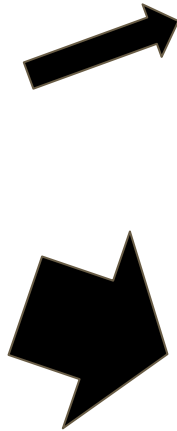


Created by trang5000
from Noun Project

AB testing == Randomized controlled trials?

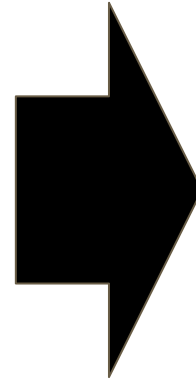


Created by Wilson Joseph
from Noun Project

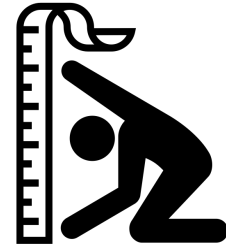


New
Website

Old
Website



Measure



Created by Luis Prado
from Noun Project

Compare



Created by trang5000
from Noun Project

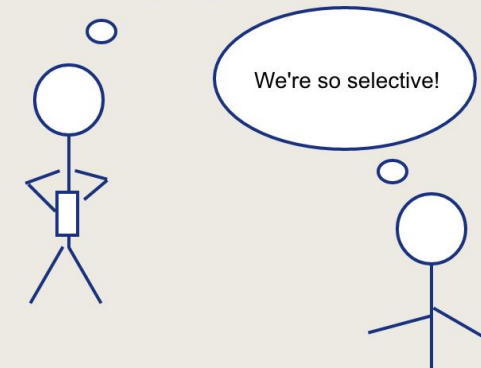
Most tests are not significant

AB Testing and why statistical power matters

In theory

We only ship
impactful and
significant changes
to production!

We're so selective!



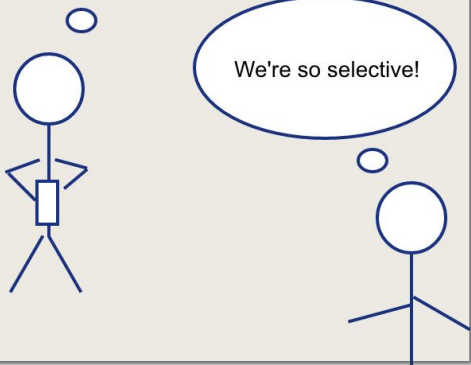
Most tests are not significant

AB Testing and why statistical power matters

In theory

We only ship impactful and significant changes to production!

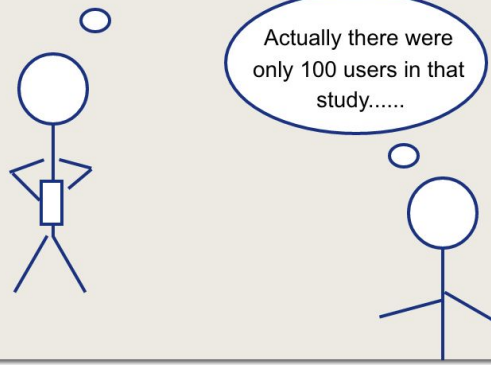
We're so selective!



In reality...

These changes don't show significantly negative results, let's ship it!

Actually there were only 100 users in that study.....



What happens when tests are not significant



Created by Adrien Coquet
from Noun Project

Image from [The Noun Project](#)

What happens when tests are not significant



- People want to understand **why**

Created by Adrien Coquet
from Noun Project

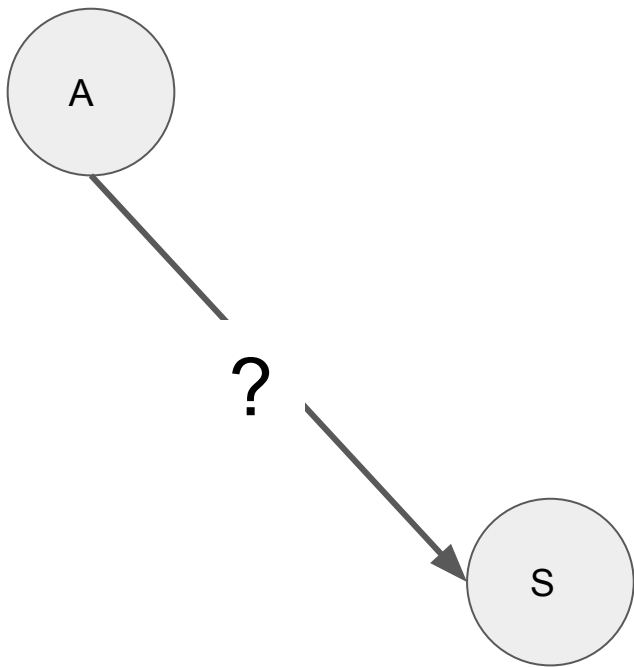
What happens when tests are not significant



Created by Adrien Coquet
from Noun Project

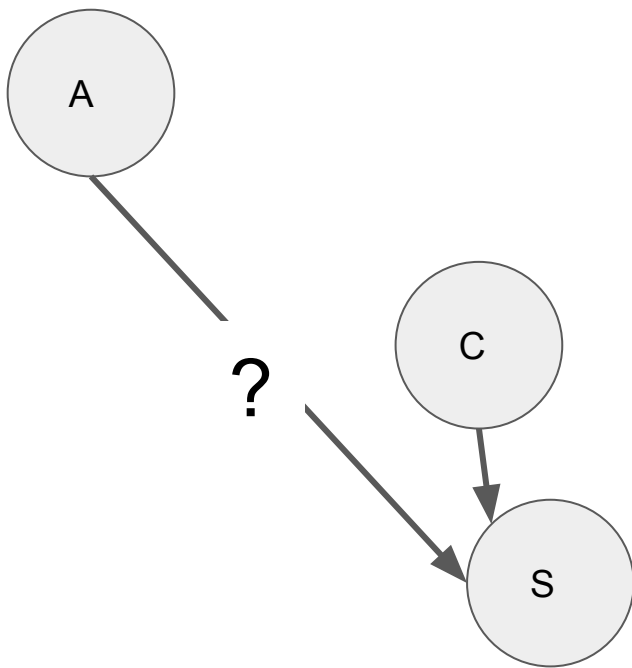
- People want to understand **why**
- Can data mining techniques help identify a group that would respond better to the new feature?

With 80% power, your feature had no significant impact from an AB test



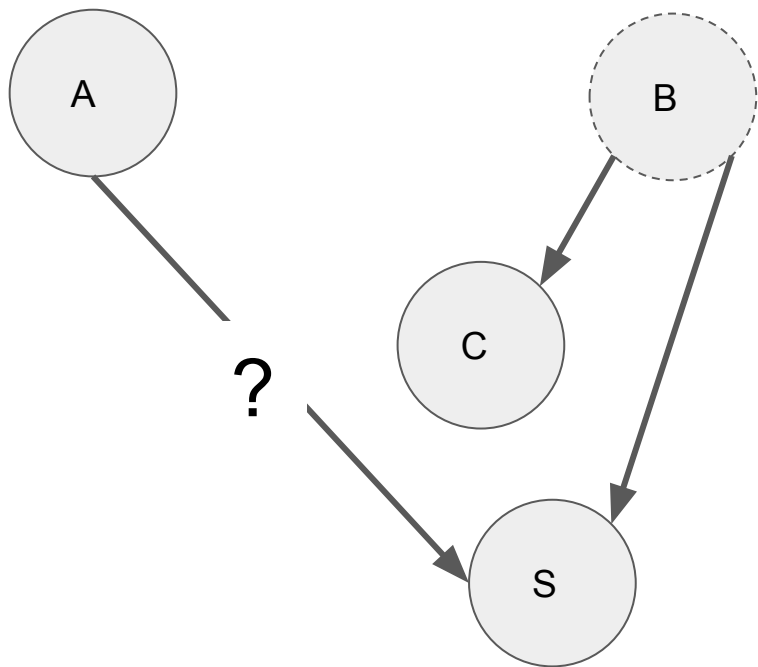
- A: exposure to an **A**dvertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service

Perhaps the detectable effect was smaller than you thought, so you regress on user behavior



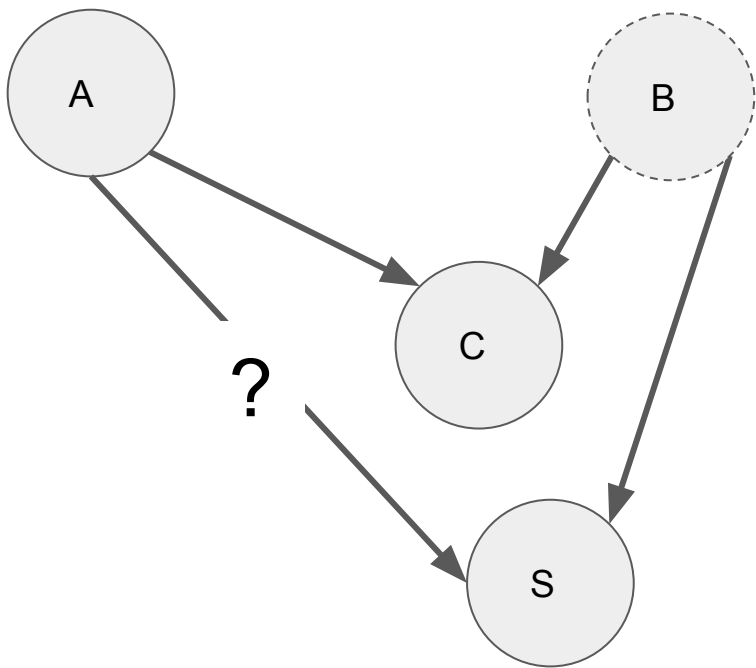
- A: exposure to an **A**vertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service
- C: user **C**licks

User behavior, however, are often proxy for unobserved user characteristics



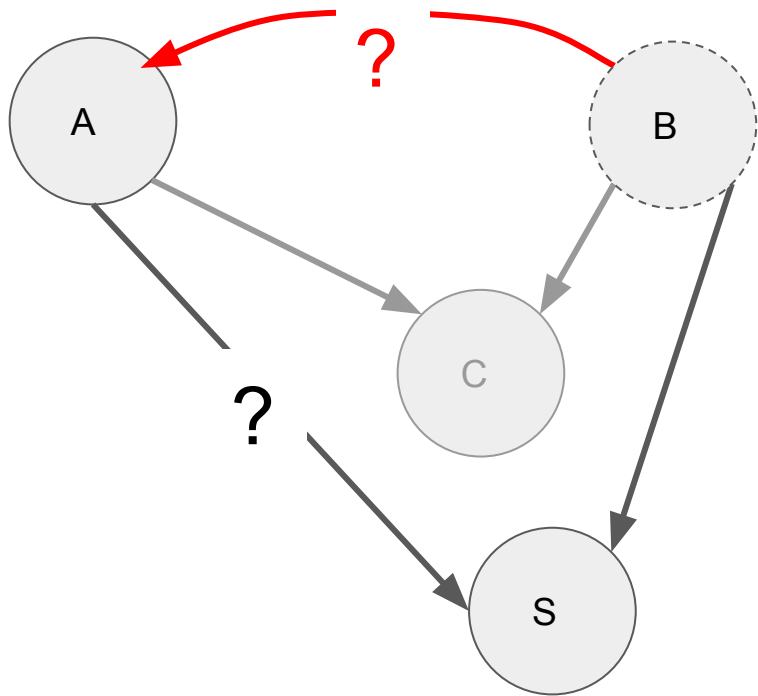
- A: exposure to an **A**dvertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service
- C: user **C**licks
- B: unobserved **B**ackground

From data mining, you will likely find a feature that the ads impacts as well



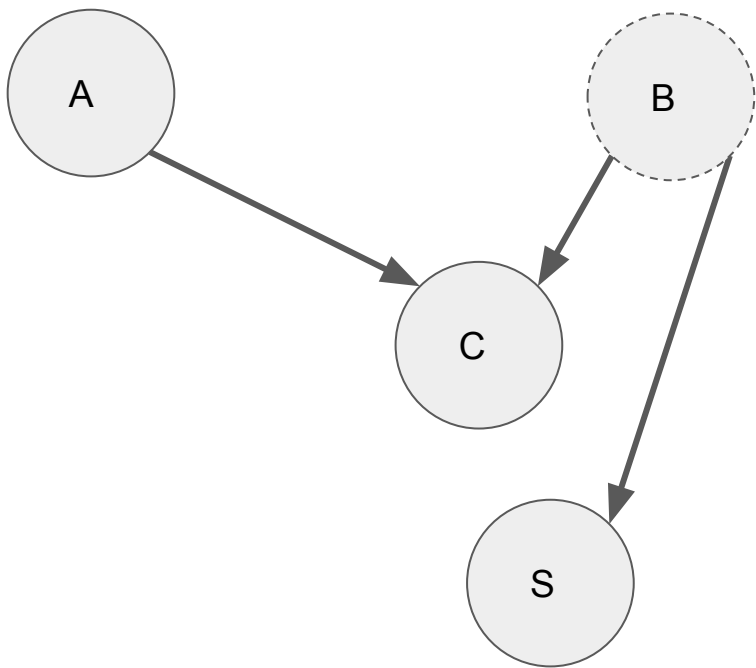
- A: exposure to an **A**dvertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service
- C: user **C**licks
- B: unobserved **B**ackground

Is there any risk of different backgrounds being a confounder for our treatment?



- A: exposure to an **A**dvertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service
- C: user **C**licks
- B: unobserved **B**ackground

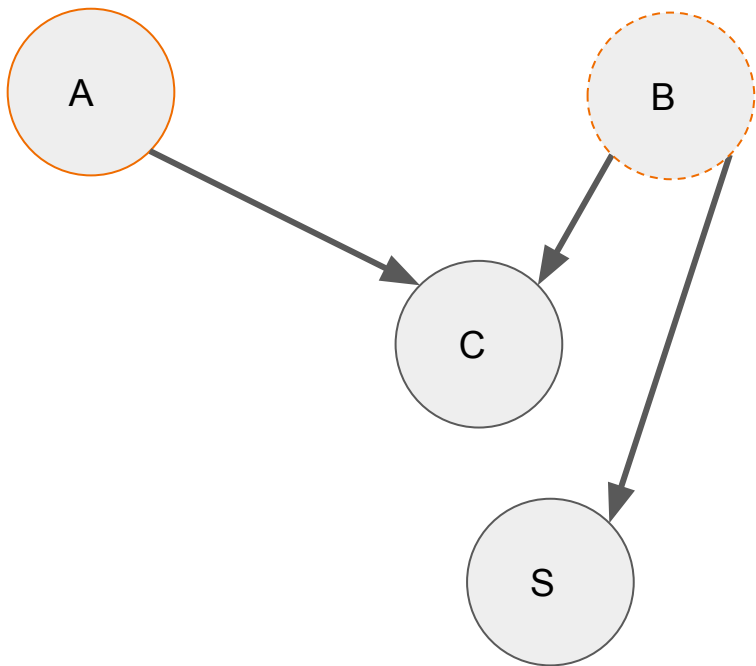
Turns out we can detect a significant effect from A on S even if A has no impact



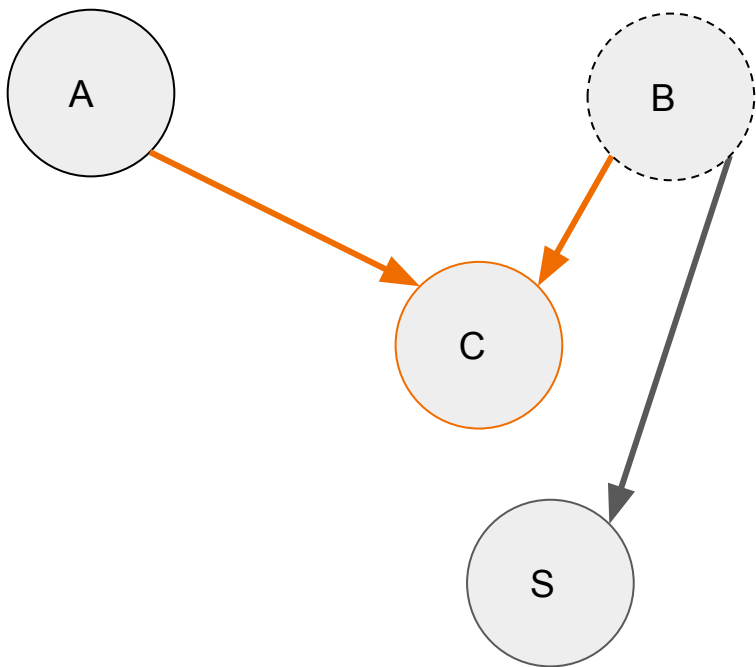
- A: exposure to an **A**dvertisement
- S: user **S**igned-up for the service
- C: user **C**licks
- B: unobserved **B**ackground

Let's simulate this!

```
n <- 1000  
background <- runif(n)  
ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
```



Let's simulate this!



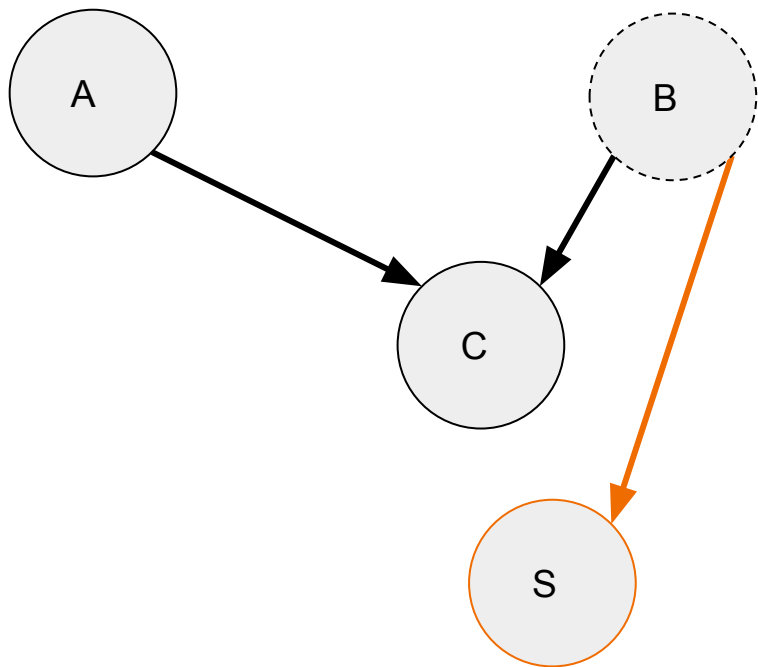
```
n <- 1000
```

```
background <- runif(n)
```

```
ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
```

```
clicks <- rexp(n, 0.1/(background + ad))
```

Let's simulate this!



```
n <- 1000
```

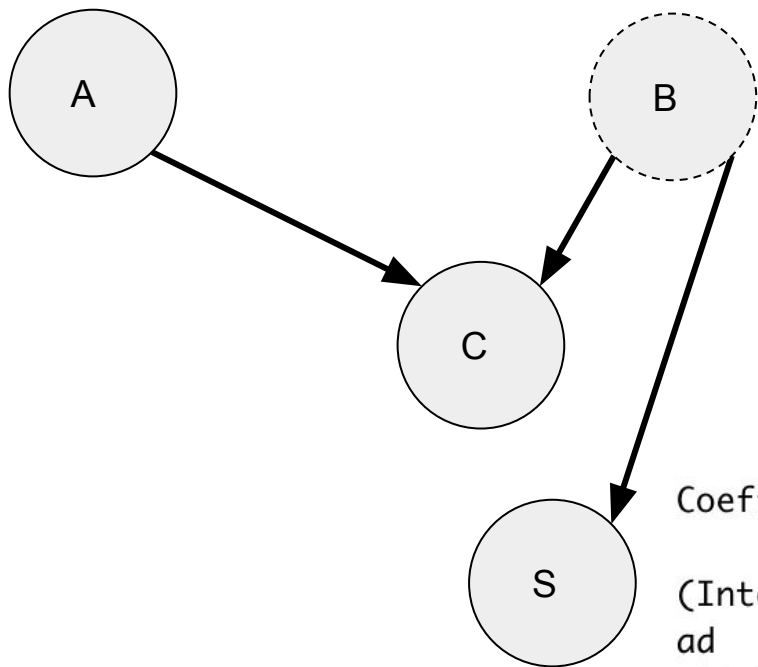
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ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
```

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clicks <- rexp(n, 0.1/(background + ad))
```

```
signup <- rbinom(n, 1, background)
```

Use regression as a rough approximation



```
n <- 1000
```

```
background <- runif(n)
```

```
ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
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clicks <- rexp(n, 0.1/(background + ad))
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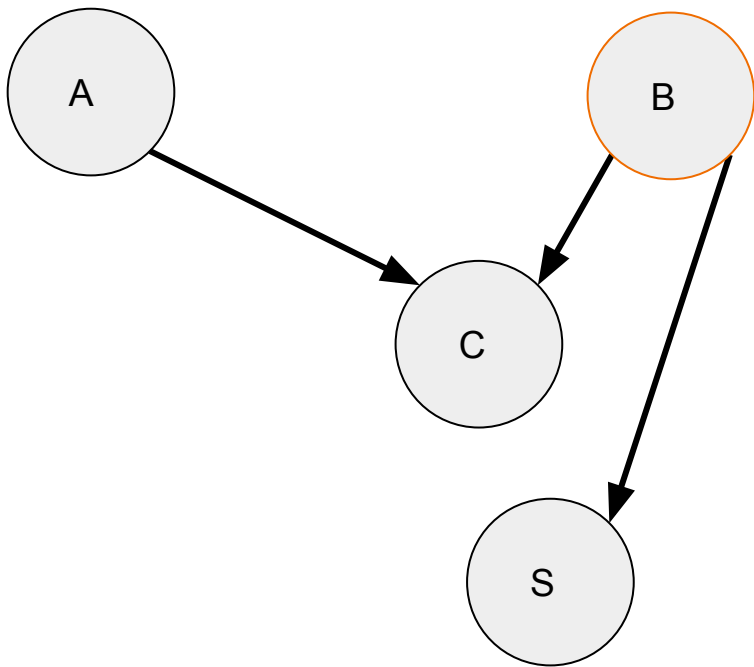
```
model <- lm(signup ~ ad + clicks)
```

```
summary(model)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	0.45757	0.01953	23.432	< 2e-16	***
ad	-0.11848	0.04067	-2.913	0.00366	**
clicks	0.10020	0.01730	5.793	9.26e-09	***

What if we observe the background?



```
n <- 1000
```

```
background <- runif(n)
```

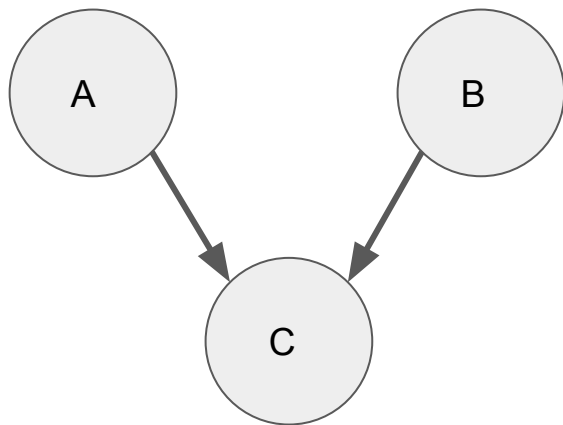
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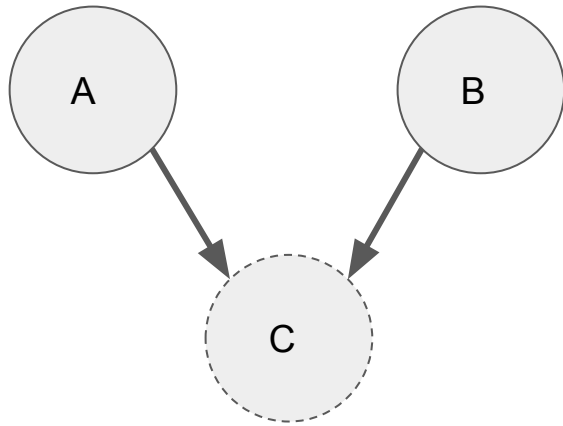
```
model <- lm(signup ~ ad + clicks)
```

Collider's in Graphical Models!



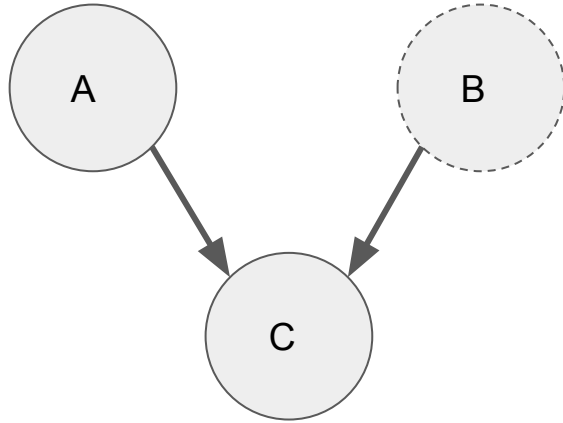
- Let A be a coin toss
- Let B be a separate coin toss
- Let C be “Were the coin toss outcomes from A and B the same?”
- C is a “collider”

A and B are independent



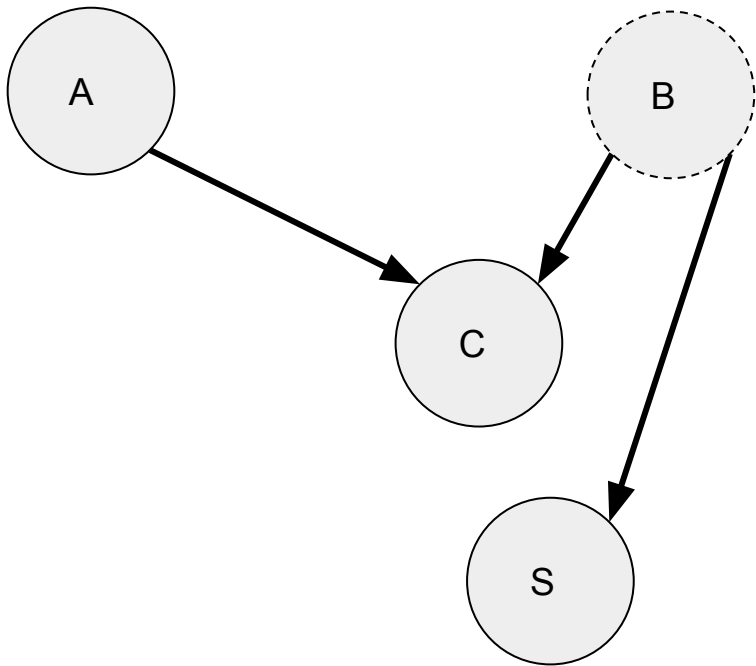
- Let A be a coin toss
- Let B be a separate coin toss
- Let C be “Were the coin toss outcomes from A and B the same?”

Conditioning on C, A and B are not independent

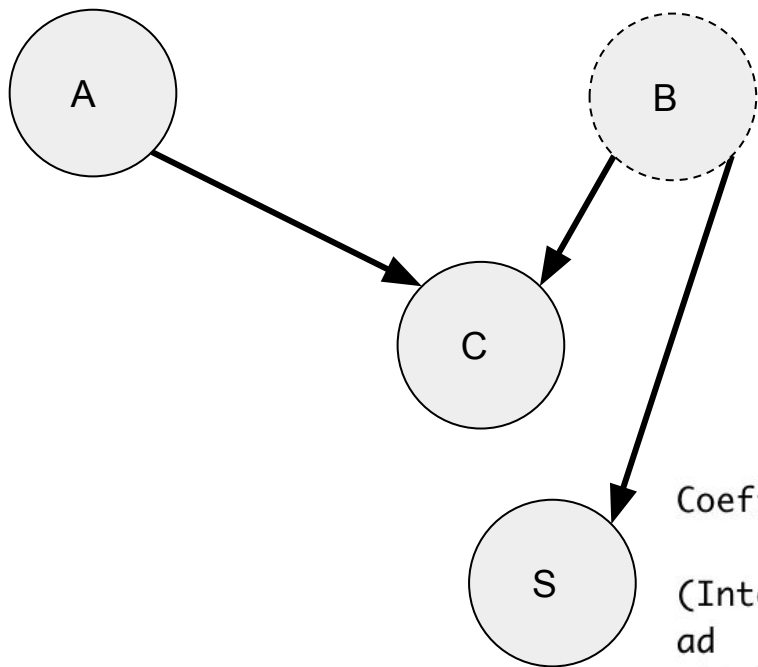


- Let A be a coin toss
- Let B be a separate coin toss
- Let C be “Were the coin toss outcomes from A and B the same?”

Where do we spot a collider?



How would you spot this in real life?



```
n <- 1000
```

```
background <- runif(n)
```

```
ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
```

```
clicks <- rexp(n, 0.1/(background + ad))
```

```
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```

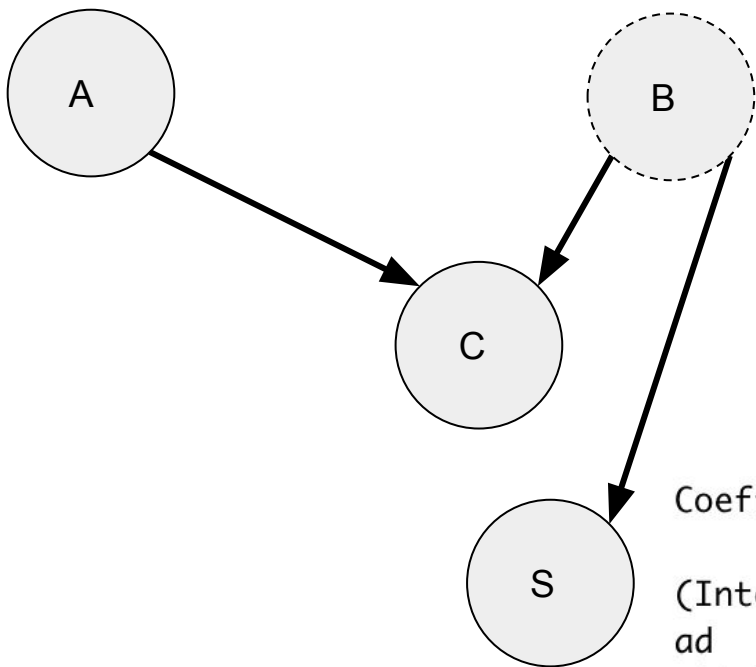
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```

```
summary(model)
```

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	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
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clicks	0.10020	0.01730	5.793	9.26e-09	***

Can regularization or feature selection help?



```
n <- 1000
```

```
background <- runif(n)
```

```
ad <- rbinom(n, 1, 0.2)
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```
clicks <- rexp(n, 0.1/(background + ad))
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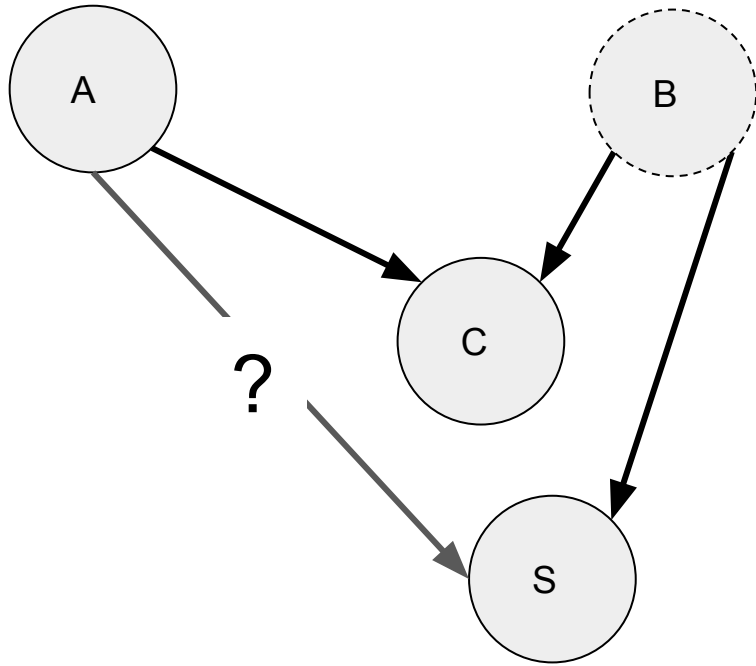
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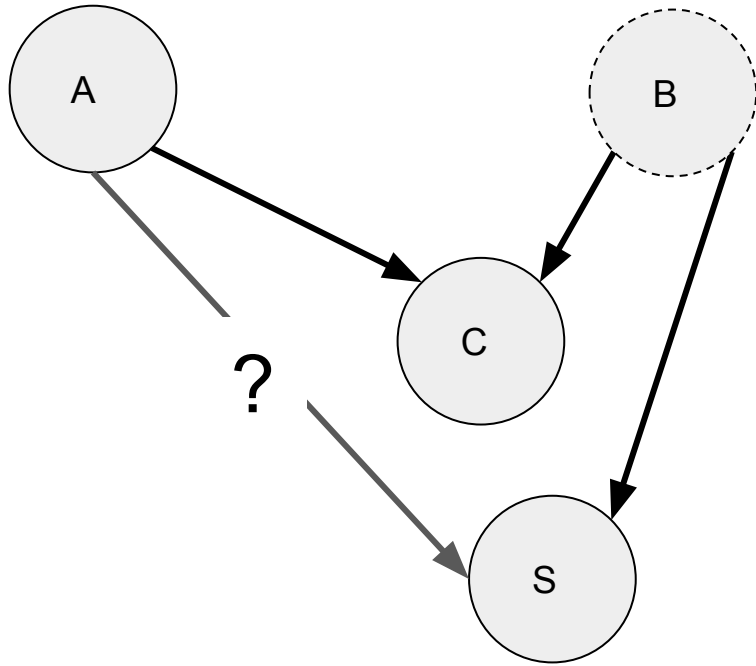
What is the fix?



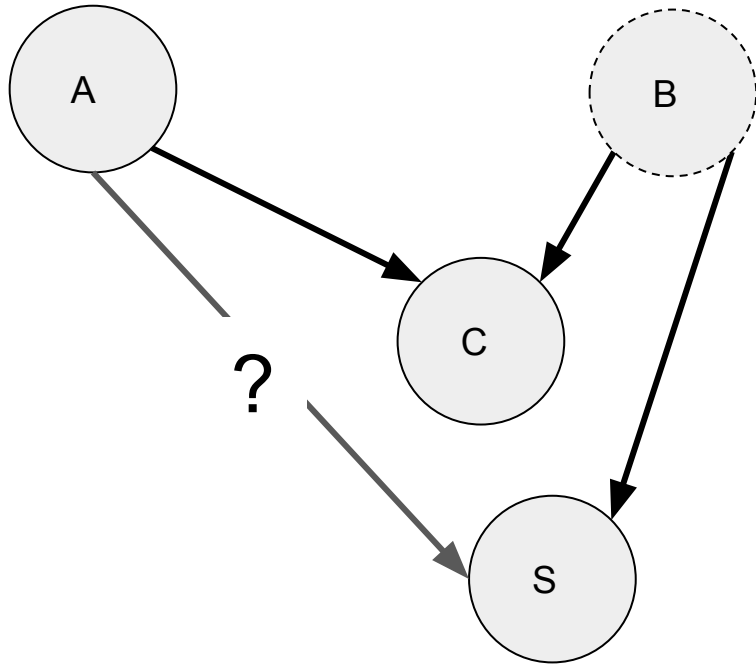
Takeaways

- Trial data does not shield you from biased results
- Colliders are variables you need to be careful about adding to your model

Bonus question: are colliders always bad?



Questions?



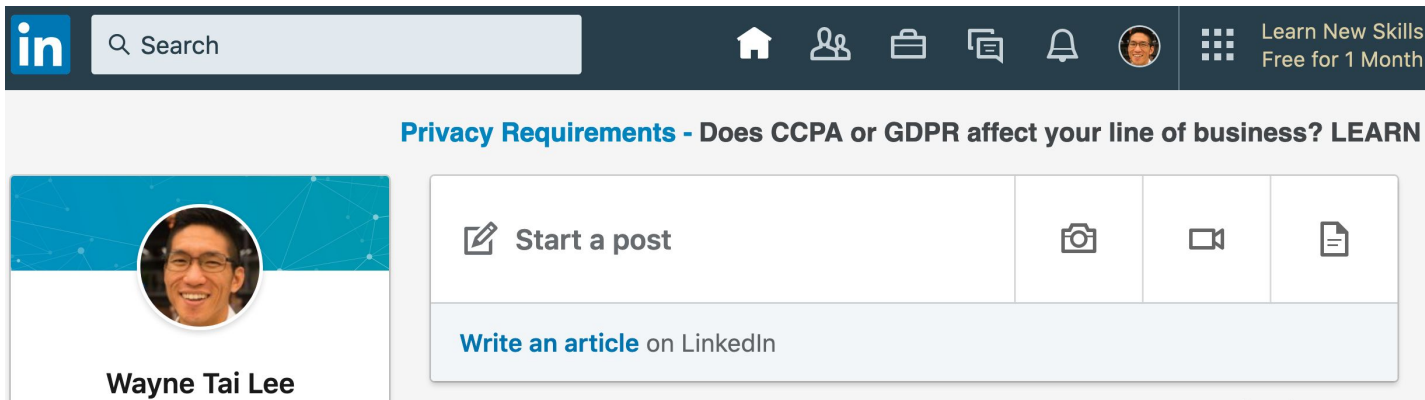
AB testing in Data Science is more than a calculation

- Need to communicate the value as an internal product
- Forces a lot of necessary infrastructure and cultural changes

Communicating AB testing as an internal product

- Cost avoidance
 - Decrease “what about...?” arguments
 - Detect bugs early on

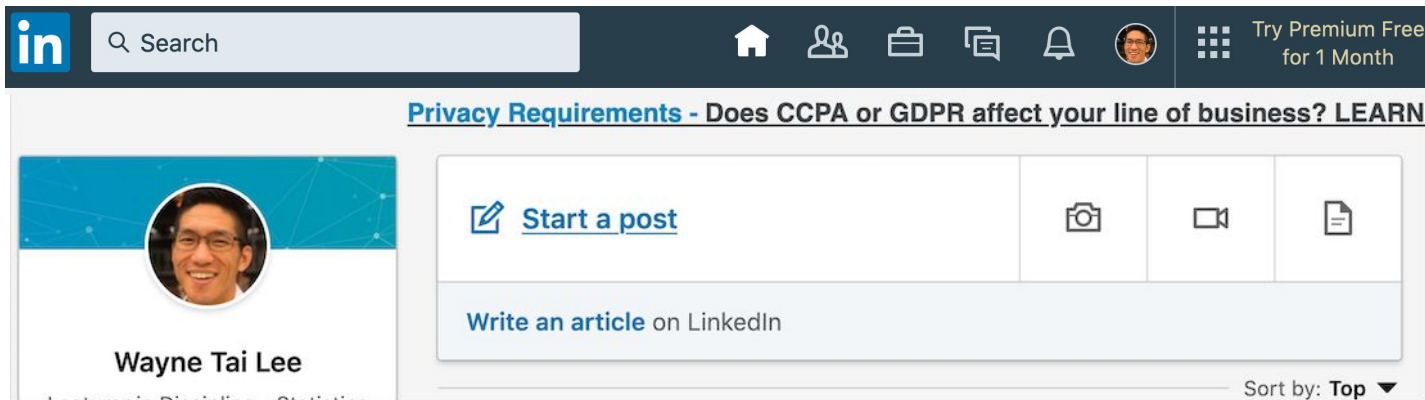
Can you see the difference?



Communicating AB testing as an internal product

- Cost avoidance
 - Decrease “what about...?” arguments
 - Detect bugs early on

Can you see the difference?



Communicating AB testing as an internal product

- Value generation
 - Accelerates feedback
 - Align measurable objectives



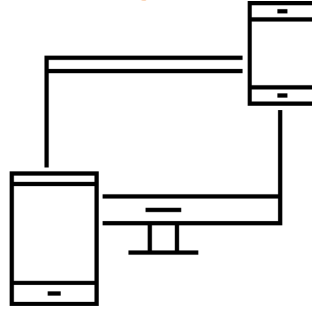
<https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/69/wr/mm6911e1.htm>

What are the implications for public health practice?

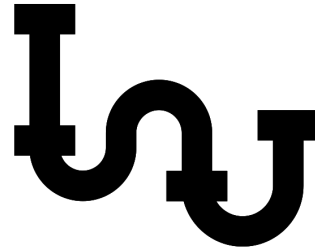
A multipronged surveillance strategy could lead to enhanced case detection and reduced transmission of highly infectious diseases such as COVID-19.

AB testing forces necessary changes in the company

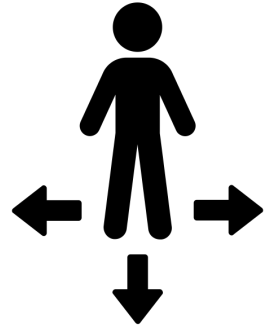
- Teams need to agree on outcome definitions
- Data pipelines need to be transparent and consistent
- Make decisions based on AB testing results



Created by Justin Blake
from Noun Project



by Francisco Javier Diaz Montejano
from Noun Project



Created by Adrien Coquet
from Noun Project

Data Science is about end to end execution

- Communicate the importance of AB testing
- Provide the algorithm
- Test the execution
- Educate the company to proper AB testing