

An Automatic Finite-Sample Robustness Metric: Can Dropping a Little Data Change Conclusions?

Tamara Broderick

Associate Professor,
MIT

With Ryan Giordano, Rachael Meager



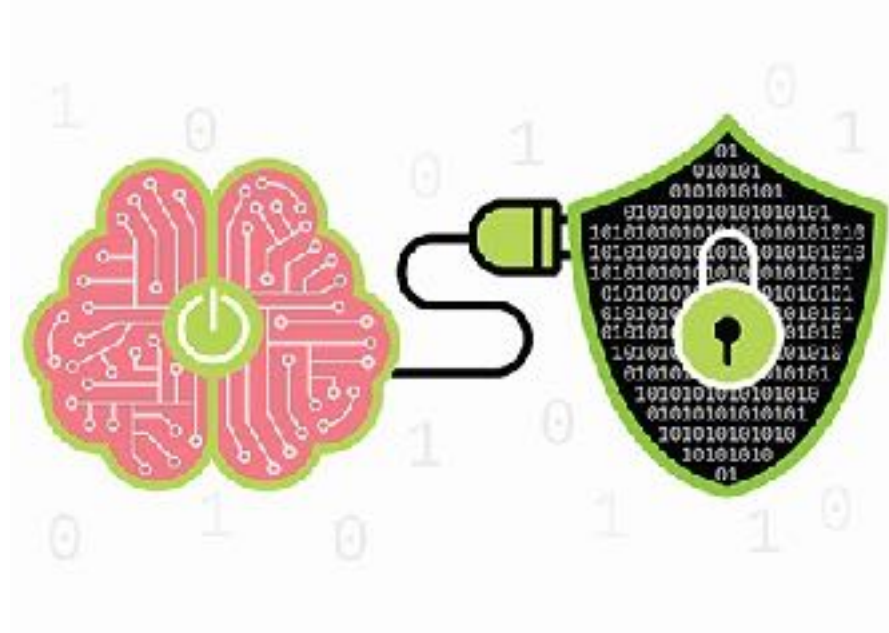
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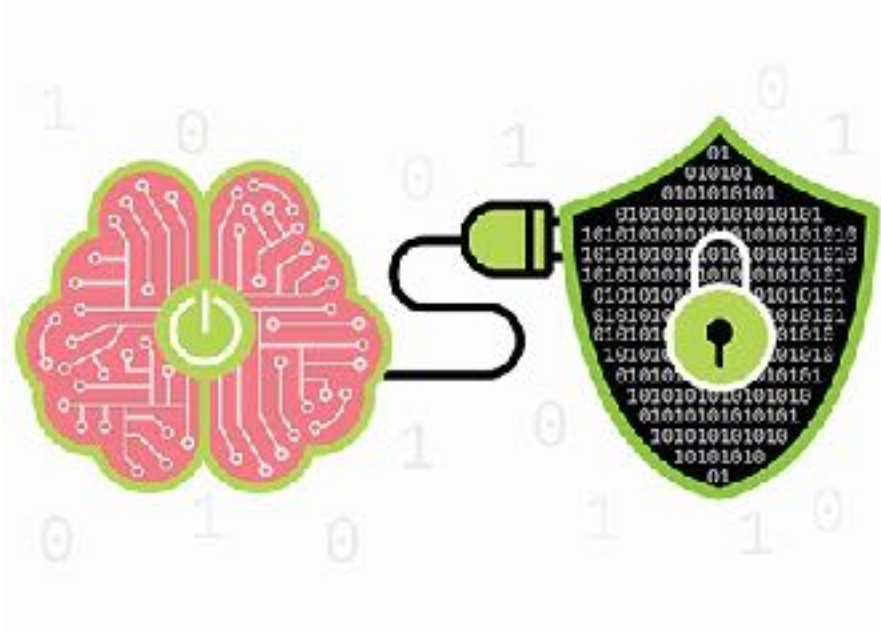
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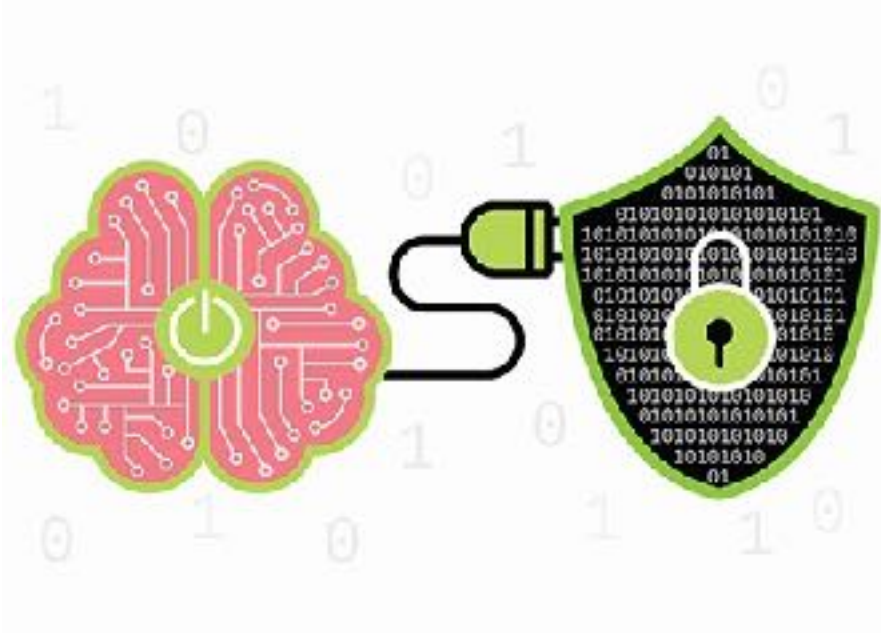
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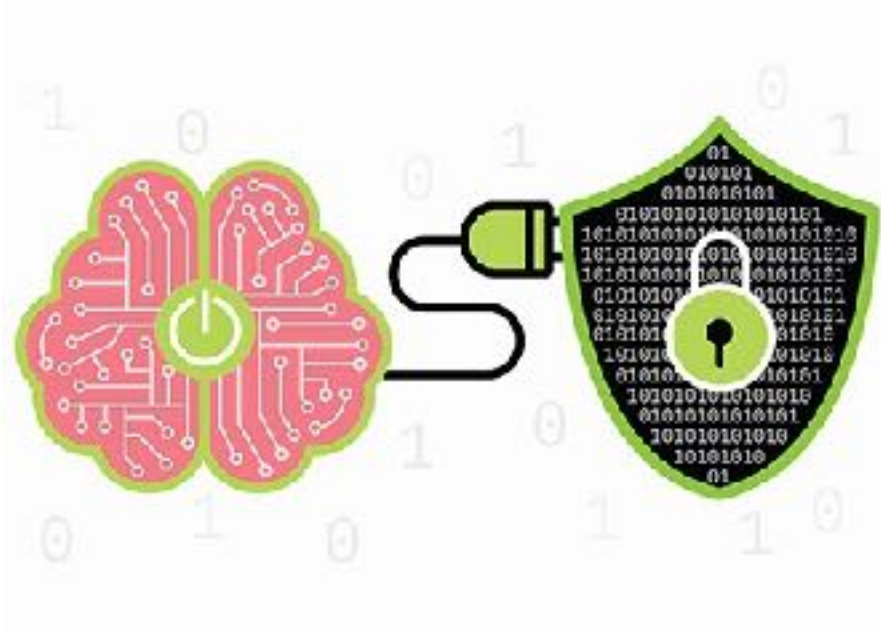
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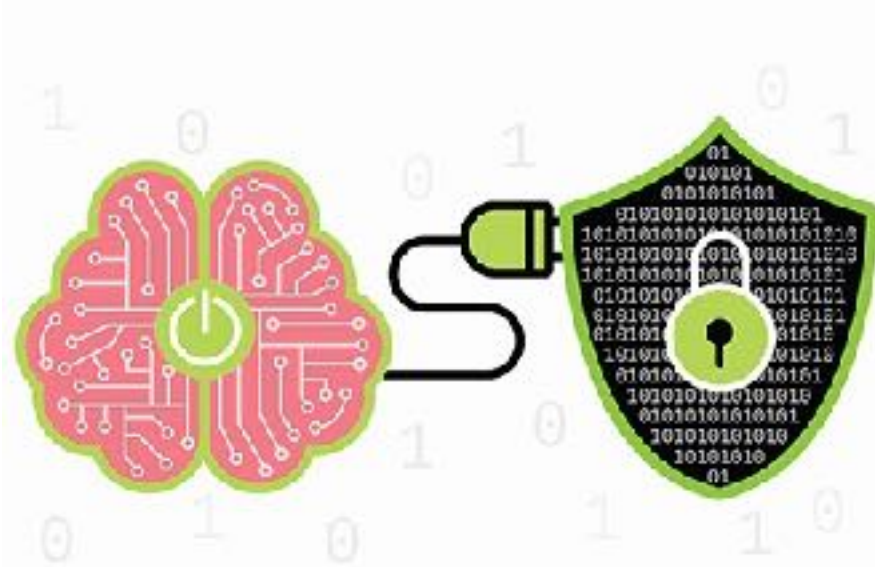
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- **Challenge:** Too expensive to check every data subset
- **Our Solution:** a fast, automated, accurate *approximation*
- E.g. in a study of microcredit with ~16,500 data points, we find a single data point that drives the sign of the effect

Roadmap

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- Even if doesn't bother you, should be up front about it

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 - If analysis takes 1 second, check takes >33 years

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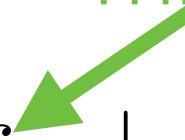
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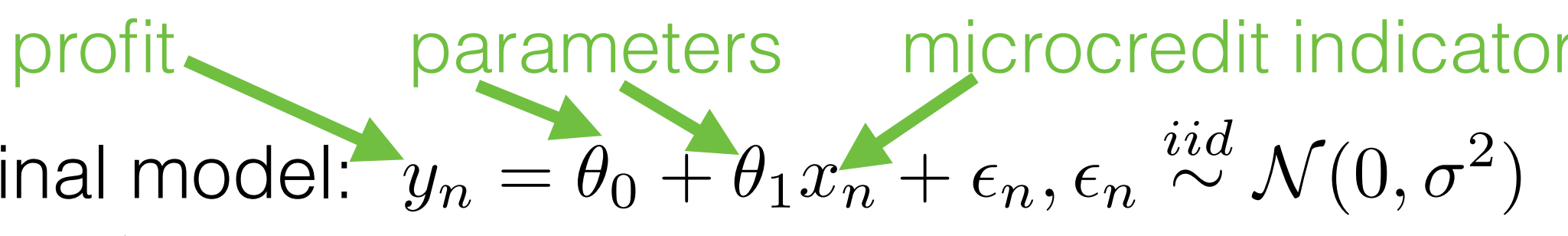
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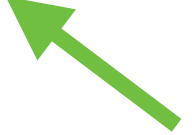
d_n
data point

A green arrow points from the text "data point" to the symbol d_n .

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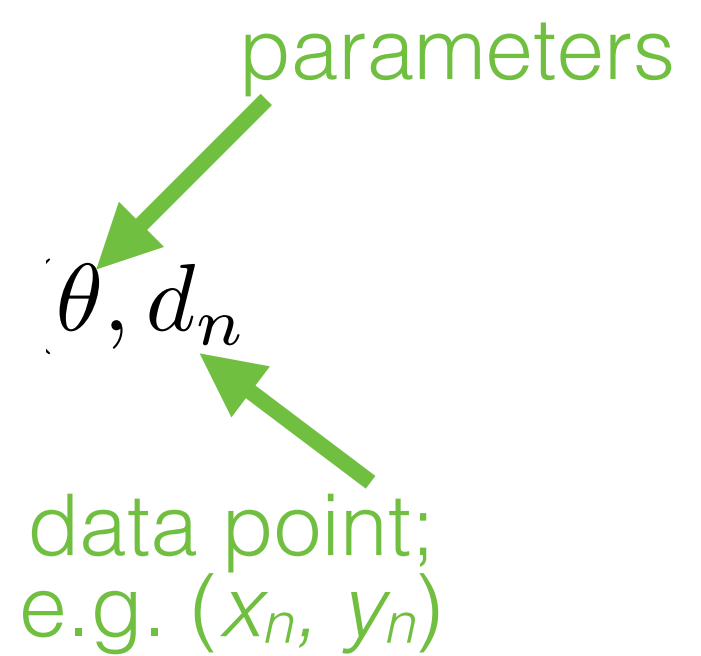
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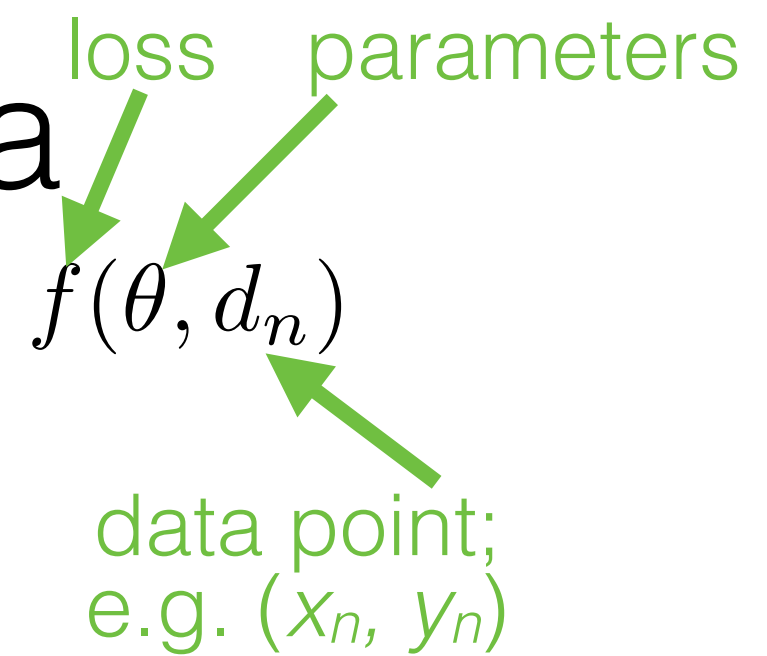
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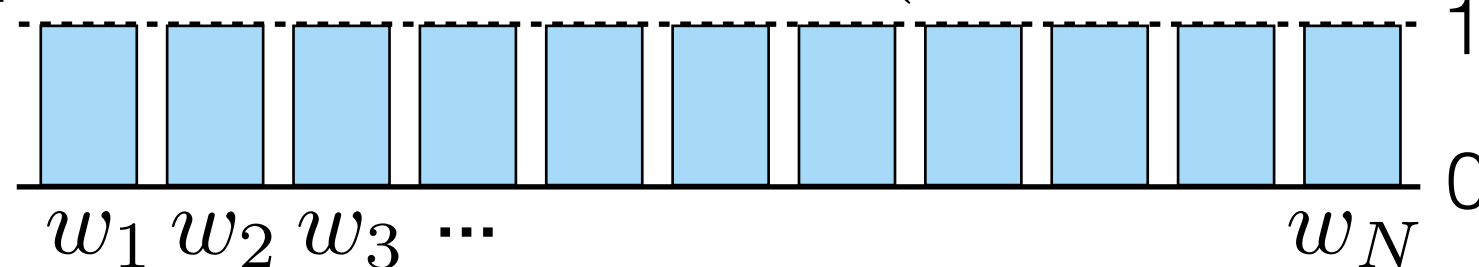
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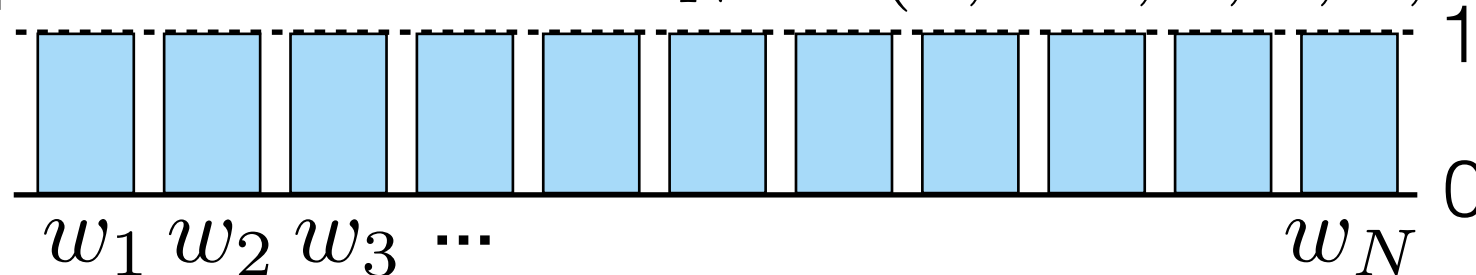
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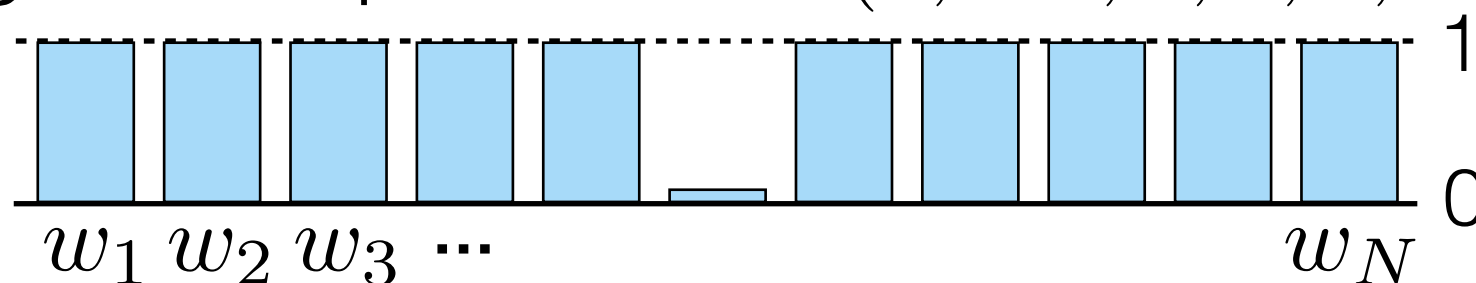


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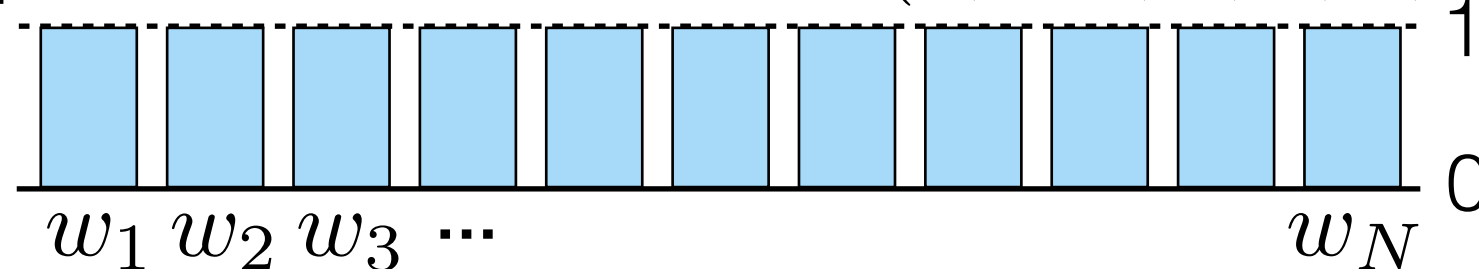
- Dropping a data point: $w = (1, \dots, 1, 0, 1, \dots, 1)$



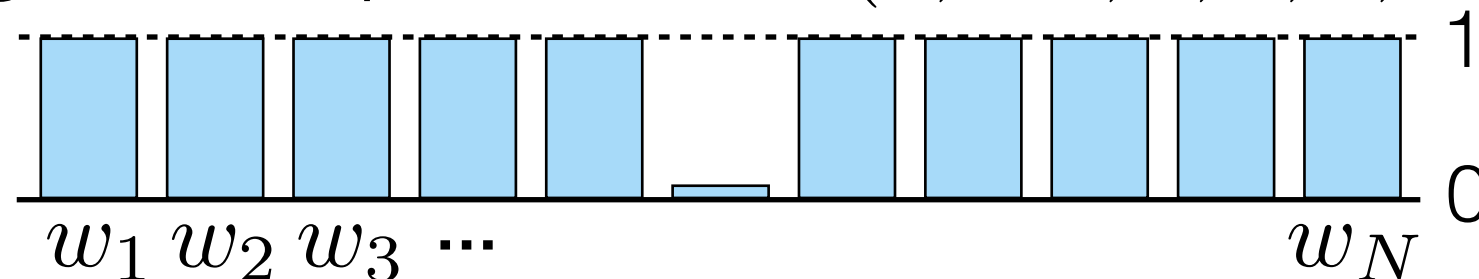
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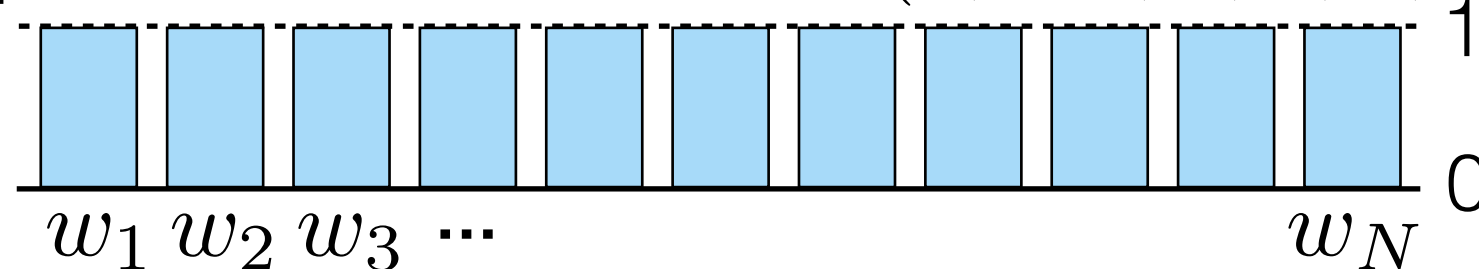


- Each dropped data subset corresponds to a different w

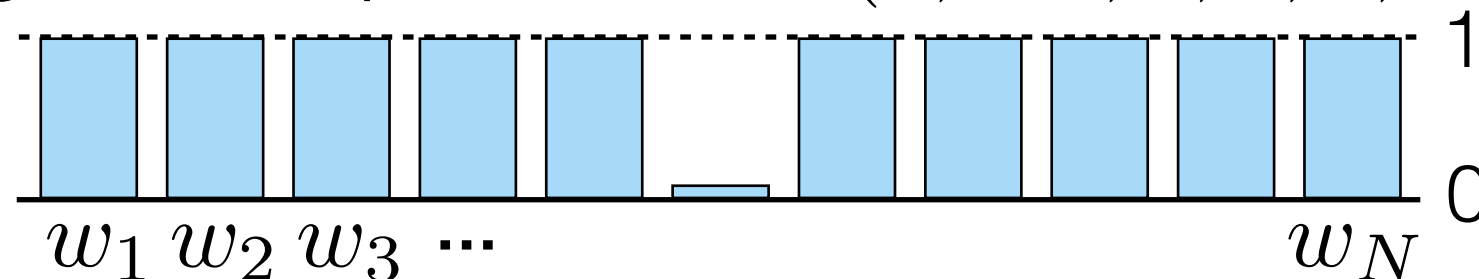
Setup for dropping data

- A data analysis: $\hat{\theta} := \operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \sum_{n=1}^N f(\theta, d_n)$
 - $\hat{\theta}$: estimator
 - $\sum_{n=1}^N f(\theta, d_n)$: loss
 - θ : parameters
 - d_n : data point; e.g. (x_n, y_n)
- E.g. max likelihood, min loss
- A quantity of interest ϕ
 - E.g. $\phi = \hat{\theta}_p$
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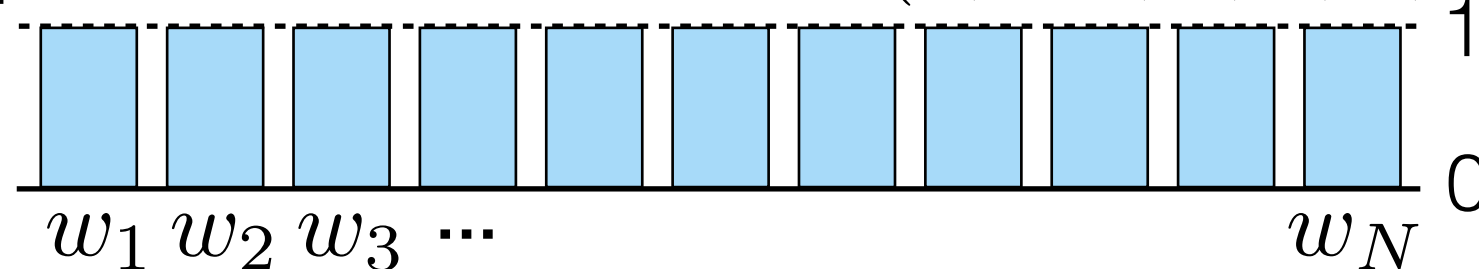


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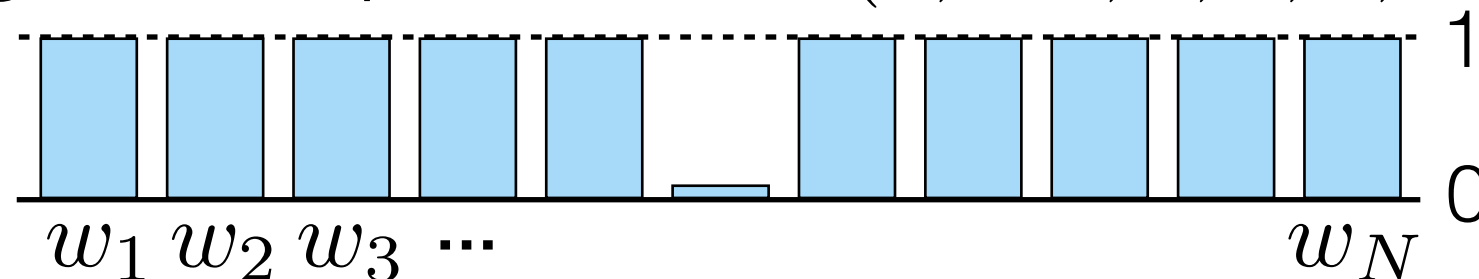
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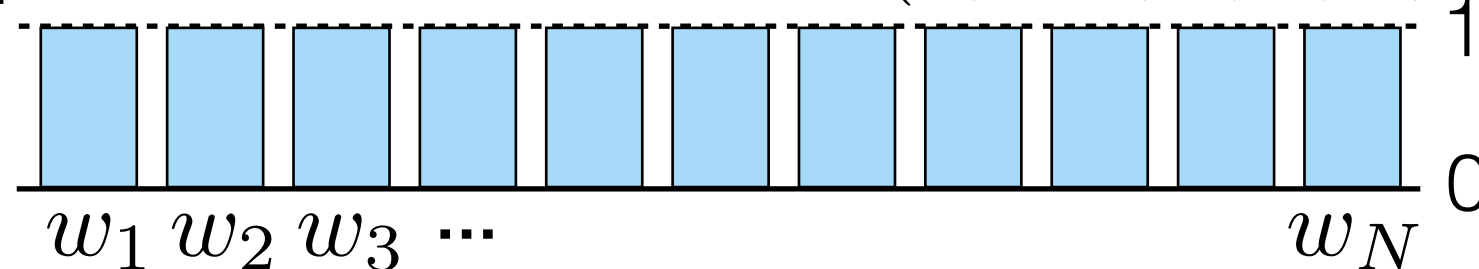
estimator

loss

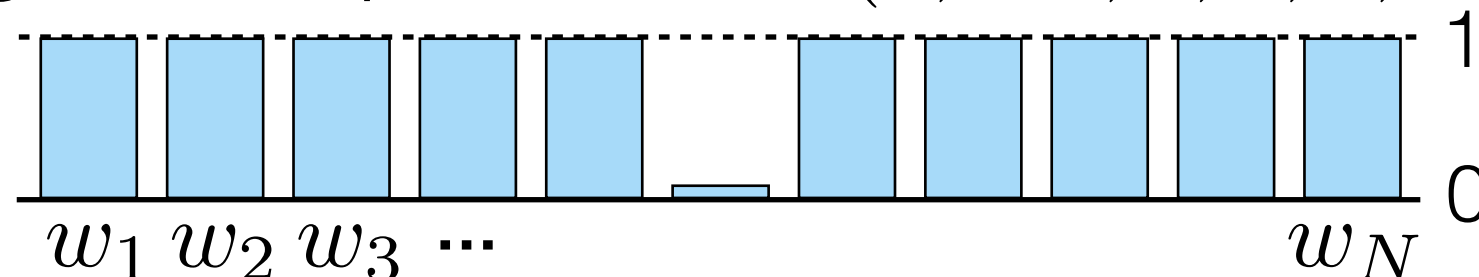
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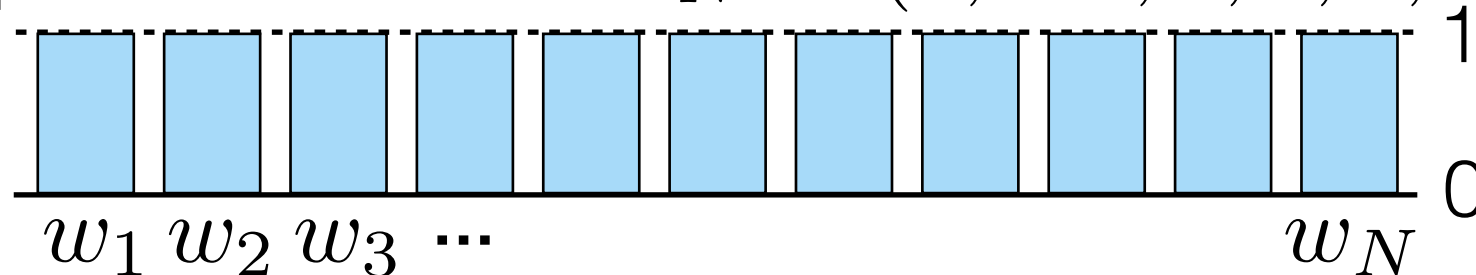
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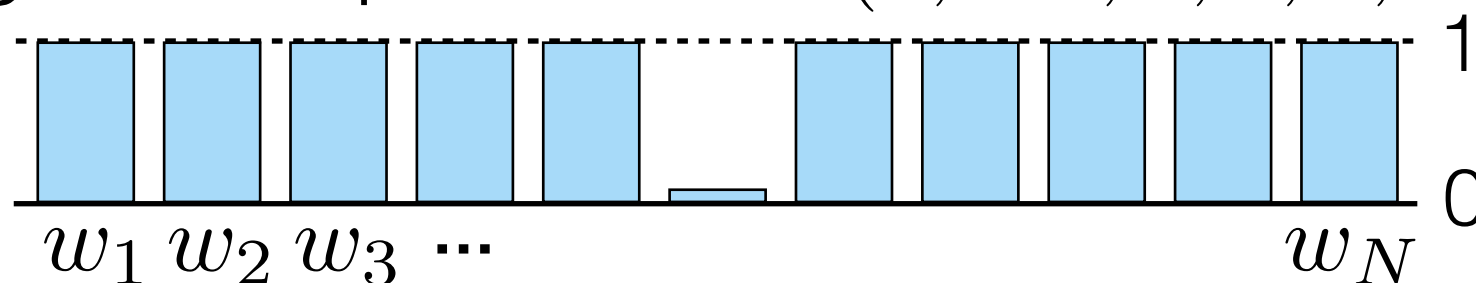
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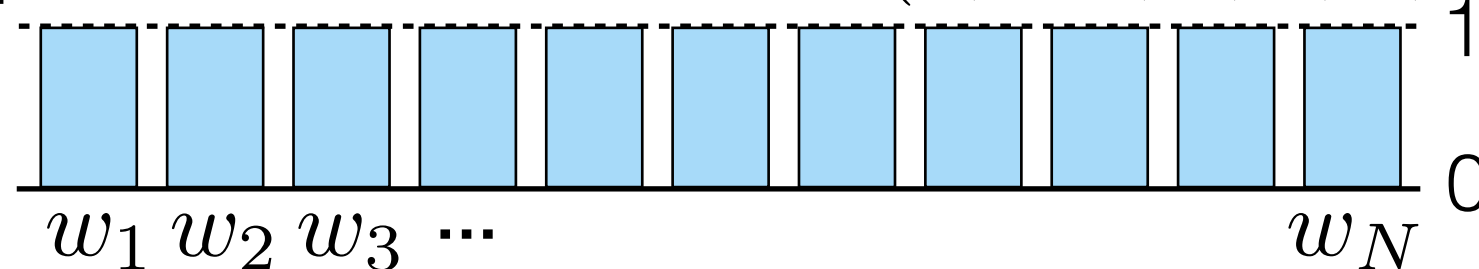
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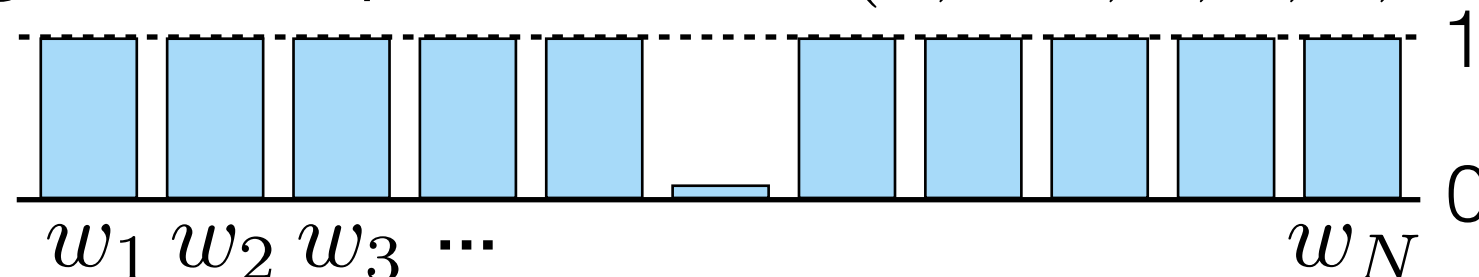
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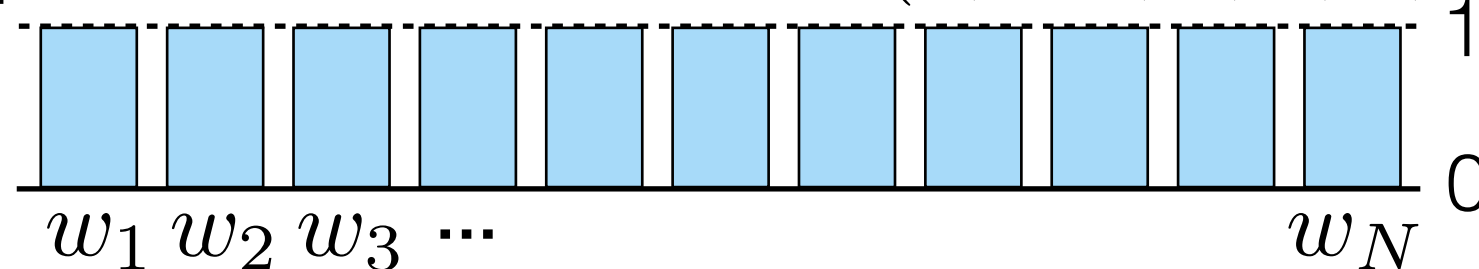
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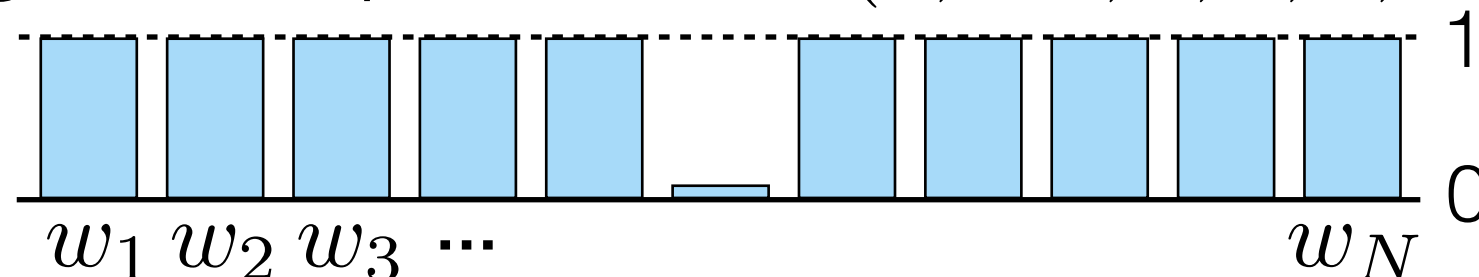
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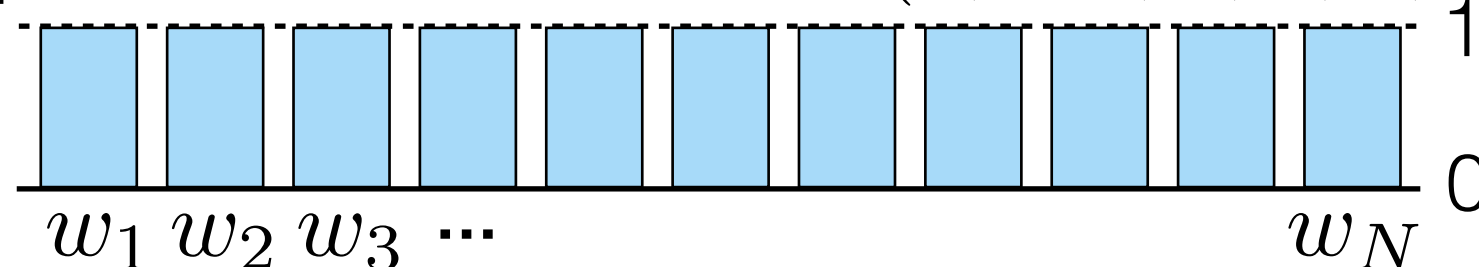
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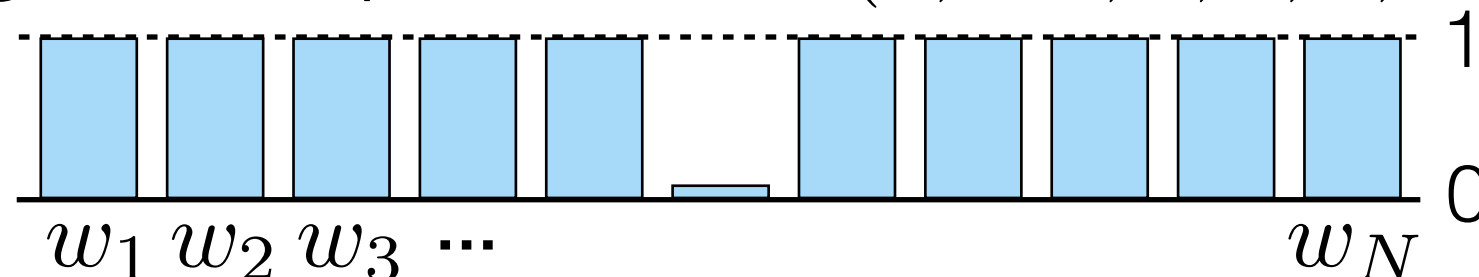
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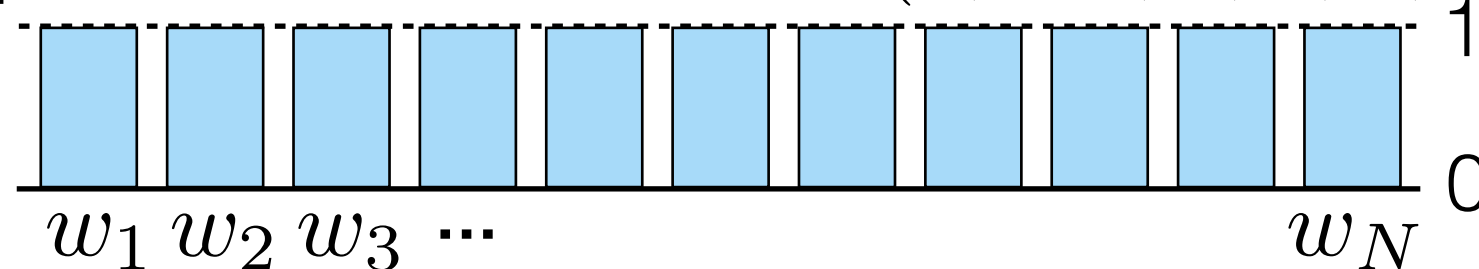
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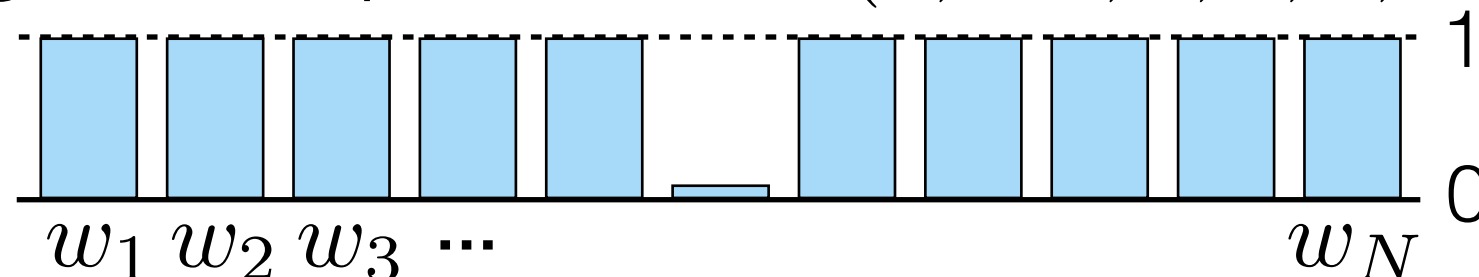
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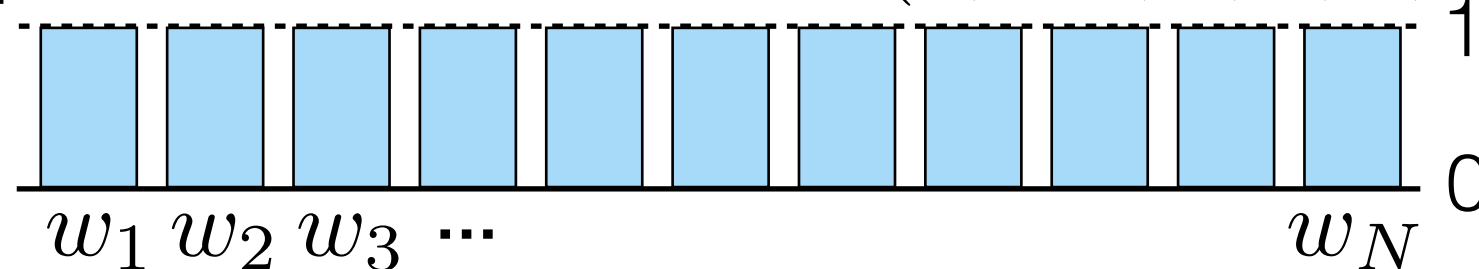
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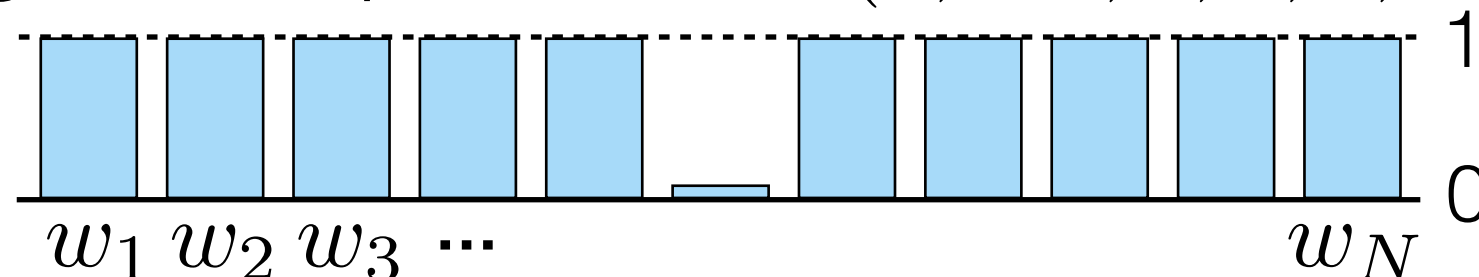
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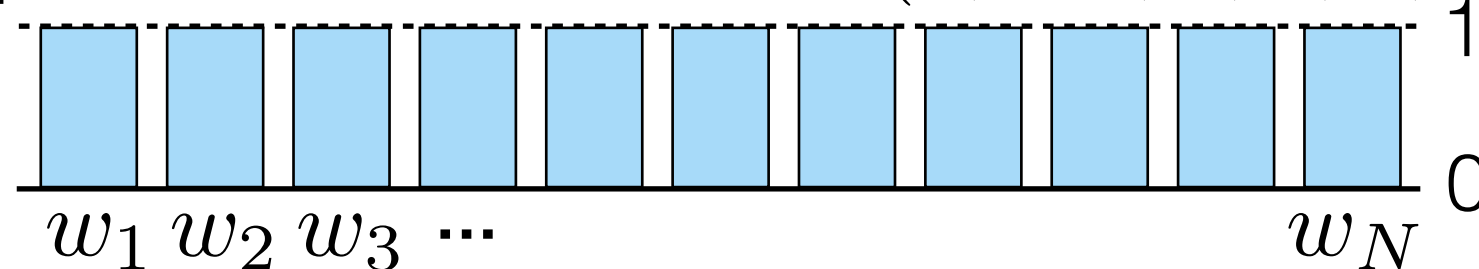
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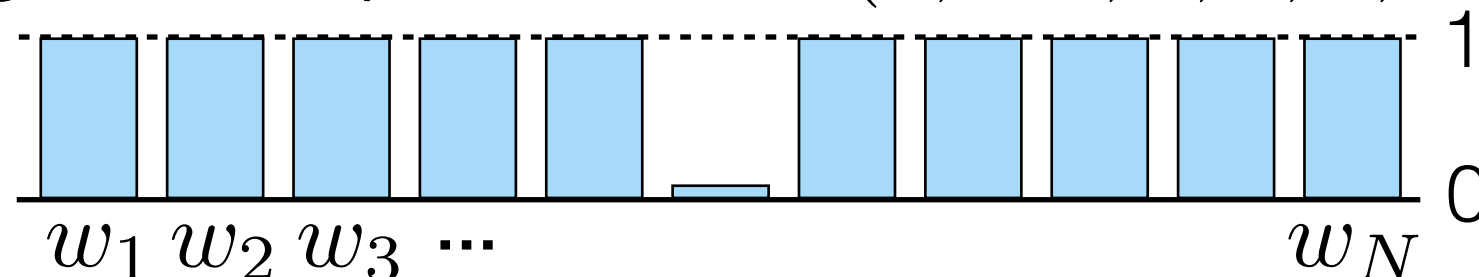
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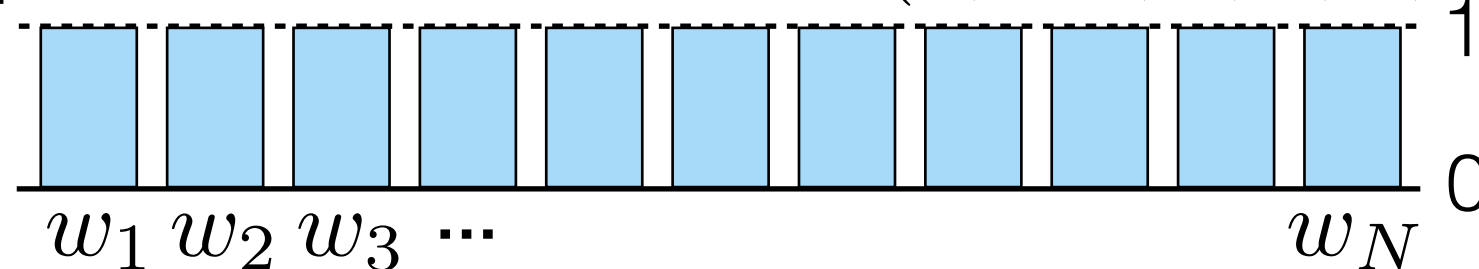
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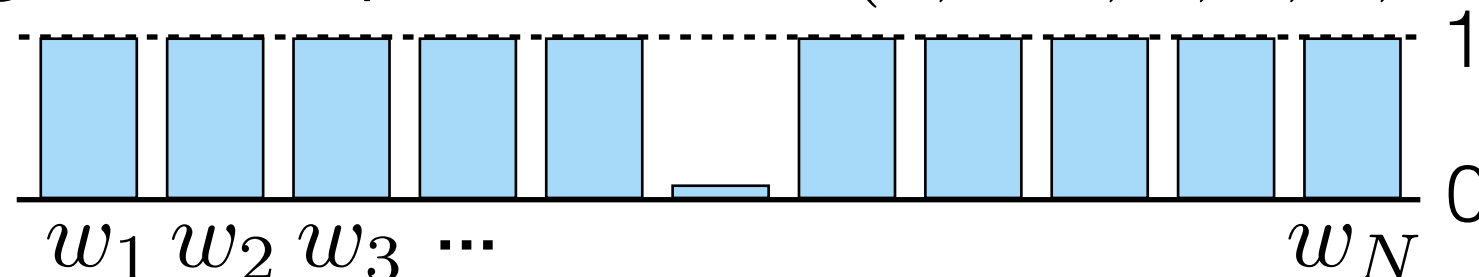
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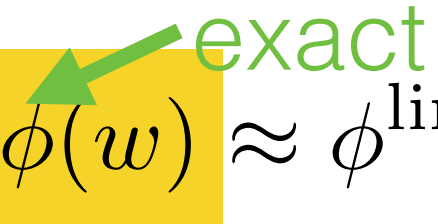
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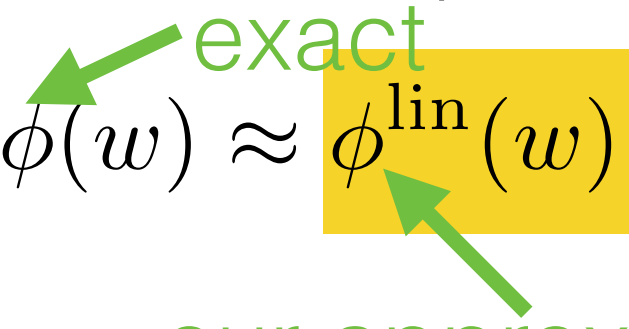
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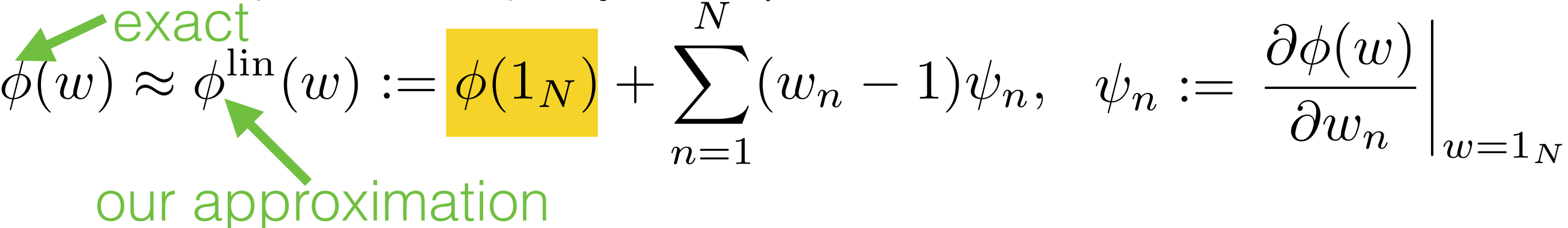

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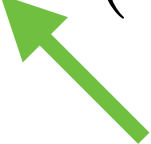
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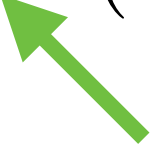
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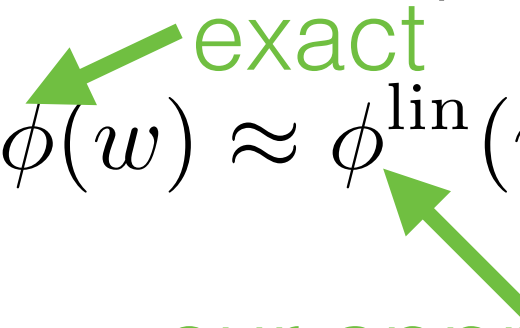
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$\psi_n := \left. \frac{\partial \phi(w)}{\partial w_n} \right|_{w=1_N}$ (pointing to ψ_n)

influence score of the n th data point (pointing to ψ_n)

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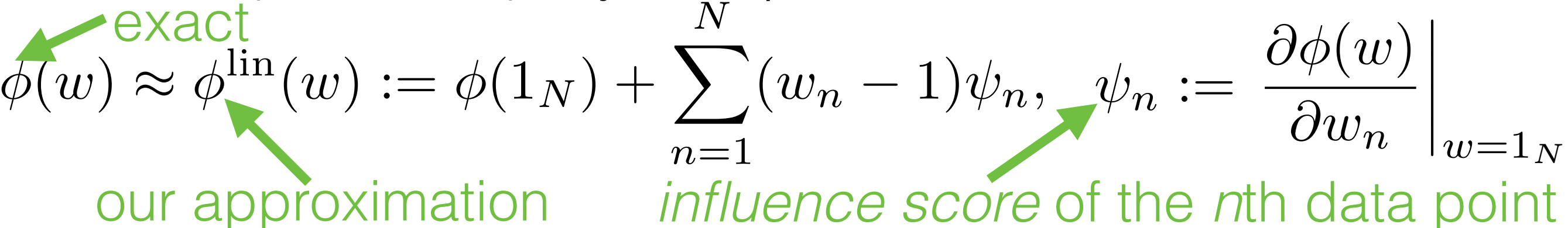
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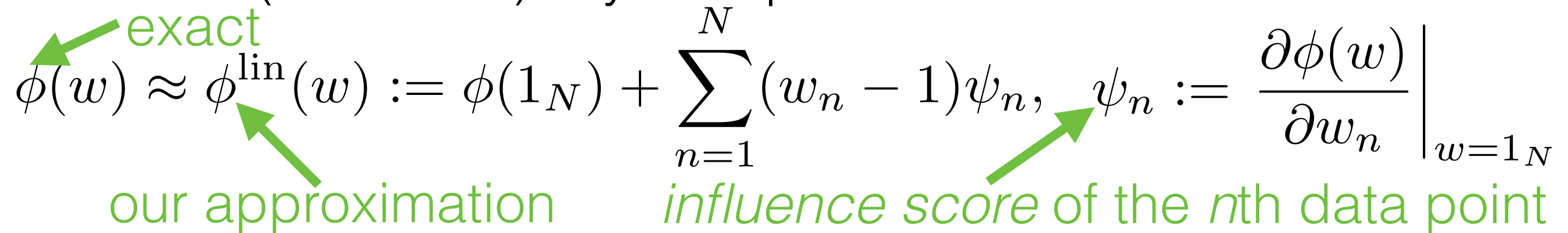
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exact (points to $\phi(w)$)

our approximation (points to $\phi^{\text{lin}}(w)$)

influence score of the n th data point (points to ψ_n)

- We can write formula for the influence score with the implicit function theorem and chain rule
- We compute this formula with automatic differentiation (note: very different from numerical or symbolic diff)

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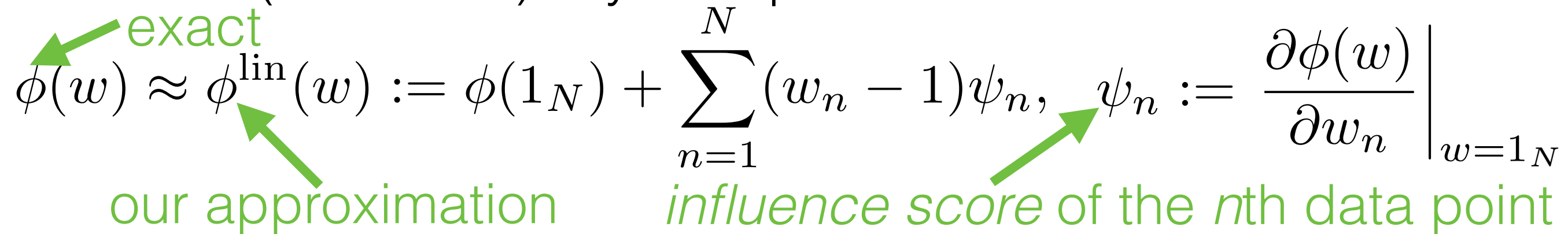
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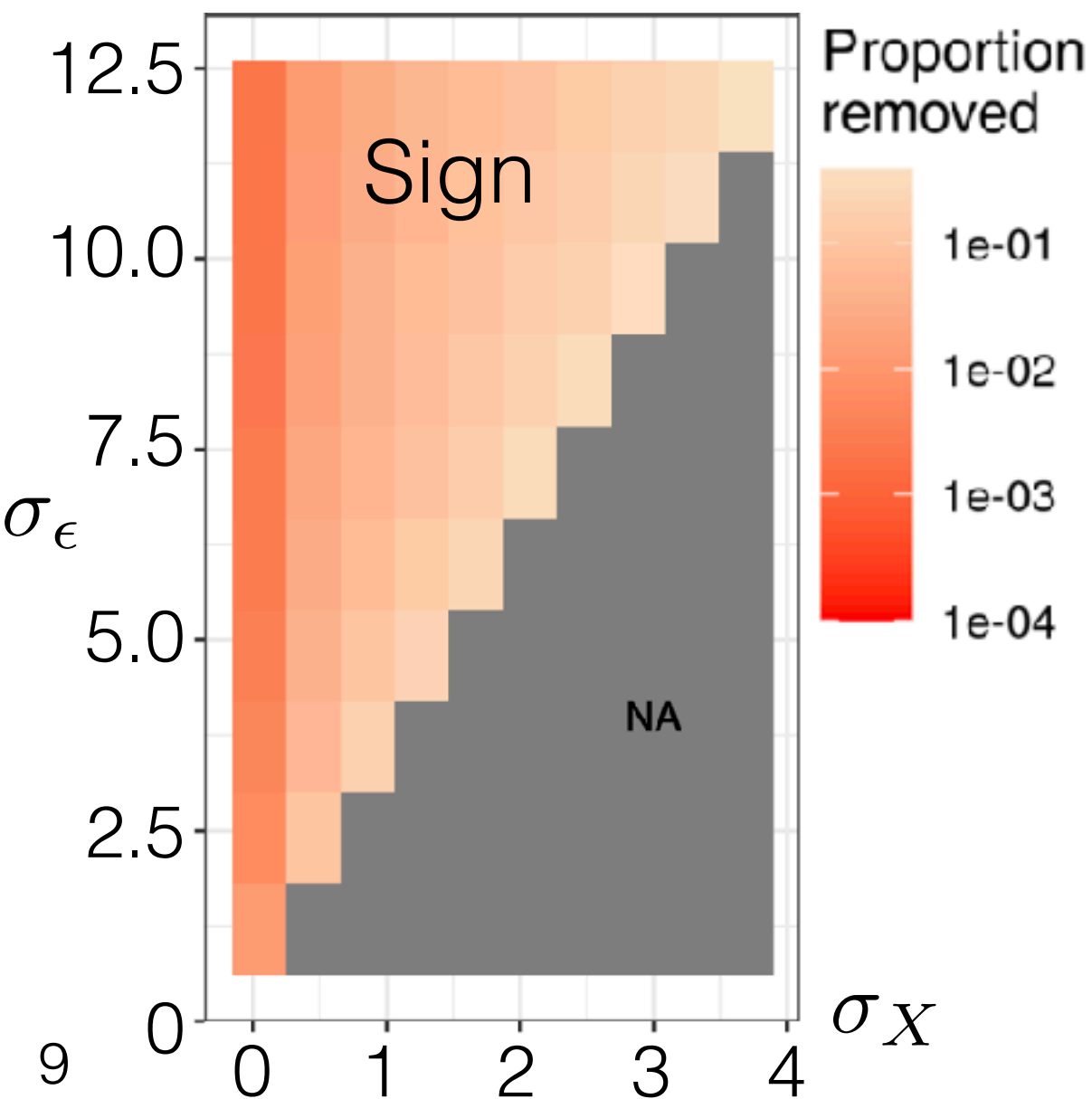
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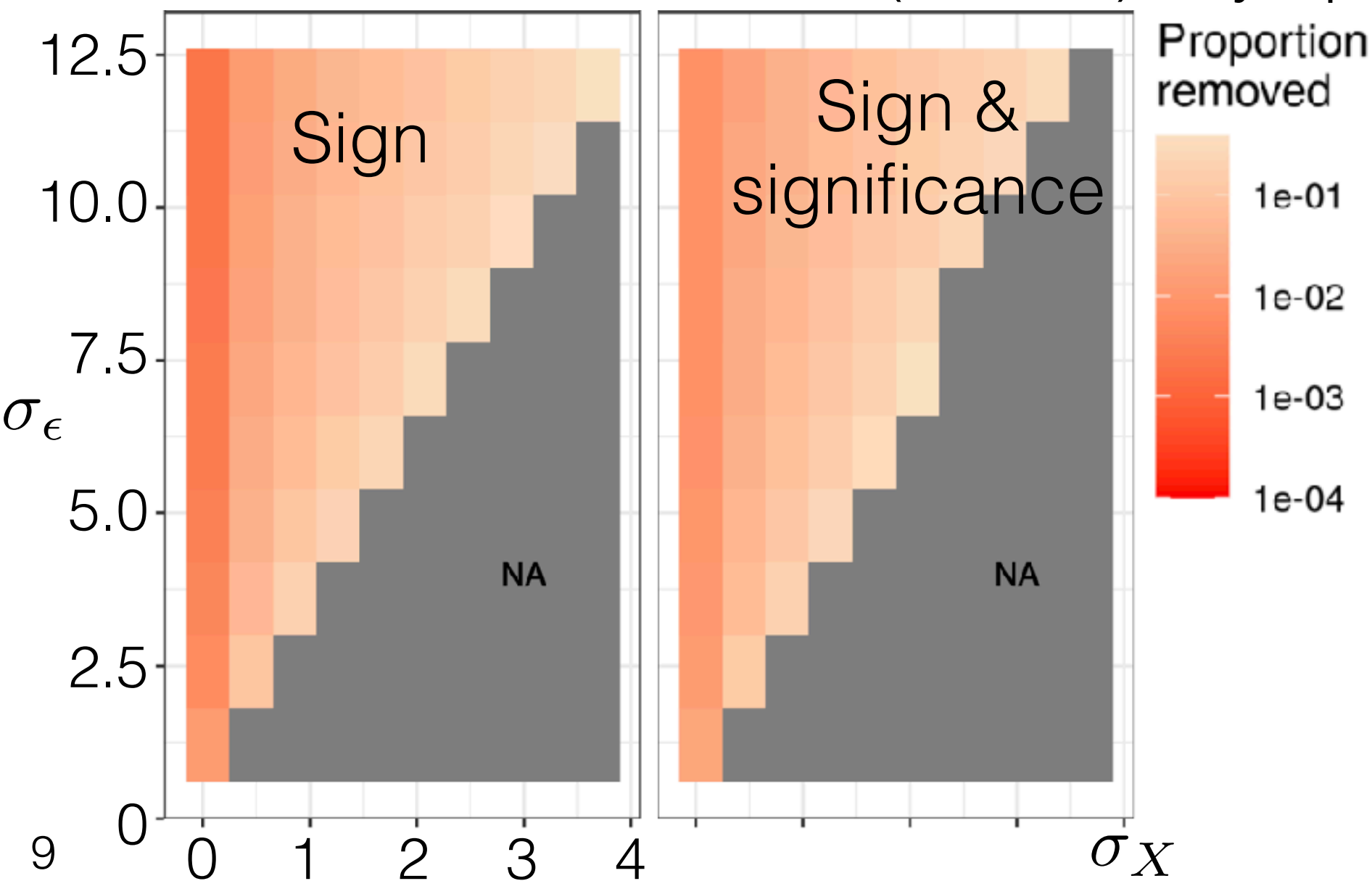


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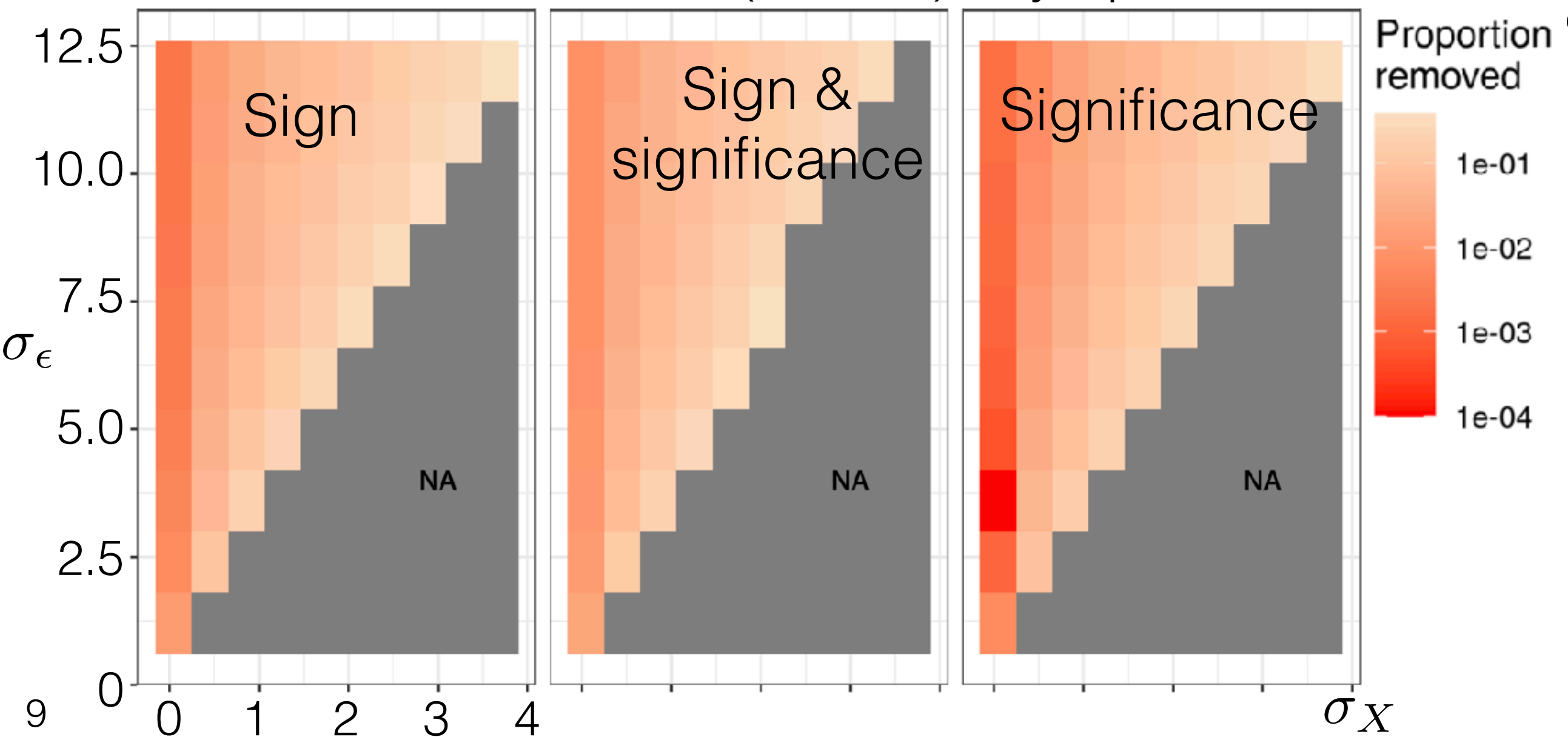


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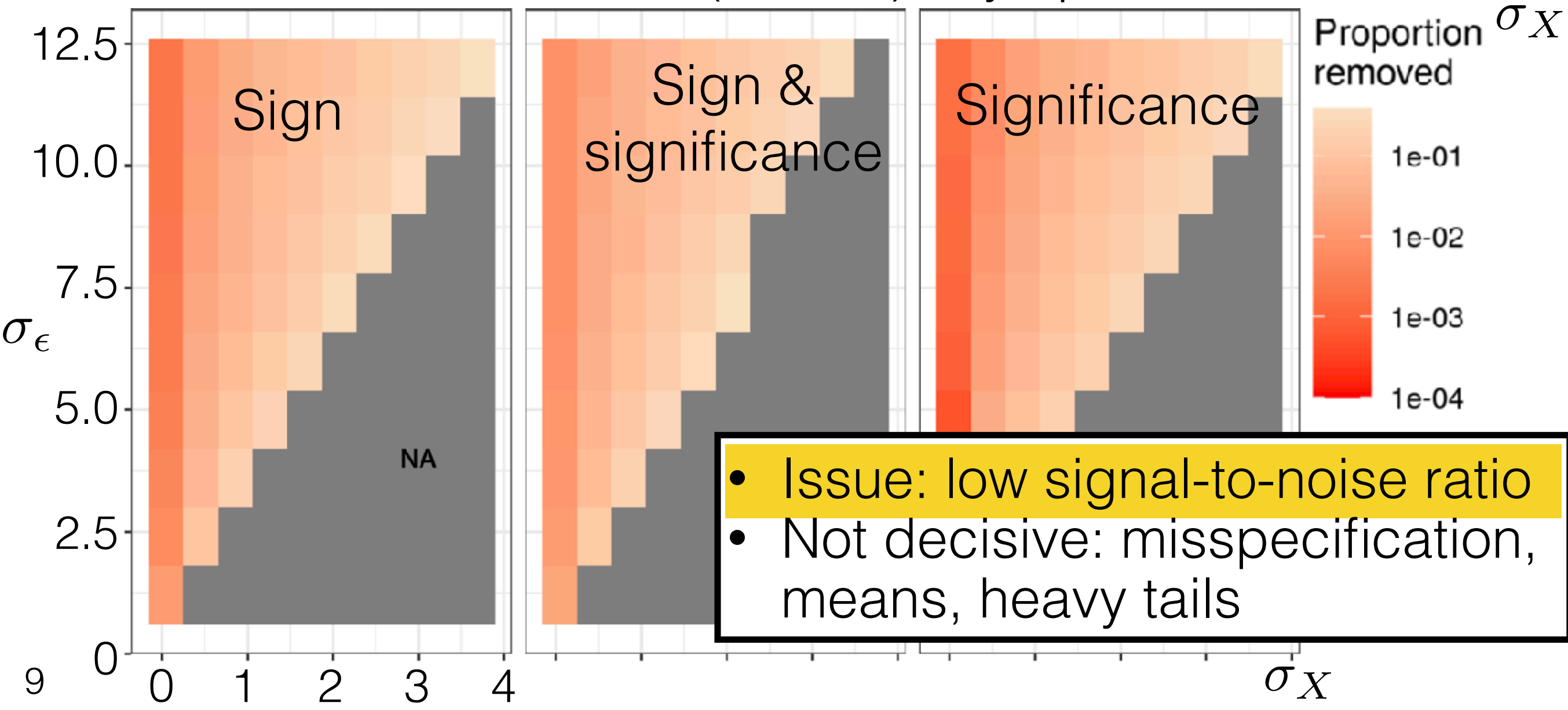


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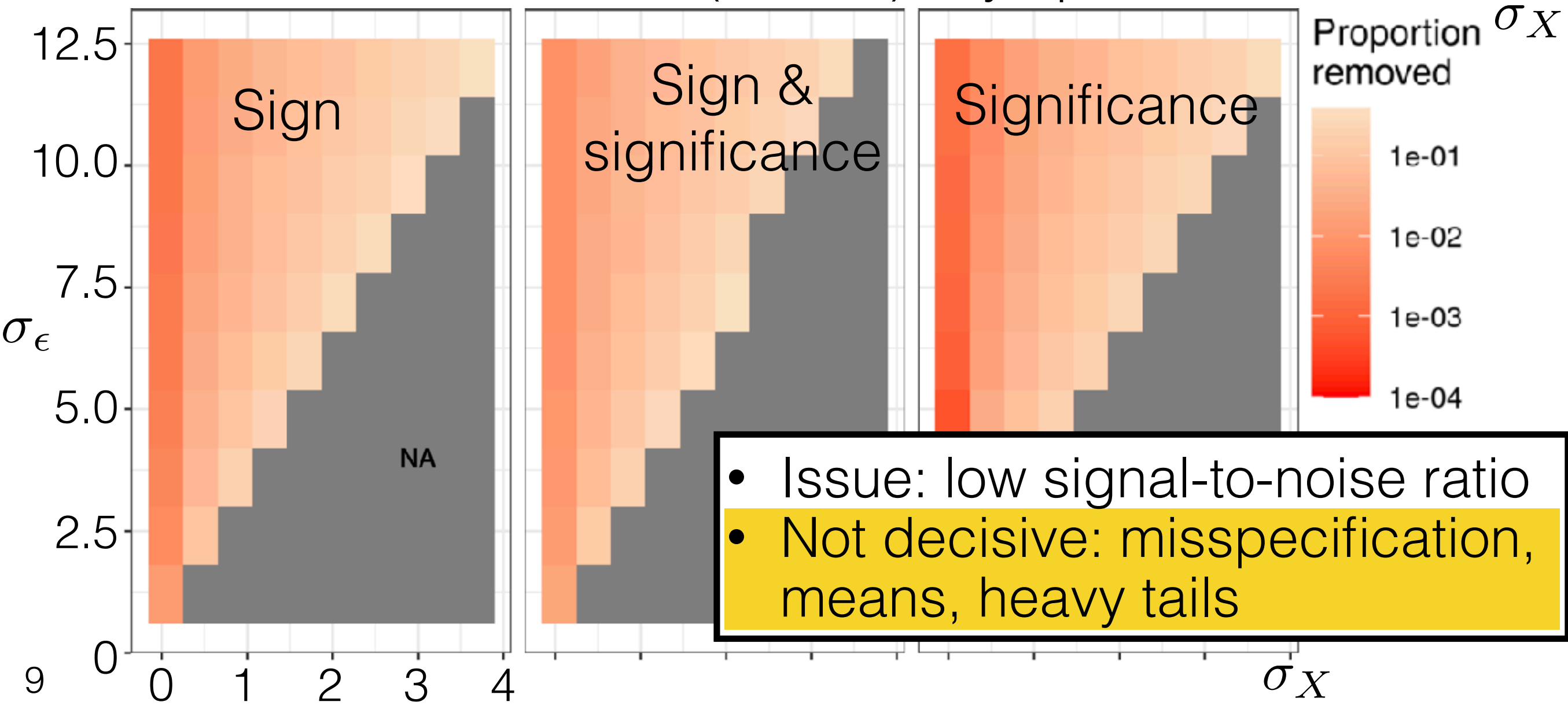


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 - We show: in linear regression, influence score = residual times leverage

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 - Cf. the classical “infinitesimal jackknife” [Jaeckel 1972; Clarke 1983]

Try it out!

- We present a metric to check if there is a small fraction of data you can drop to change conclusions
- **Paper:** T Broderick, R Giordano, R Meager “An Automatic Finite-Sample Robustness Metric: Can Dropping a Little Data Change Conclusions?” 2020

`https://arxiv.org/abs/2011.14999`

- **Code, readme, and examples:**

`https://github.com/rgiordan/zaminfluence`

- Try it out on your data analysis and email us!

`tbroderick@mit.edu,`

`rgiordan@mit.edu,`

`r.meager@lse.ac.uk`

- Aside: “Transparency and Reproducibility in Artificial Intelligence,” *Nature Matters Arising*, 2020.