

Explainability of statistical algorithms

UNECE HLG-MOS

Machine Learning for Official Statistics

Quality Framework for Statistical Algorithms

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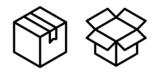
Quality Framework for Statistical Algorithms

Quality dimensions

- 1. Explainability \leftarrow
- 2. Accuracy
- 3. Reproducibility
- 4. Timeliness
- 5. Cost effectiveness

What

The degree to which a human can understand how a prediction is made by a statistical algorithm using its input features



Not

- mechanical working
- interpretability

Trade-off

More data

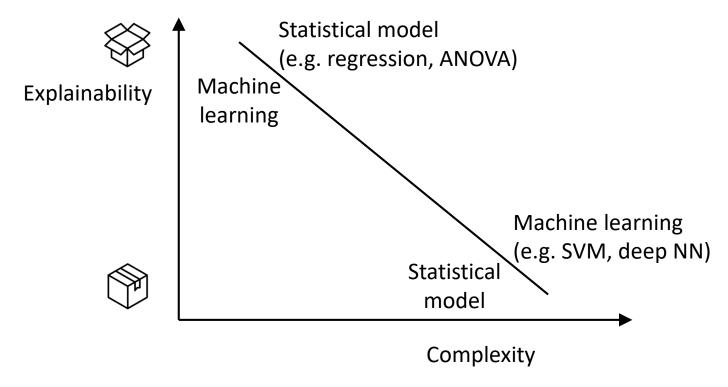
More complex algorithms

Lower prediction error

Less explainable



Nuance



- Deep decision tree
- Deep NN with few features
- GLMM with transformed features and higher-order interactions

Why

Computer says

- o no loan
- o no insurance
- o not a pedestrian
- o no carcinoma
- o it's your face
- buy this
- o read this
- check this record
- o use this imputation
- 0 ...

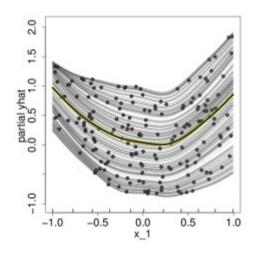
- Trust
- New insights
- Safeguard
- Fair, Accountable, Transparent, Ethical (FATE) AI



Little Britain

How

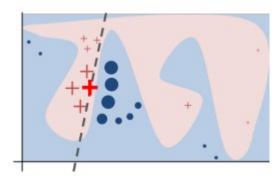
- Feature importance
- Individual conditional expectation
- Partial dependence plot



Goldstein et al. 2014

How (continued)

- LIME
- Shapley value
- Counterfactual
- Adversarial example
- Influential instance
- ...



Ribeiro et al. 2016

Sum up

- Explainability as important as prediction error
- Need
 - o less driven by use of ML
 - o more by big data allowing for increased complexity
- Active field of research

References

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