



Consistency between ML and classical approaches for covariate identification

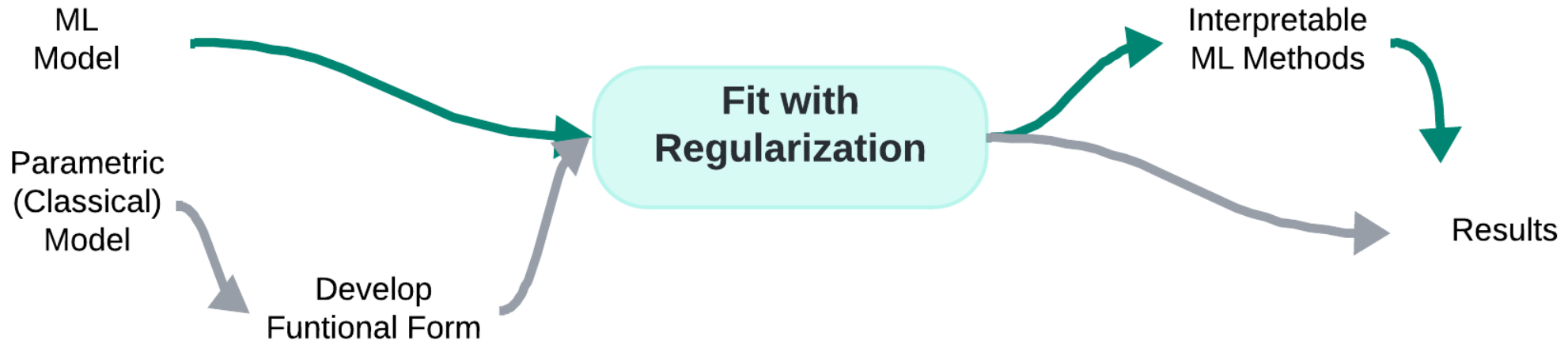
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METRUM
RESEARCH GROUP

ASCPT 2024 ANNUAL MEETING

BIG IDEA

- Machine Learning ideas (e.g. regularization) applied to other models is a powerful combination

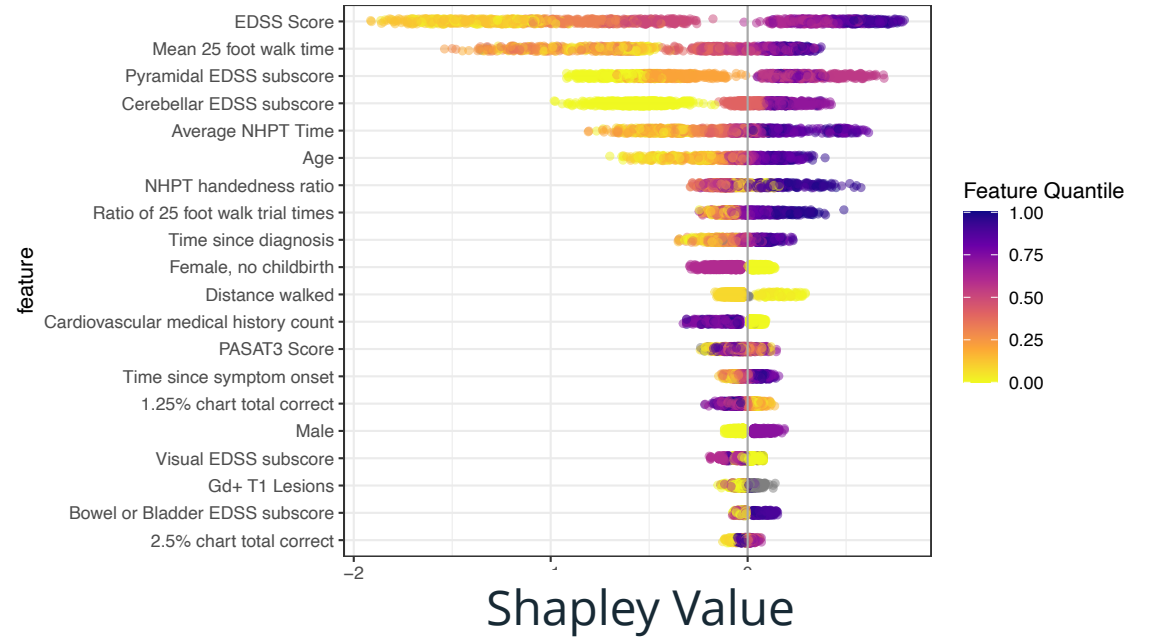


ML WORKFLOW: REGULARIZATION *AND* INTERPRETABLE AI

- Assemble data and choose model structure
- Tune (regularizing) hyperparameters for complex data
 - Large number of covariates
 - Complex relationships (nonlinear, interactions)
 - Non-standard data types (-omics)
- Interpret model fit
 - Shapley values
 - Variable importance
 - Predictions

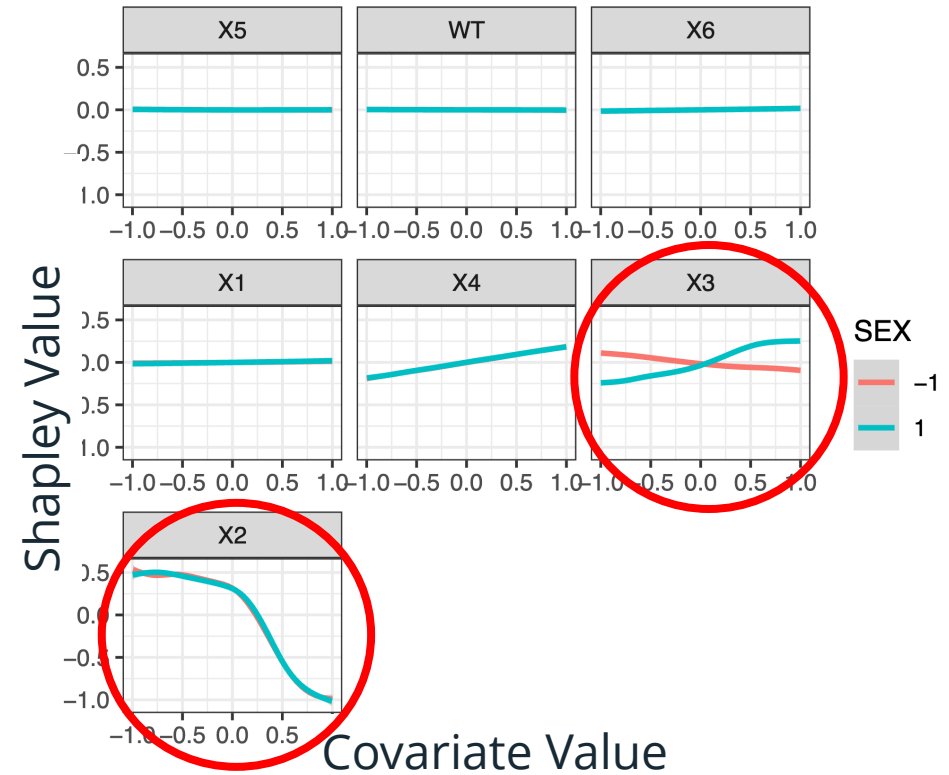
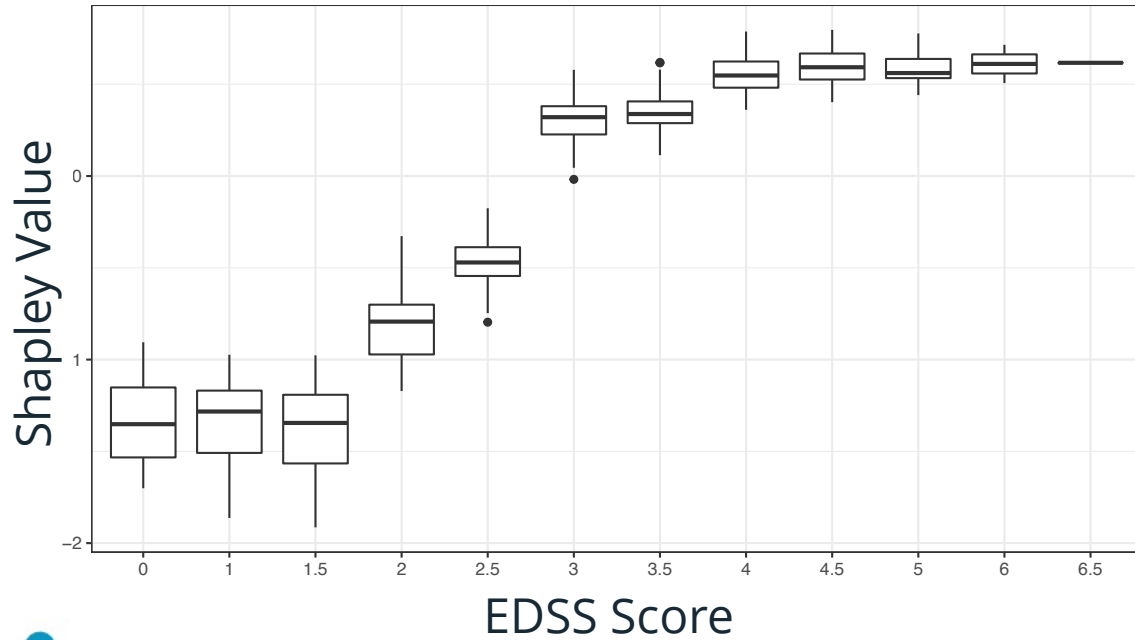
SHAPLEY VALUES FOR COVARIATE INTERPRETATION

- Idea: Value of players (features) drafted onto sports team (model)
- Characterize:
 - magnitude
 - variability
 - shape
- Example: Predicting changes in subtype of Multiple Sclerosis



SHAPLEY VALUES: COVARIATE RELATIONSHIPS

Non-linearity and Interactions

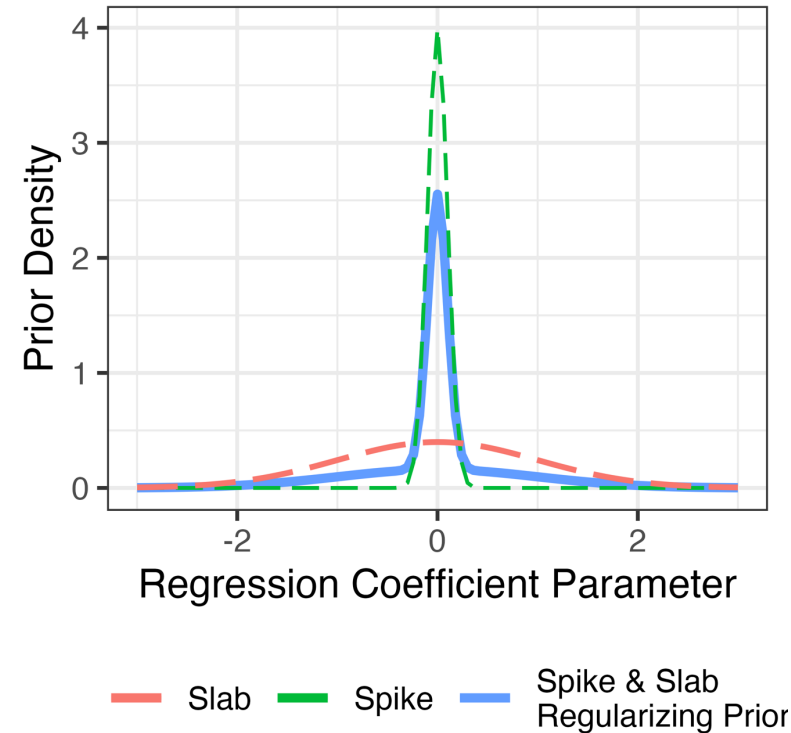


REGULARIZATION IN PARAMETRIC MODELS

What if we don't think we can estimate or need an ML model, but have lots of covariates?

- Regularization for Bayesian Models
 - Shrink irrelevant effects to 0
 - Using informative priors
 - Priors are linked to real-world assumptions
- *Spike-and-Slab* or *Horseshoe* in exposure-response
- Straightforward implementation in Stan/brms

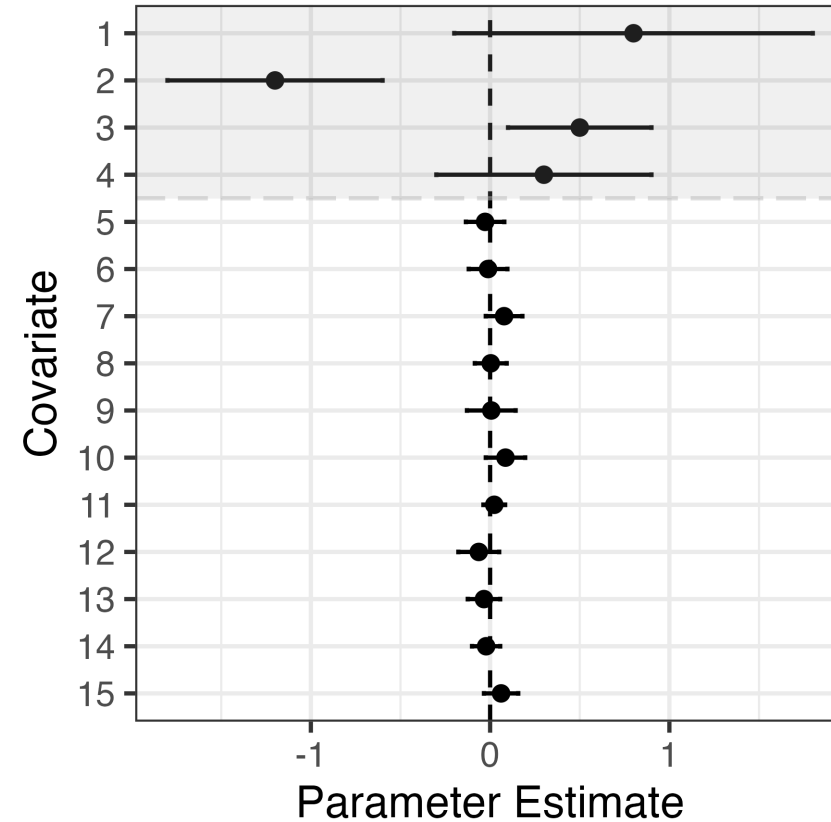
SPIKE AND SLAB PRIOR



SPARSITY-INDUCING PRIORS FOR VARIABLE SELECTION: RESULTS

- Clear differences between important covariates and irrelevant covariates
- No need for correlation heuristics
 - Beware of confounding if using a lot of covariates
- Probabilistic inferences about variable selection from the model

Example Parameter
Credible Intervals



CONCLUSIONS

- Shapley Values for interpreting ML models
 - More than just finding important covariates
 - Can be applied to complicated parametric models
- Opportunities and applications for regularizing parametric models
- Value in incorporating pieces of ML into other analyses
 - Bayesian non-parametrics
 - Probability weights in causal inference