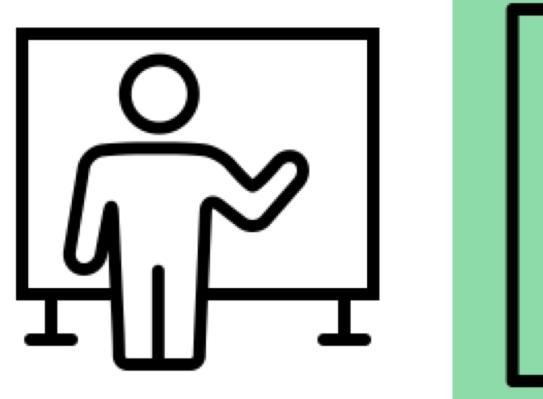
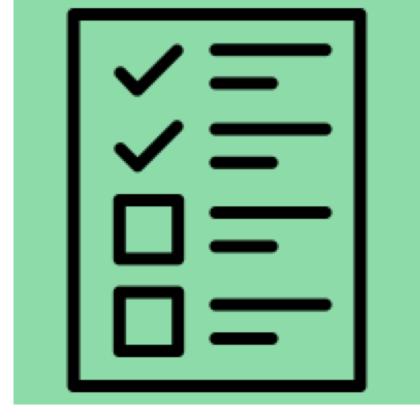
The Comparison of Methods for Individual Treatment Effect Detection



Structure of presentation



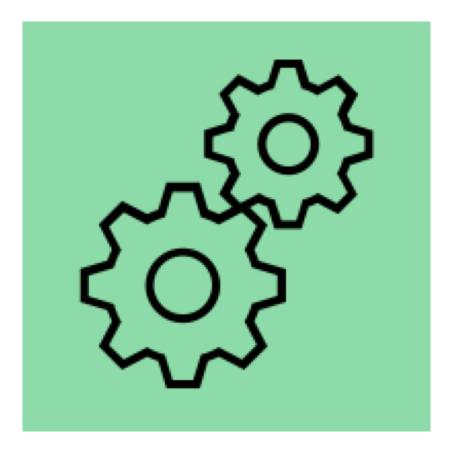
Introduction



Approaches of ITE estimation



Data



Methodology

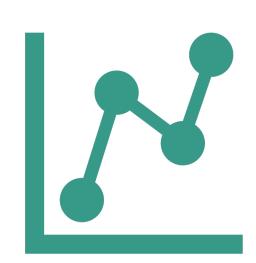


Results and conclusion

Introduction



A world of growing information



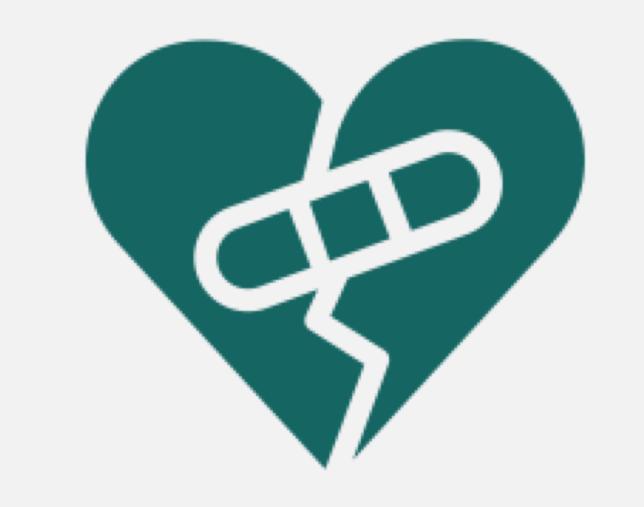
Data is crucial in many areas of science and business



Particularly, in case of individual treatment effect estimation

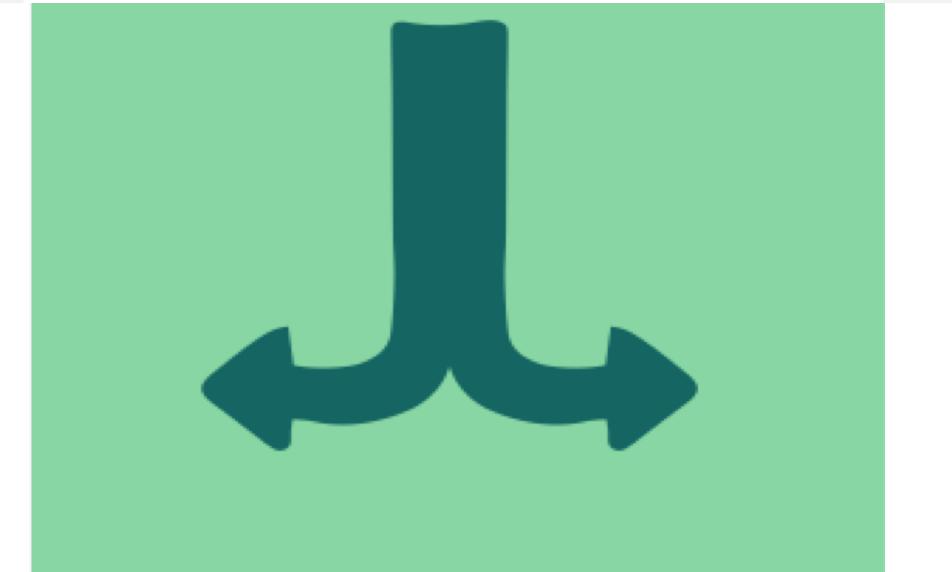


Treatment is a certain exposure exerted on an individual or group of individuals in order to provoke a response



Business

effect of push notifications to buy goods at a discount



Medicine

effect of a drug on the human body

Approaches of ITE estimation

$$ITE = E[Y_i = 1 | X_i = 1, treatment = 1] - E[Y_i = 1 | X_i = 1, treatment = 0]$$

Two-model approach (Indirect)

Score of ITE is the difference in predictions for models under treatment and not.

(Hansotia & Rukstales, 2002)

2. Modified outcome approach (Direct)

Idea of adding special interaction variables, which become equal to zero on the control group, and on the test group correspond to independent variables of the original data sample.

(Jaskowski & Jaroszewicz, 2012; Weisberg & Pontes, 2015)

3. Uplift random forest model

(Guelman et al., 2015)

Data



Criteo Uplift Modeling Dataset (Diemert et. al., 2018)



Belonging to test or control group



25 million observations (users of the website)



Visited or not the advertiser's website during the test period (2 weeks)



12 features

Methodology

$$ITE = E[Y_i = 1 | X_i = 1, treatment = 1] - E[Y_i = 1 | X_i = 1, treatment = 0]$$

ATE = E[Y | treatment = 1] - E[Y |, treatment = 0]

TTE = ATE * size of subgroup

Randomly assigned clients to either training or holdout group

Random split

Model estimation

Fit the models on training sample

Predict ITE on holdout sample. Limit quantity of targets clients by 30% with the highest score of ITE

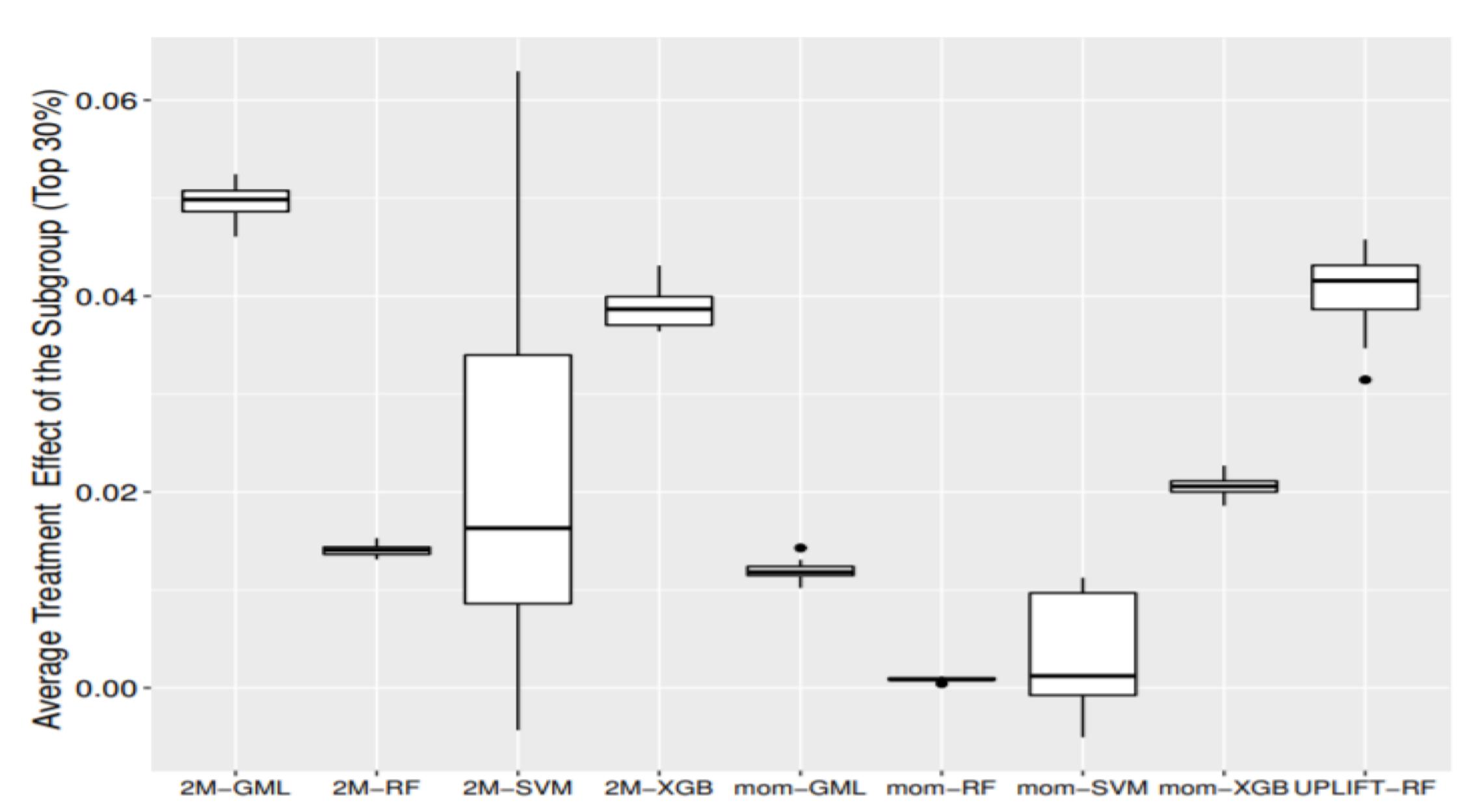
Prediction of ITE

Quality metrics

Calculate average treatment effect and total treatment effect

Repeat the steps to cross-validate the results

Empirical results



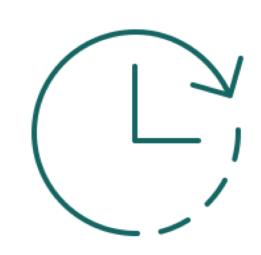
Conclusions



Difference score method estimated by linear logistic regression showed better results.



One of the reasons for the high quality of the Two-model approach could be the particularity of the dataset.



Truncation of train dataset for Uplift Random Forest may be the reason for the poorer performance demonstrated by UPLIFT-RF compared to 2M-GML

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