Manifold Restricted Interventional Shapley Values

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Motivation

Example

A bank uses a predictive model to predict the credit worthiness of loan applicants, based on their data.

Features for each applicant include race, gender, annual income, age, etc.

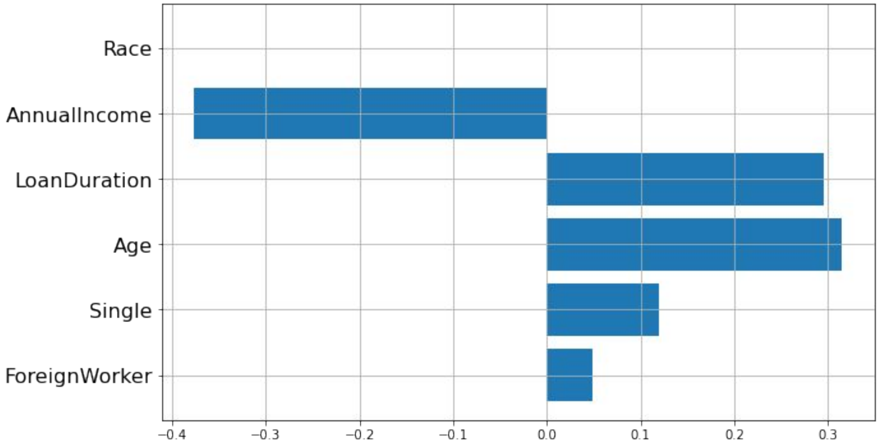
Suppose applicant A is denied a loan.

Question: How much does each feature contribute to the model predicting low credit worthiness for applicant A.

Shapley values provides such explanations.

A prediction can be explained by assuming that each feature value of the instance is a "player" in a game where the prediction is the payout.

Shapley values – a method from coalitional game theory – tells us how to fairly distribute the "payout" among the features.



Background

Shapley values

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- The Shapley value of feature *j* is defined as a weighted sum over all possible subsets *S*:

$$\phi_i \coloneqq \sum_{S \subseteq [d] \setminus \{i\}} \frac{|S|!(d - |S| - 1)!}{d!} (v(S \cup \{i\}) - v(S))$$

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- The Shapley value can be thought of as the average contribution of a feature value to the prediction among different subsets.

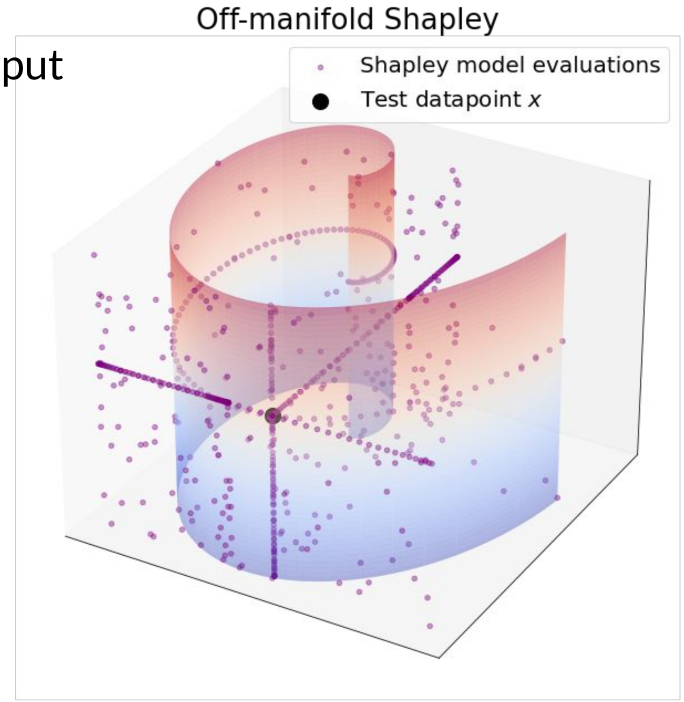
Types of value functions

Value functions can be broadly classified into:

1. Off-Manifold value functions
2. On-Manifold value functions

Off-manifold Shapley values

Relies on function evaluations on out-of-distribution input samples when computing Shapley explanations.



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Examples:

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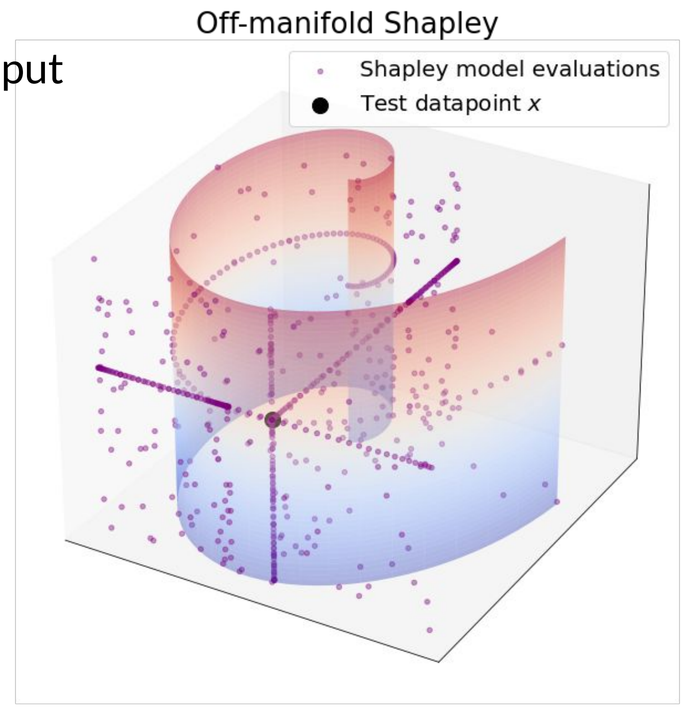

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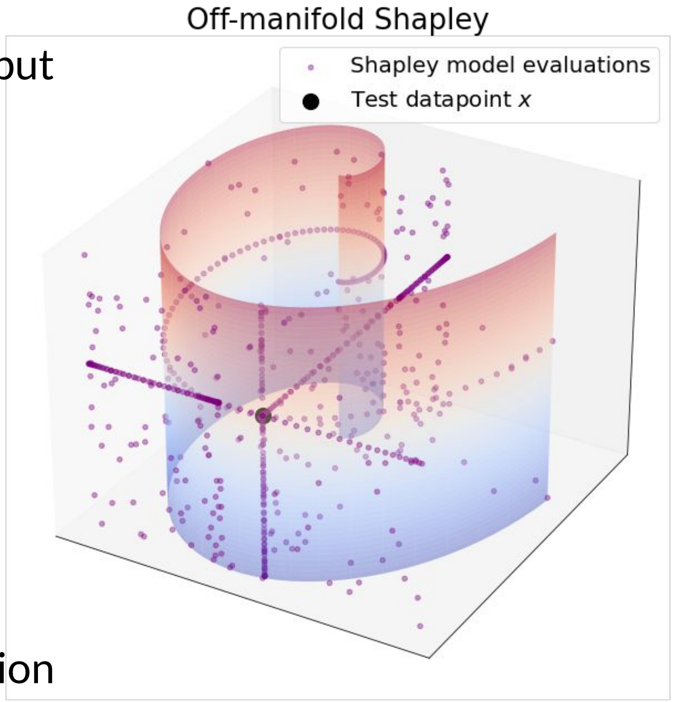
- Interventional Shapley:

$$v^{\mathrm{IS}}_{\mathbf{x},f}(S) := \mathbb{E}[f(\mathbf{X}) \mid do(\mathbf{X}_S = \mathbf{x}_S)]$$

Interventional Shapley estimates the “causal” contribution of features towards the overall prediction.



Off-manifold Shapley values: Limitation

Interventional Shapley evaluate the function outside it’s domain of validity, where it hasn’t been trained.

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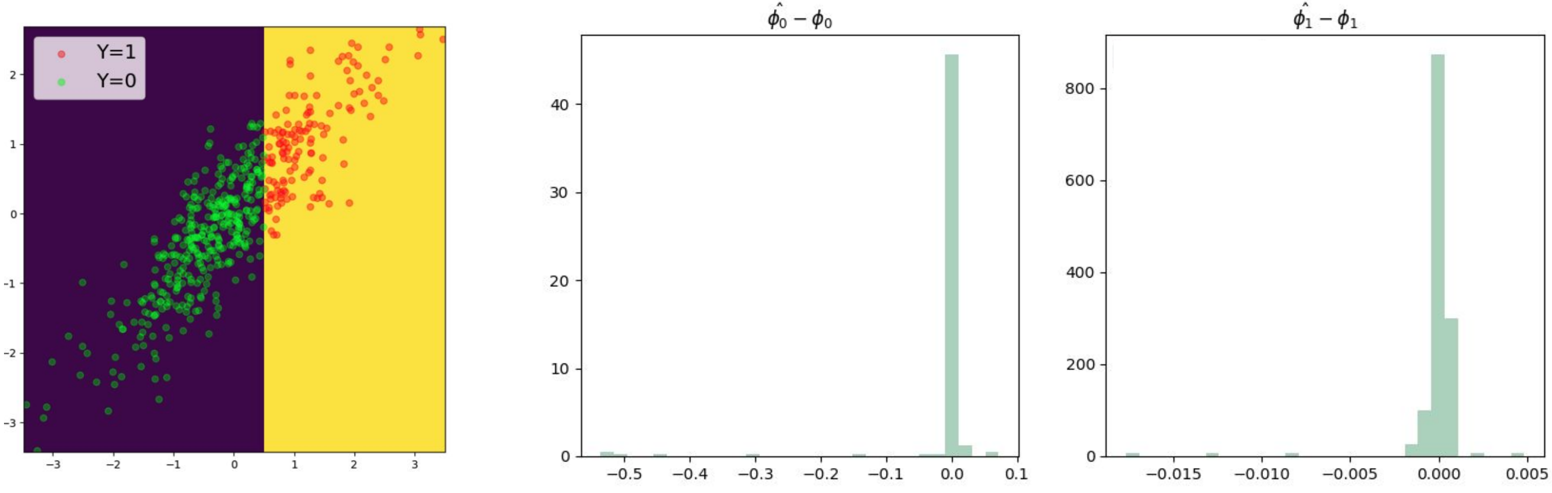
Ground Truth Classifier: $1(X_1 \geq 1/2)$. Accuracy of trained classifier: 100%



Off-manifold Shapley values: Limitation

Perturbing the model outside data manifold can drastically change the Shapley values, even though it remains constant on-manifold.

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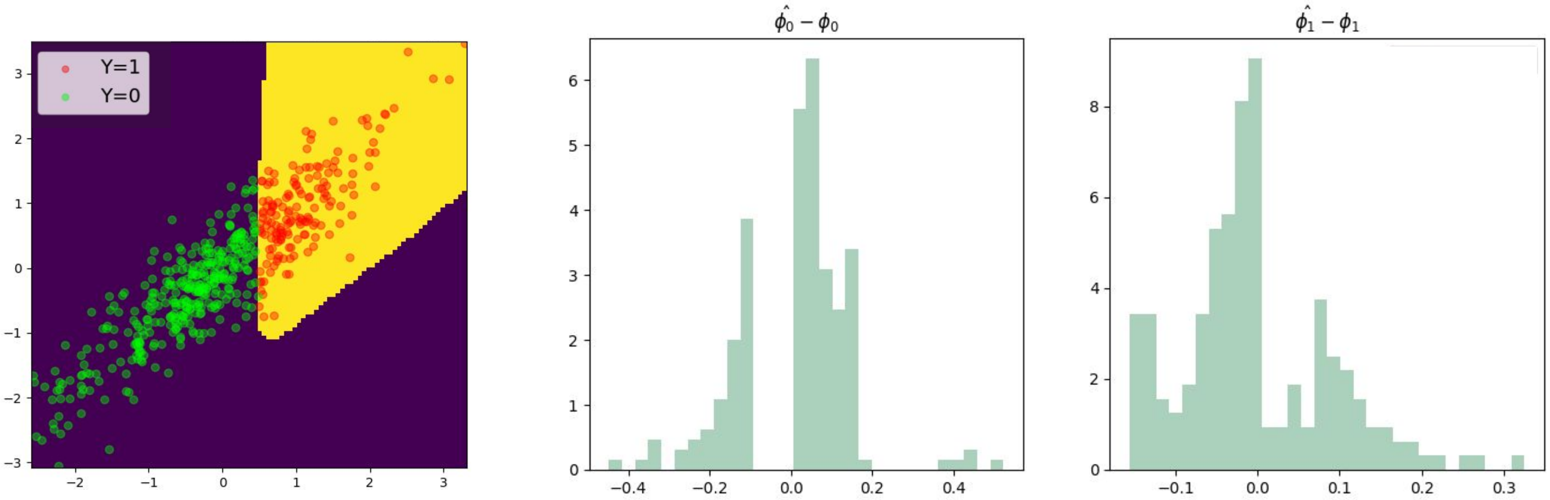

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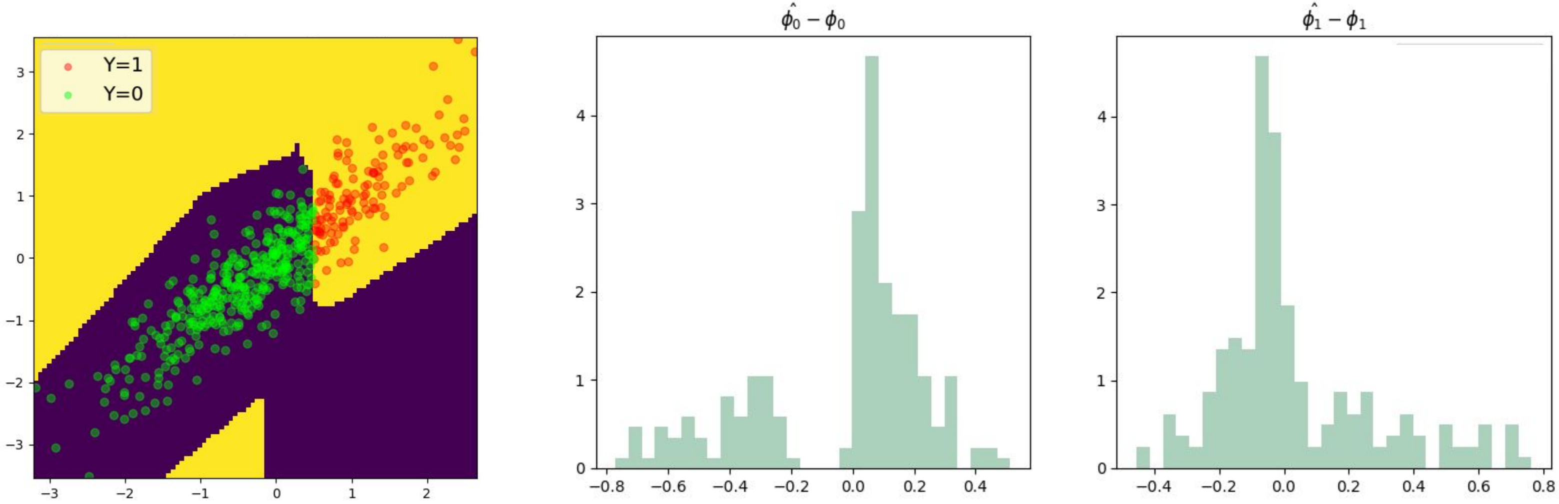

Off-manifold Shapley values: Limitation

The Shapley computations are heavily influenced by function behaviour outside the data manifold.

This can lead to misleading Shapley values.

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Does not rely on function behaviour outside the data distribution when computing Shapley explanations.

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- Random Joint Baseline Shapley:

$$v_{\mathbf{x},f,p}^{\text{RJ}}(S) := \mathbb{E}_{p_b(\mathbf{X}_{\bar{S}})}[f(\mathbf{x}_S, \mathbf{X}_{\bar{S}})p(\mathbf{x}_S, \mathbf{X}_{\bar{S}})]$$

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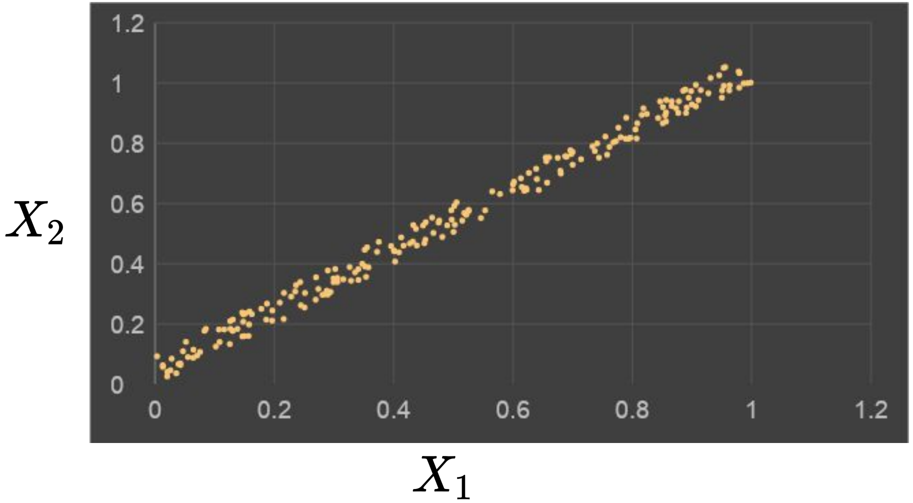

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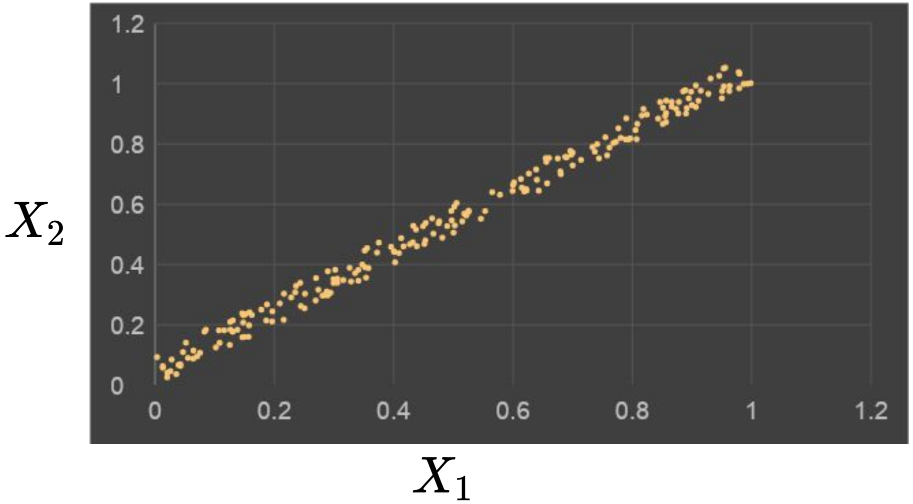
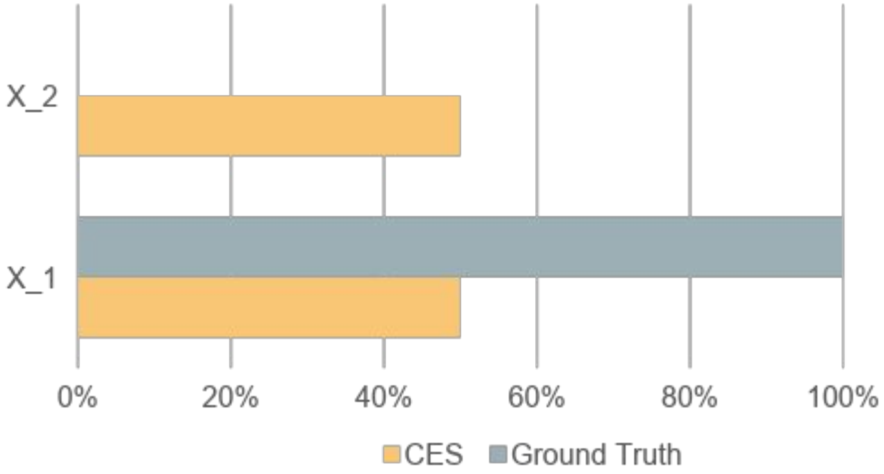


Feature importance (Conditional Shapley values)

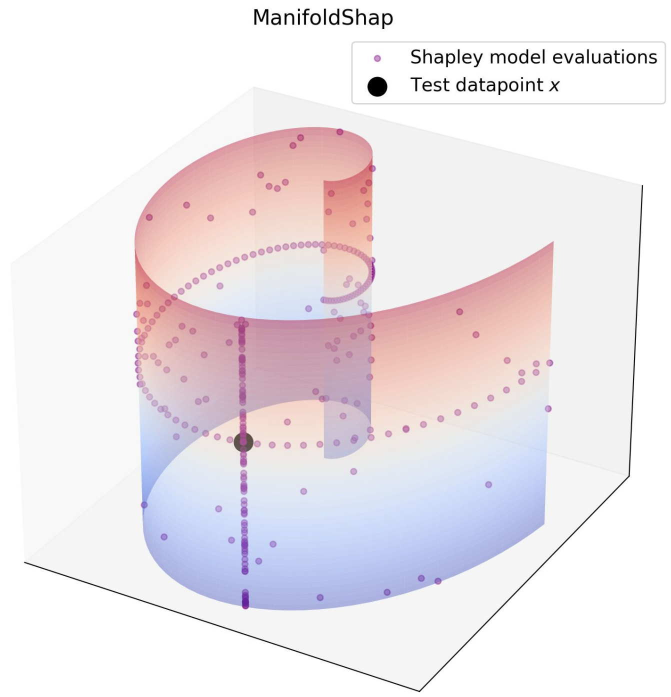


Proposed Method: ManifoldShap

ManifoldShap

We propose ManifoldShap, a value function, which restricts function evaluations to the regions of interest Z.

We call these regions of interest Z, the ‘manifold’.



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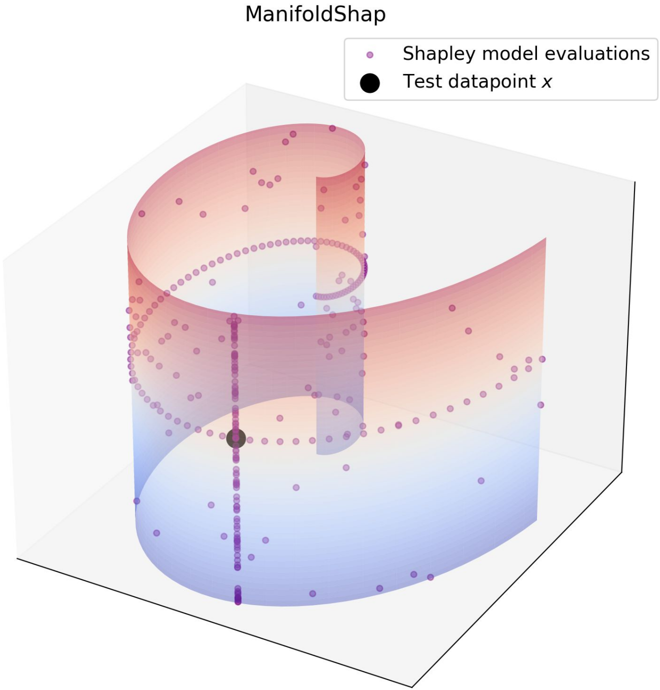
Definition:
Let Z be an open open set with

$$P(X \in Z \mid do(X_S = x_S)) > 0$$

and $x \in Z$. Then, we define the ManifoldShap value function on Z as follows:

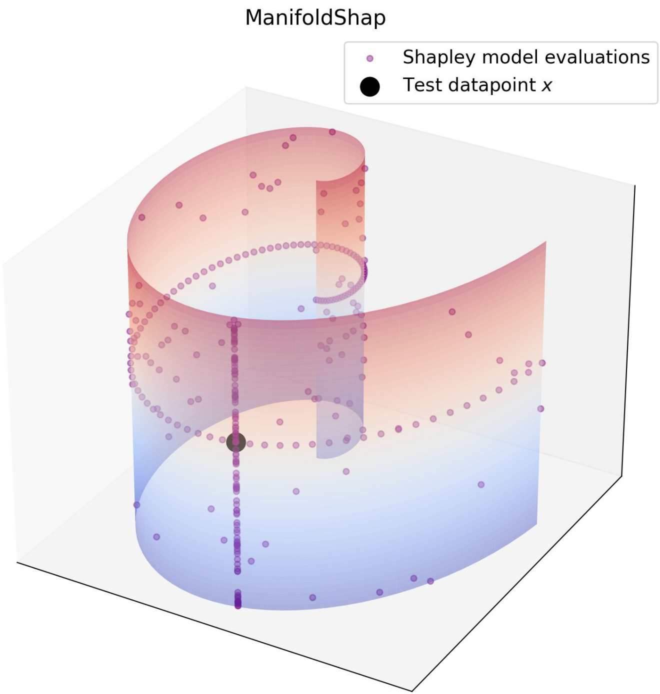
$$v^{\mathrm{MAN}}_{\boldsymbol{x},f,\mathcal{Z}}(S) := \mathbb{E}[f(\boldsymbol{X}) \mid do(\boldsymbol{X}_S = \boldsymbol{x}_S), \boldsymbol{X} \in \mathcal{Z}]$$



ManifoldShap

- In practice, Z can be chosen to be the data manifold, or any other region of interest, where model behaviour is relevant to explanations sought.
- One way of choosing Z explored in our work is based on density values

$$Z = \mathcal{D}_\epsilon := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^d : p(x) > \epsilon\}$$



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Definition (Subspace T-robustness).
Let Z be such that $P(X \in Z) > 0$

Suppose two models $f_1(x), f_2(x)$ are such that $\sup_{x \in Z} |f_1(x) - f_2(x)| \leq \delta$

Then, we say that a value function, $v_{x,f}$, is strong T-robust on subspace Z, if it satisfies the following condition:

$$|v_{x,f_1}(S) - v_{x,f_2}(S)| \leq T\delta \quad \text{for any} \quad S \subseteq [d]$$

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ManifoldShap satisfies subspace robustness, whereas all other value functions (both on and off-manifold value functions) do not.

Experimental Results

COMPAS Dataset Results

This dataset captures detailed information about the criminal history, jail and prison time, demographic attributes, and COMPAS risk scores for 6172 defendants from Broward County.

Ground Truth Function: only uses ‘race’ to make predictions.

Perturbed model: Perturbs the model off-manifold to only use a synthetic positively correlated feature named ‘unrelated_column’ to make predictions.

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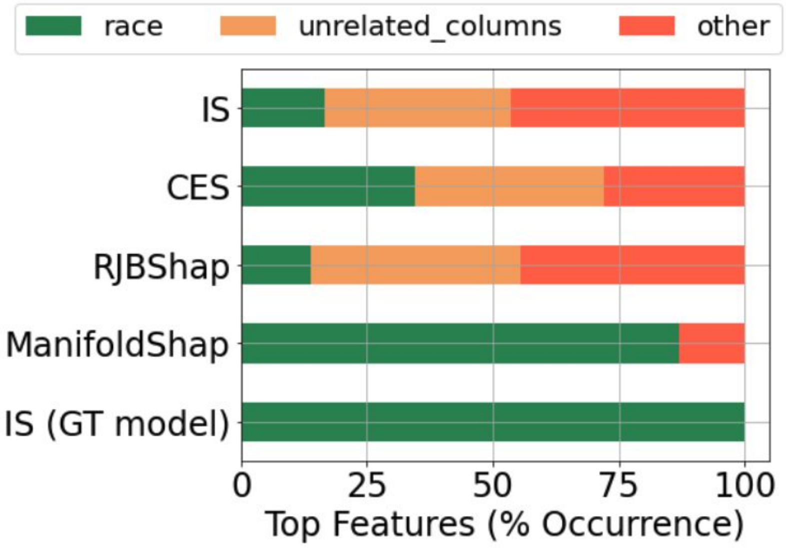

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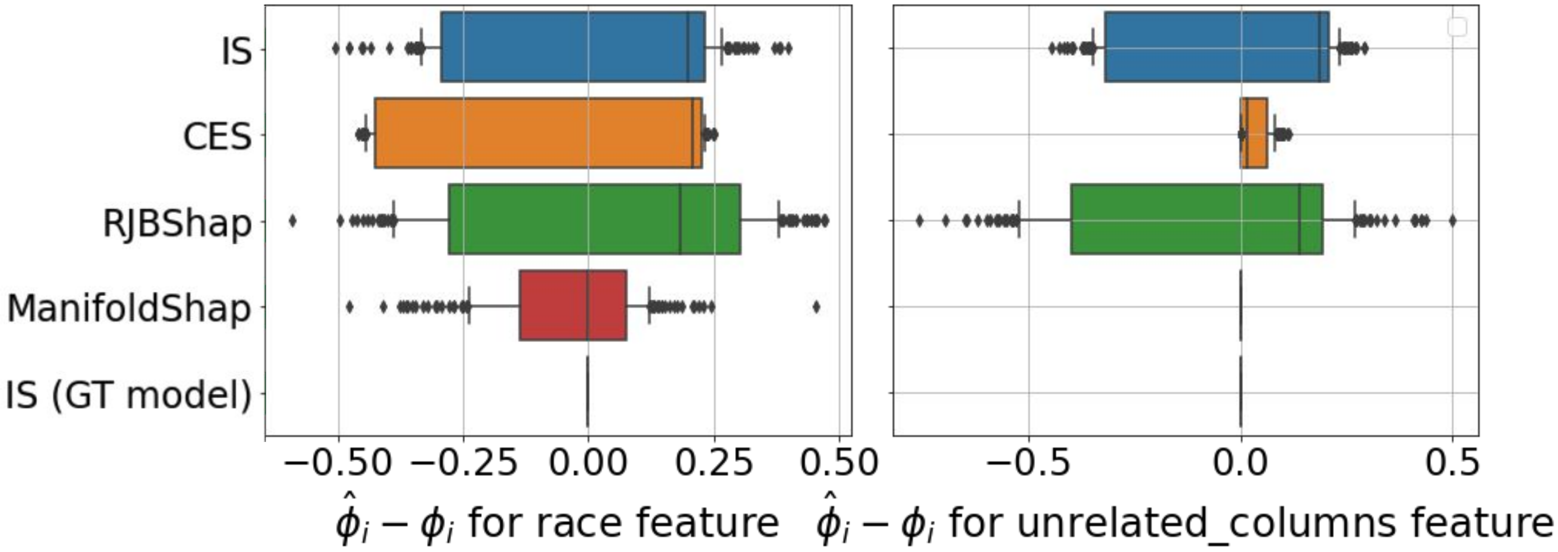
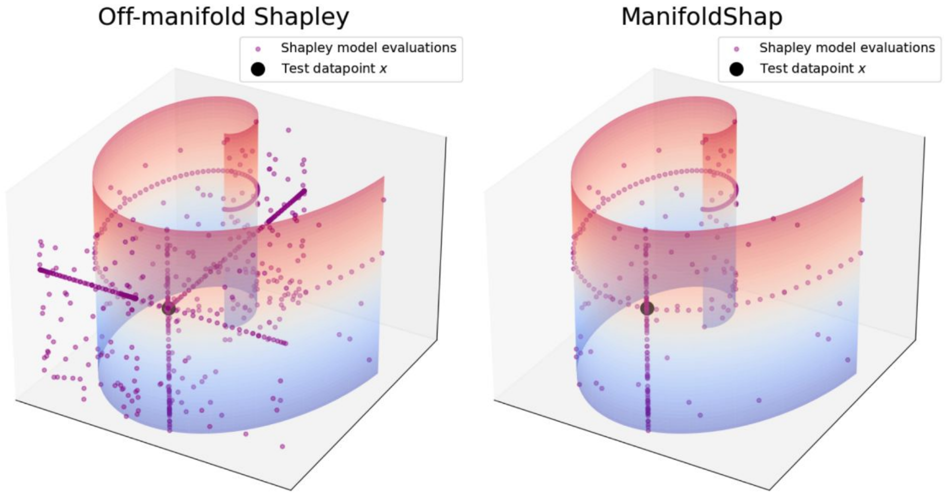


Conclusions

ManifoldShap properties

Robustness:

- **ManifoldShap** explanations are robust to model changes outside the data manifold.
- **ManifoldShap** is the only value function which satsifies this property.



Accuracy:

- **ManifoldShap** remains close to ground truth Interventional Shapley values.

Check out our paper!