# Prediction and explanation in social systems

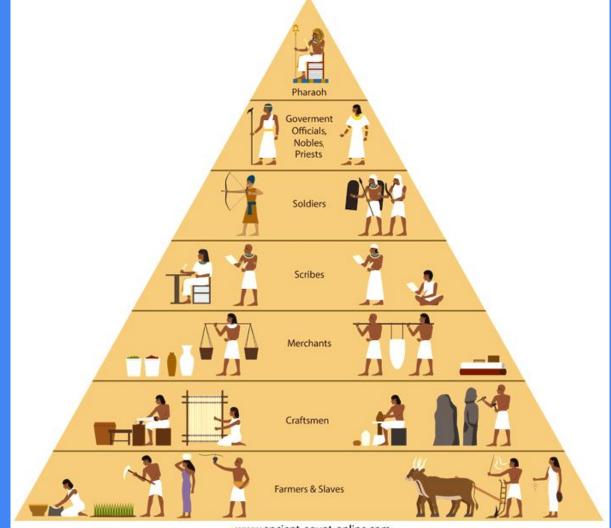
Jake M. Hofman, Amit Sharma, Duncan J. Watts

# Let's predict large scale evolution in social systems!

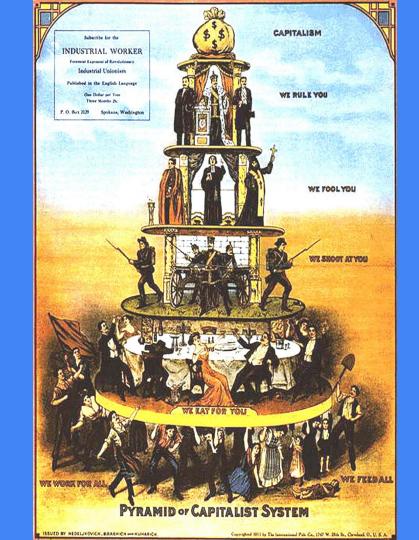
## However, it's not that easy...







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### Problem

#### Problem

- Social scientists emphasis on providing interpretable causal mechanisms, not on prediction
  - Social scientists are often not concerned about R² (explained variation/total variation)

# An Example from sociology

#### Class Advantage, Commitment Penalty: The Gendered Effect of Social Class Signals in an Elite Labor Market

Lauren A. Rivera and András Tilcsik

American Sociological Review 2016, Vol. 81(6) 1097–1131

**Table 6.** OLS Models Predicting the Strength of Interview Recommendations in the Survey Experiment

Sample Restriction:	Model 12  None	Model 13  Respondents Who Have Ever Worked at a Law Firm	Model 14  Respondents Currently at a Law Firm
Male applicant	176	561*	532
**	(.228)	(.269)	(.297)
Higher-class signals	027	280	236
	(.225)	(.305)	(.329)
Male applicant × higher-class signals	.627*	.983*	1.113*
Series Section and Control of the Control	(.318)	(.401)	(.443)
Survey Respondent Characteristics			
Respondent age	.008	004	002
	(800.)	(.009)	(.010)
Male respondent	.095	.177	.189
	(.173)	(.216)	(.229)
Respondent has worked at law firm	.191		
3930 159 ♣ 4149 9-37 39 50 1000 0000 00 000 00 000 00 000 00 000	(.289)		
Race dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Current position dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes
Current organization dummies	Yes	Yes	No
Constant	6.064***	6.947***	4.875***
	(1.215)	(1.372)	(1.046)
R-squared	.20	.27	.29
Observations	210	122	97

<sup>\*</sup>p < .05; \*\*p < .01; \*\*\*p < .001 (two-tailed tests).

#### What Social Scientists care about

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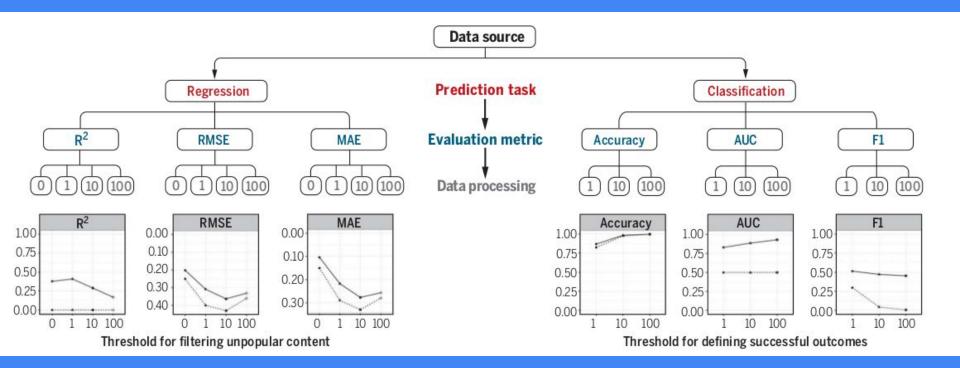
- Social scientists emphasis on providing interpretable causal mechanisms, not on prediction
  - Social scientists are often not concerned about R<sup>2</sup> (explained variation/total variation)
  - → Lack of predictive accuracy
  - → Unbiased estimates more important than prediction
  - → Search for statistical significance

#### **Benefit**

- Social systems have meaning → Theory has to account for that
- Unbiased estimates can help to identify causal mechanisms → Substantive theory (beware: fallacy of common sense)

#### Problems in predictive modeling

- Problem has to be translated into a computational task
- Models, data sets, predictive measures are subject to individual choice→ Researcher degrees of freedom
- Predictions vary based on researcher decisions



## Solution

#### 1. Standardization of current practices

- 1. Finding substantive problems that are regarded as important
- 2. Testing these algorithmic findings on different data sets based on commonly agreed standards
- 3. Differentiate between confirmatory and explanatory research

#### 2. Theoretical limits of predictability

- 1. Human behavior ranges from very predictable (phone user example) to almost unpredictable (impact of the web)
- Finding a balance between model performance (theoretical maximum) and meaningful explanations of phenomena (identifying what limits the prediction)

# 3. Predictive accuracy and interpretability as complementary practices

- Often the claim that predictive models are too complex to be generalized → spurious claims
- 1. Simple models do not necessarily generalize better
- 2. Trade-off between prediction and interpretability smaller than expected
- 3. Subjective understanding should not be equated with true understanding of the model

#### The proposed solution

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# Prediction and explanation should be complementary in the analysis of social systems

#### Questions

- What are potential limits of predictability?
- Thinking about predictive policing: Are there ethical pitfalls of prediction
- Which type of data is suitable for prediction?
- How can we overcome disciplinary boundaries?
- How will theory change?