

Rapid Implementation of Test Design Using Python

David H. Oh

Economist

Office of Compensation and Working Conditions

GASP Workshop

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Background

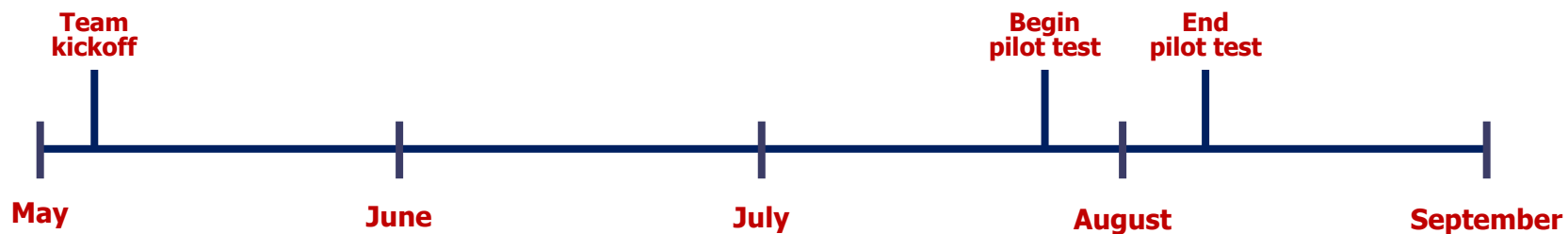
- Machine learning (ML) prototype
 - ▶ Developed in early 2019
 - ▶ Used Occupational Requirements Survey (ORS) and other supplemental datasets to train the model
 - ▶ Predicts the top-five most likely Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes



Pilot Test

■ Computer-Assisted Review (CAR) Pilot

- ▶ A small team formed in May, 2019
- ▶ Test the feasibility of implementing the ML algorithm into the production cycle, specifically in the review process
- ▶ Three weeks of testing in the actual ORS production environment
 - From late July to early August



Questions to Answer

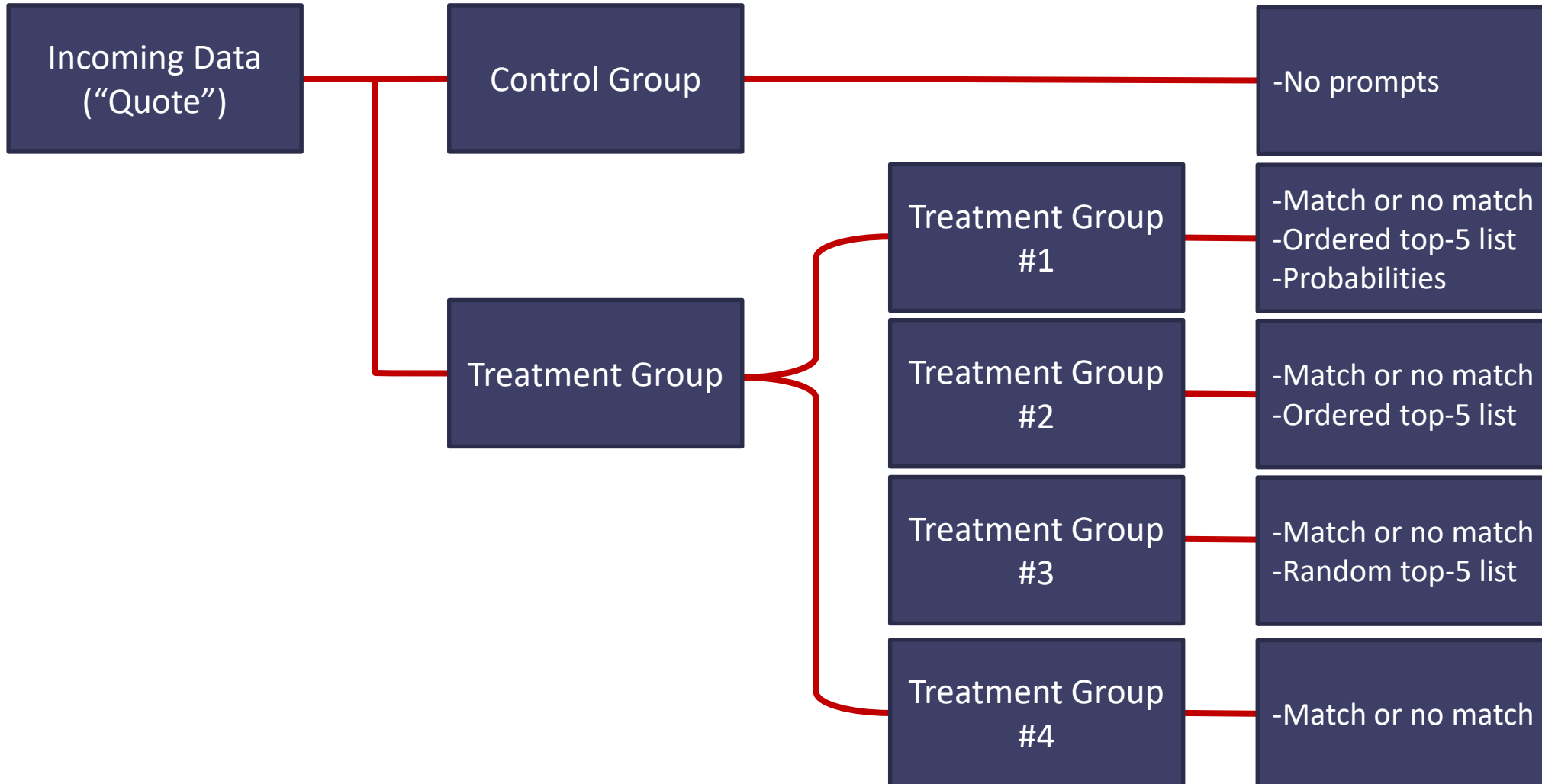
- The effects of CAR on SOC code review
 - ▶ Its effects on the time spent reviewing the SOC code
 - ▶ Its effects on the number of questions being sent out
 - ▶ Its effects on the review resulting in a positive change
- The effects of CAR on reviewer bias
 - ▶ Do exposures to ML algorithm's outputs result in reviewers favoring (or not favoring) specific SOC codes?

Test Design

- Randomized, controlled crossover trial
 - ▶ Eight participants from the microdata review staff
 - ▶ Each participant expected to review approximately 150 incoming data
 - ▶ Every incoming data reviewed by a participant gets randomly assigned to a control/treatment group



Test Design



Challenges and Constraints

- Some information are readily captured by the existing production/review system
 - ▶ SOC codes
 - ▶ Questions sent
- Other information are not available
 - ▶ Time spent on reviewing a SOC code
 - ▶ Reviewer's expected SOC code



Challenges and Constraints

■ Random assignment

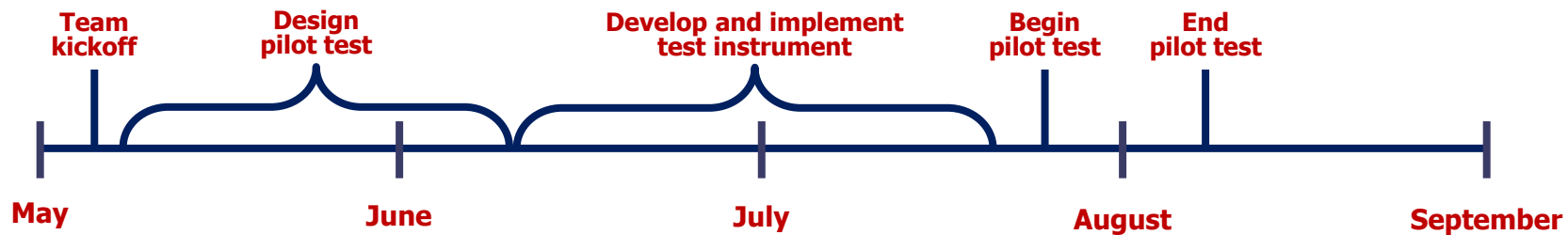
- ▶ Test instrument must be able to perform random assignments

■ Resource constraint

- ▶ Minimal disturbance on the actual production

■ Time constraint

- ▶ A little over a month to develop and implement the test instrument

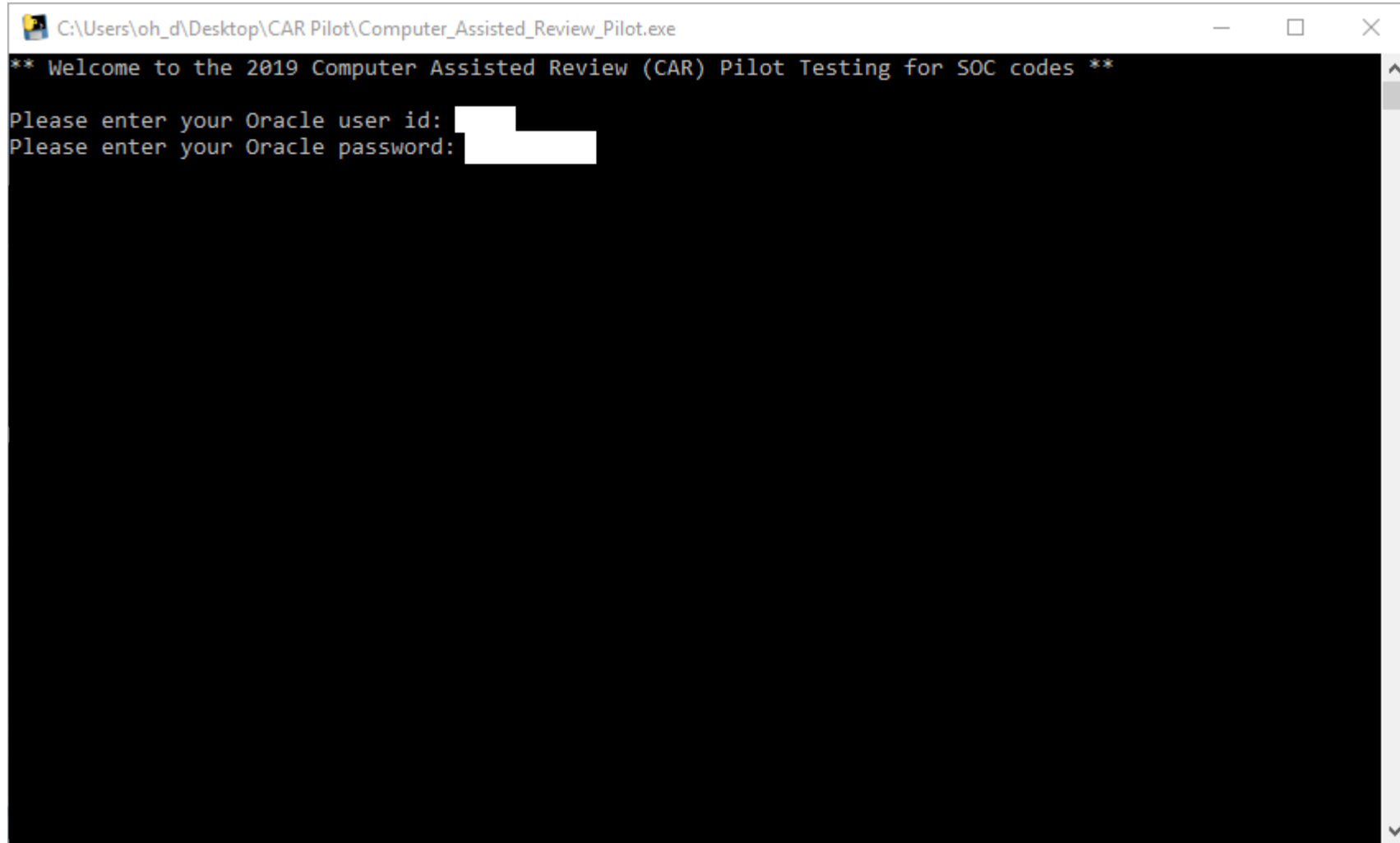


Benefits of Using Python

- Same language as the one used to develop the ML algorithm
 - ▶ Can easily import the ML algorithm that has been *Pickle*-ed
- Can create a standalone application that is easily distributable
- Can take user inputs
- Can access database
- Can output varying prompts based on random assignments
- Can write to a centralized dataset



Test Instrument



```
C:\Users\oh_d\Desktop\CAR Pilot\Computer_Assisted_Review_Pilot.exe
** Welcome to the 2019 Computer Assisted Review (CAR) Pilot Testing for SOC codes **
Please enter your Oracle user id: [redacted]
Please enter your Oracle password: [redacted]
```

Retrieve information from the database →

Show varying prompts based on random assignment →



Test Instrument – Follow-up Questions

- Whether the participant suspects the entered SOC code to be incorrect
 - ▶ If yes, a follow-up question on what the correct SOC code would be
- Participant's familiarity with the entered SOC code
 - ▶ On a scale from 1 to 5
- Duration (in seconds) collected in the background
 - ▶ From the time the random assignment was made to the time participant moved on to the next quote

Lessons for Future Iterations

- Create a more robust centralized database structure for collecting information
 - ▶ Few instances of application crashing on the users due to multiple users writing to the central dataset at the same time
- Develop a web-based application to improve user experience



Conclusion

- Pilot test ended in early August with almost 1,500 quotes reviewed using the test instrument
- The flexibility of Python language and its various applicability enabled the rapid implementation of a randomized, controlled crossover trial
- Results from the pilot test?
 - ▶ Currently being analyzed

Contact Information

David H. Oh

Economist

Office of Compensation and Working Conditions

www.bls.gov/ect

202-691-5985

oh.david@bls.gov

