Optimization & Learning Approaches to Resource Allocation for Social Good

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Allocation and Social Good





- Social problems: disease, poverty, homelessness...
- Intervention: services, outreach, education
- Limited resources



Motivating question

How can AI be used to improve socially impactful decisions?

Example: HIV prevention

- Shelters for homeless youth conduct educational interventions
- Resource constraints: work with 4-6 youth at a time
- Peer leaders: spread message through social network





Example: HIV prevention

- Limited budget for total peer leaders trained
- Which nodes lead to greatest influence spread?
- Influence maximization problem





Example: organ allocation

- Patients require organ donation (e.g., kidney)
- Donors can supply an organ to compatible patients
 - Potentially contingent on their own patient receiving one
- How to match as many compatible pairs as possible?



Example: homelessness services

- Cities provide services for homeless or at-risk people
- Preventative interventions, transitional housing, permanent housing...
- How to allocate scare resources to recipients who benefit most?



Technical focus

• Improving interventions is often an *optimization* problem

$$\max_{S \in X} f(S) \quad X \subseteq \{0,1\}^n$$

- Select from a set of options
 - Peer leaders from a social network
 - Assign housing to applicants
 - Donor-recipient organ matches

- Resources are limited: intervention is subject to constraints
- Uncertainty about outcomes

Technical focus



Outline

- Intro & motivation
- Preliminaries & basic techniques
- Formulating objective functions: value judgement aggregation
- Decision making under uncertainty
- Offline allocation techniques & applications
- Online allocation techniques & applications
- Conclusion