MULTI-DOMAIN LONG-TAILED LEARNING BY AUGMENTING DISENTANGLED REPRESENTATIONS

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ABSTRACT

There is an inescapable long-tailed class-imbalance issue in many real-world classification problems. Existing long-tailed classification methods focus on the single-domain setting, where all examples are drawn from the same distribution. However, real-world scenarios often involve multiple domains with distinct imbalanced class distributions. We study this multi-domain long-tailed learning problem and aim to produce a model that generalizes well across all classes and domains. Towards that goal, we introduce TALLY, which produces invariant predictors by balanced augmenting hidden representations over domains and classes. Built upon a proposed selective balanced sampling strategy, TALLY achieves this by mixing the semantic representation of one example with the domain-associated nuisances of another, producing a new representation for use as data augmentation. To improve the disentanglement of semantic representations, TALLY further utilizes a domain-invariant class prototype that averages out domain-specific effects. We evaluate TALLY on four long-tailed variants of classical domain generalization benchmarks and two real-world imbalanced multi-domain datasets. The results indicate that TALLY consistently outperforms other state-of-the-art methods in both subpopulation shift and domain shift.

1 INTRODUCTION

Deep classification models can struggle when the number of examples per class varies dramatically (Beery et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2021). This *long-tailed* setting arises frequently in practice, such as wildlife recognition (Beery et al., 2020). Classifiers tend to be biased towards majority classes and perform poorly on class-balanced test distributions, i.e. when there is a shift in the label distribution between training and test. Existing approaches address the long-tailed problem by modifying the data sampling strategy (Chawla et al., 2002; Zhang & Pfister, 2021), adjusting the loss function for different classses (Cao et al., 2019; Hong et al., 2021), or augmenting minority classes (Chou et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2021). Unlike these works, which focus on single-domain long-tailed learning, we study *multi-domain long-tailed learning*, where each domain has its own long-tailed distribution. Take wildlife recognition as an example (Figure 1): images of wildlife are collected from various locations, and the distribution over species (classes) at each location is typically imbalanced and the class distribution also varies between locations.

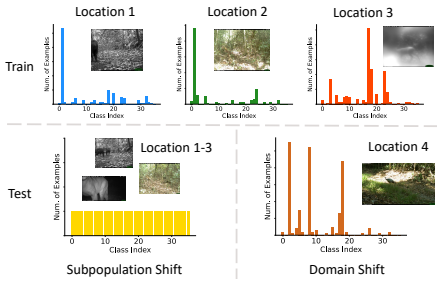


Figure 1: Illustration of imbalanced class distributions across domains in iWildCam, a wildlife recognition benchmark (Beery et al., 2020). Both subpopulation shift and domain shift settings are illustrated.

In multi-domain long-tailed classification, the classifiers need to handle distribution shift amidst class imbalance. Here, we focus on two types of distribution shift: subpopulation shift and domain shift. In subpopulation shift, we train a model on data from multiple domains and evaluate the model on a test set with balanced domain-class pairs. In the wildlife recognition example, species are often concentrated at only a few locations, creating a spurious correlation between the label (species) and the domain (location). A machine learning model trained on the entire population may fail on the test set when this correlation does not hold anymore. In domain shift, we expect the trained model to generalize well to completely new test domains. For example, in wildlife recognition, we train a model on data from a fixed set of training locations and then deploy the model to new test locations.

Prior long-tailed classification methods work well in single-domain settings, but may perform poorly when the test data is from underrepresented domains or novel domains. Meanwhile, invariant learning approaches alleviate cross-domain performance gaps by learning representations or predictors that are invariant across different domains (Arjovsky et al., 2019; Li et al., 2018). Yet, these approaches are mostly evaluated in class-balanced settings, where models must be trained on plenty of examples from each class even if augmentation strategies are applied (Yao et al., 2022) – see a detailed discussion in Appendix B. With multi-domain long-tailed data, learning a class-unbiased domain-invariant model is not trivial since the imbalance can exist within a domain or across domains. We aim to address these challenges in this work, leading to a novel method named **TALLY** (mul**T**i-dom**A**in **L**ong-tailed learning with ba**L**anced representation reassembl**Y**).

TALLY empowers augmentation to balance examples over domains and classes by decomposing and reassembling example pairs, combining the class-relevant semantic information of one example with the domain-associated nuisances of another Zhou et al. (2022). Specifically, TALLY first decouples the representation of each example into semantic information and nuisances with instance normalization. To further mitigate the effects of nuisances, we first average out domain information over examples of the same class and construct class prototype representations. Each semantic representation is then linearly interpolated with a corresponding class prototype, leading to the prototype-enhanced semantic representation. The domain-associated factors are similarly interpolated with class-agnostic domain factors to improve training stability and remove noise. Finally, TALLY produces augmented representations to benefit the training process by reassembling the prototype-enhanced semantic representation and domain-associated nuisances among examples. To further achieve balanced augmentation, we propose a selective balanced sampling strategy to draw example pairs for augmentation. Concretely, for each pair, the label of one example is uniformly sampled from all classes and the domain of another example is uniformly sampled from all domains. In this way, TALLY encourages the model to learn a class-unbiased invariant predictor.

In summary, our major contributions are: we investigate and formalize an important yet less explored problem – multi-domain long-tailed learning, and propose an effective augmentation algorithm called TALLY to simultaneously address the class-imbalance issue and learn domain-invariant predictors. We empirically demonstrate the effectiveness of TALLY under subpopulation shift and domain shift. We observe that TALLY outperforms both prior single-domain long-tailed learning and domain-invariant learning approaches, with a 5.18% error decrease over all datasets. Furthermore, TALLY is capable of capturing stronger invariant predictors compared with prior invariant learning approaches.

2 Formulations and Preliminaries

Long-Tailed Learning. In this paper, we investigate the setting where one predicts the class label $y \in \mathcal{C}$ based on the input feature $x \in \mathcal{X}$, where $\mathcal{C} = \{1, \dots, C\}$. Given a machine learning model f parameterized by parameter θ and a loss function ℓ, empirical risk minimization (ERM) trains such a model by minimizing average loss over all training examples as

$$\min_{\theta} \mathbb{E}_{(x,y)\sim P^{tr}}[\ell(f_\theta(x), y)], \tag{1}$$

which works well when the label distribution is approximately uniform. In long-tailed learning, however, the label distribution is long-tailed, where a small proportion of classes have massive labels and the rest of classes are associated with a few examples. Assume $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^{N}$ is a training set sampled from training distribution and the number of examples for each class is $\{n_1, \dots, n_C\}$, where $\sum_{c=1}^{C} n_c = N$. In long-tailed learning, all classes are sorted according to cardinality (i.e., $n_1 \ll n_C$) and the imbalance ratio ρ is defined as $\rho = n_1/n_C > 1$. Note that same definitions are used in the test set $\{(x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^{N^{ts}}$. Under the class-imbalanced training distribution, vanilla ERM model tends to perform poorly on minority classes, but we expect the model can perform consistently well on all classes. Hence we typically assume the test distribution is class-balanced (i.e., $\rho^{ts} = 1$).

Multi-Domain Imbalanced Learning. Multi-domain long-tailed learning is a natural extension of classical long-tailed learning, where the overall data distribution is drawn from a set of domains $\mathcal{D} = \{1, \dots, D\}$ and each domain d is associated with a class-imbalanced dataset $\{(x_i, y_i, d)\}_{i=1}^{N_d}$ drawn from domain-specific distribution p_d. Following (Albuquerque et al., 2019; Koh et al., 2021), both training and test distribution can be formulated as a mixture distribution over domain space $\mathcal{D}$, i.e., $P^{tr} = \sum_{d=1}^{D} \eta_d^{tr} P_d^{tr}$ and $P^{ts} = \sum_{d=1}^{D} \eta_d^{ts} P_d^{ts}$. The corresponding training and test domains are $\mathcal{D}^{tr} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} | \eta_d^{tr} > 0\}$ and $\mathcal{D}^{ts} = \{d \in \mathcal{D} | \eta_d^{ts} > 0\}$, respectively, where η_d^{tr} and η_d^{ts} represent the

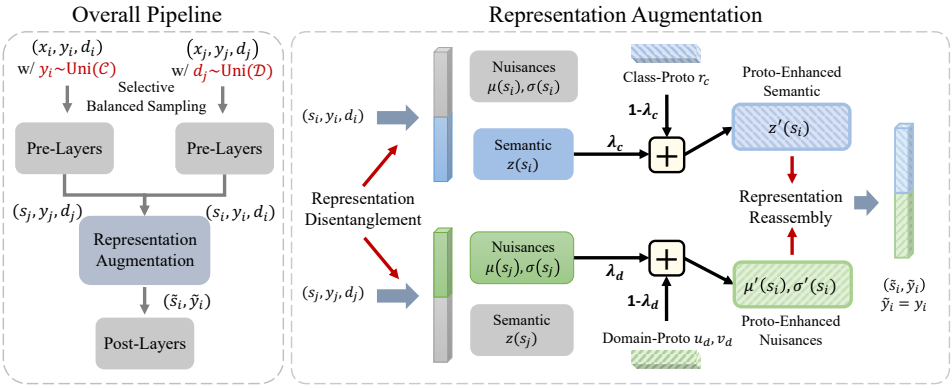


Figure 2: An illustration of TALLY. **Left**: the overall approach produces augmented representations from a pair of examples x_i and x_j. At a chosen layer, it mixes their semantic and nuisance information to create augmented representation $\tilde{s}$. **Right**: In detail, the augmentation step disentangles hidden representations s_i and s_j into separate semantic and nuisance factors. It interpolates these with domain-invariant or class-invariant prototypes (respectively) for more robust disentanglement. Finally, it combines the semantic information from s_i with the nuisance information from s_j to create $\tilde{s}_i$.

mixture probability. For each domain d, we define the number of training examples in each class as $\{n_{1,d}, \ldots, n_{C,d}\}$, sorted by cardinality. The imbalance ratio ρ^{tr} is extended to domain-level ratio as $\rho_d^{tr} = n_{C,d}/n_{1,d}$. During test time, we consider two kinds of test distributions, corresponding to two categories of distribution shifts – subpopulation shift and domain shift. In subpopulation shift, the test domains have been observed during training time, but the test distribution is class-balanced and domain-balanced, i.e., $\mathcal{D}^{ts} \subseteq \mathcal{D}^{tr}$ and $\{\eta_d^{ts} = 1/|\mathcal{D}^{ts}| | \forall d \in \mathcal{D}^{ts}\}$. In domain shift, the test domains are disjoint from the training domains, i.e., $\mathcal{D}^{tr} \cap \mathcal{D}^{ts} = \emptyset$.

3 Multi-Domain Long-Tailed Learning with Balanced Representation Reassembly

To improve robustness in multi-domain long-tailed learning, we would like method that can learn class-unbiased domain-invariant representations. To accomplish this, we introduce TALLY to do balanced augmentation over classes and domains. The key idea motivating TALLY is that every example can be decomposed into *class-relevant semantic* information and domain-associated *nuisances* that should be ignored by an ideal classifier. Here, following (Zhou et al., 2022), nuisances is defined as "class-agnostic" transformations that apply similarly to all classes, such as image style and background changes in image classification. As outlined in Figure 2, TALLY assumes that domain-associated nuisance information can be transferred among examples. It leverages this to perform augmentation by transferring domain-specific nuisance factors between classes with a novel selective balanced sampling strategy. In practice, TALLY first disentangles examples into latent semantic and nuisance factors. Then, we introduce a domain-agnostic prototype representation for each class in order to eliminate the nuisance information, whereby the semantic representation of each example is linearly interpolated with the corresponding prototype representation. Finally, TALLY reassembles the semantic and nuisance factors of *different* examples to produce augmented representations.

3.1 Representation Disentanglement and Reassembly

As described above, TALLY reassembles augmented examples from pairs of examples by combining the semantic representation of one with the domain-related nuisance factors of the other. Motivated by style transfer (Huang & Belongie, 2017), we use instance normalization (InstanceNorm (Ulyanov et al., 2016)) to perform the required disentanglement of semantic and nuisance information. Concretely, given an example (x, y, d) we denote the hidden representation at layer r as $s = f^r(x) \in \mathbb{R}^{C \times H \times W}$, where C, H, and W denote channel, height, and width dimensions, respectively. Ignoring affine parameters, InstanceNorm normalizes the example as:

$$z(s) = \text{InstanceNorm}(s) = \frac{s - \mu(s)}{\sigma(s)}, \quad \text{where } z(s), \mu(s), \sigma(s) \in \mathbb{R}^C \tag{2}$$

where $\mu(\cdot), \sigma(\cdot)$ are the mean and standard deviation computed across the spatial dimensions of s:

$$\mu(s) = \frac{1}{HW}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{w=1}^{W} s[:,h,w],\ \sigma(s) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{HW}\sum_{h=1}^{H}\sum_{w=1}^{W}(s[:,h,w]-\mu(s))^2}. \tag{3}$$

Following Huang & Belongie (2017), we treat the normalized example $z(s)$ as the semantic representation, and regard $\mu(s)$ and $\sigma(s)$ as the domain-associated nuisances. Notice that we adopt a warm start strategy of running vanilla ERM for the first few epochs to ensure reliable disentanglement.

After decoupling representations, we produce an augmented representation from a pair of examples (x_i, y_i, d_i) and (x_j, y_j, d_j) by swapping semantic representations and domain-associated nuisances:

$$\tilde{s} = \sigma(s_j)\left(\frac{s_i - \mu(s_i)}{\sigma(s_i)}\right) + \mu(s_j),\ \tilde{y} = y_i. \tag{4}$$

Since the semantic content of the augmented representation $\tilde{s}$ is from example (x_i, y_i, d_i), we label our augmented example with $\tilde{y} = y_i$. By reassembling disentangled representations, we can augment representations for minority domains or minority classes.

3.2 Selective Balanced Sampling

In the process of representation disentanglement and reassembly, finding a suitable strategy of sampling examples from the training distribution is crucial to solving the domain-class imbalance problem. In single-domain long-tailed learning, up-sampling examples from minority classes is a classical yet effective method. In multi-domain long-tailed learning, the most straightforward extension is up-sampling examples from minority domain-class groups, which is named *balanced sampling* here. In practice, for each example (x_i, y_i, d_i), the label y_i and domain d_i are uniformly sampled a joint uniform distribution over all domain-class combinations, i.e., $(y_i, d_i) \sim \text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$.

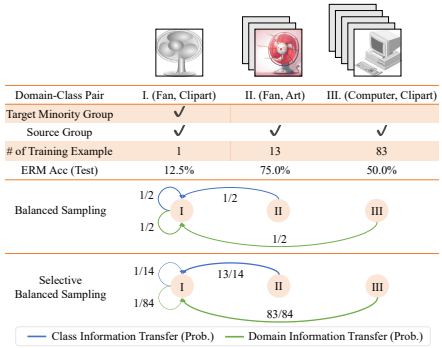


Figure 3: Illustration of selective balanced sampling. Transition probabilities between different pairs are visualized. Detailed discussion is in Appendix A.1.

However, to transfer the knowledge between different domain-class groups in TALLY, using such a sampling strategy may overemphasize the importance of minority domain-class groups. In Figure 3, we illustrate three domain-class groups from OfficeHome-LT, which is a long-tailed variant of OfficeHome dataset (Venkateswara et al., 2017). To augment minority groups (e.g., fan-clipart pair), balanced sampling tends to repeatedly draw examples from the same minority group. We do not expect this because of two reasons: first, it limits the sample diversity in knowledge transfer; second, as shown in Figure 3, minority groups typically perform worse than majority groups, which may make the knowledge transfer less reliable. Hence, we propose a selective balanced sampling strategy in TALLY. Concretely, for a pair of examples (x_i, y_i, d_i) and (x_j, y_j, d_j), the label y_i of example i is uniformly sampled from all classes ($y_i \sim \text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C})$) and the domain d_j of example j is uniformly sampled from all domains ($d_j \sim \text{Uniform}(\mathcal{D})$). The illustration verifies that selective balanced sampling has a higher chance of diversifying the sample selection in transferring domain and class information.

3.3 Prototype-guided Invariant Learning

Since the semantic representation $z(s)$ (Eqn. 2) should contain only class-relevant information, it should ideally be *domain-invariant*. However, per-instance statistics can be noisy and instance normalization may not perfectly disentangle the semantic information from the domain-related nuisances. To improve robustness, we can "average out" domain information over many examples of the same class from different domains. However, merely averaging over examples would remove the diversity that distinguishes different examples of the same class. We balance diversity and domain-invariance by interpolating $z(s)$ with the corresponding *class prototype representation*. We define the class prototype representation r_c as the average *semantic* representation over examples

Algorithm 1 TALLY Training Process

Require: learning rates η; warm start epochs T_0; prototype momentum γ; model $f_\theta(\cdot)$ with hidden representation $f_\theta^r(\cdot)$ at layer r; Dataset $\mathcal{D}^{tr} = \{(x, y, d)\}$

Initialize domain-agnostic prototypes $\{r_c^{(0)}\}_{c=1}^C$ and class-agnostic statistics $\{(u_d^{(0)}, v_d^{(0)})\}_{d=1}^D$
Train f_θ with ERM for $t < T_0$
for $t = T_0$ to T **do**
  $y_i \sim \text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C})$, $d_j \sim \text{Uniform}(\mathcal{D})$ ▷ Randomly sample domains and classes
  $(x_i, y_i, d_i) \sim \{\mathcal{D}^{tr} | y = y_i\}$, $(x_j, y_j, d_j) \sim \{\mathcal{D}^{tr} | d = d_j\}$
  $(s_i, s_j) \leftarrow (f^r(x_i), f^r(x_j))$ ▷ Compute hidden representations
  $z(s_i) \leftarrow \text{InstanceNorm}(s_i)$ ▷ Disentangle semantic factor (Eqn. 2)
  $z'(s_i) \leftarrow \lambda_c z(s_i) + (1 - \lambda_c) r_c^{(t)}$ ▷ Enhance semantic factor (Eqn. 6)
  $(\mu'(s_j), \sigma'(s_j)) \leftarrow \lambda_d(\mu(s_j), \sigma(s_j)) + (1 - \lambda_d)(u_d^{(t)}, v_d^{(t)})$ ▷ Enhance nuisances (Eqn. 8)
  $(\tilde{s}', \tilde{y}') \leftarrow (\sigma'(s_j) z'(s_i) + \mu'(s_j),\ y_i)$ ▷ Generate augmented example (Eqn. 9)
  $\text{Optimize}[\ell(f_\theta^{L-r}(\tilde{s}'), \tilde{y}')]$ ▷ Train on augmented example (Eqn. 10)
  Estimate the current prototypes and feature statistics $\{r_c\}_{c=1}^C$, $\{(u_d, v_d)\}_{d=1}^D$
  for $c = 1$ to C **do**
    $r_c^{(t+1)} \leftarrow \gamma r_c^{(t)} + (1 - \gamma) r_c$ ▷ Update domain-agnostic prototypes
  for $d = 1$ to D **do**
    $(u_d^{(t+1)}, v_d^{(t+1)}) \leftarrow \gamma(u_d^{(t)}, v_d^{(t)}) + (1 - \gamma)(u_d, v_d)$ ▷ Update class-agnostic statistics

belonging to class c regardless of domain:

$$r_c = \frac{1}{n_c} \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} z(s_i) = \frac{1}{n_c} \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} \frac{s_i - \mu(s_i)}{\sigma(s_i)}. \tag{5}$$

For each example (x, y, d) with $y = c$, we obtain the prototype-enhanced semantic representation by linearly interpolating $z(s)$ with the corresponding class prototype r_c:

$$z'(s) = \lambda_c z(s) + (1 - \lambda_c) r_c, \tag{6}$$

where $\lambda_c \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha_c, \alpha_c)$ is the interpolation coefficient. By applying this class prototype-based interpolation strategy, we are capable of capturing invariant knowledge and keeping the diversity of instance-level semantic representation when swapping information.

We also desire that the disentangled $\mu(s)$ and $\sigma(s)$ (Eqn. 2) contain only domain-related nuisance information. However, for similar reasons as with $z(s)$, they may still contain some class-related semantic information which we would like to remove by "averaging out." In this case, we remove semantic information by averaging over examples from *different classes* within the *same domain*:

$$u_d = \frac{1}{n_d} \sum_{i=1}^{n_d} \mu(s_i),\ v_d = \frac{1}{n_d} \sum_{i=1}^{n_d} \sigma(s_i), \tag{7}$$

where n_d represents the number of training examples in domain d. Then, for each example, we linearly interpolate its domain-associated nuisances with the above class-agnostic nuisances as:

$$\mu'(s) = \lambda_d \mu(s) + (1 - \lambda_d) u_d,\ \sigma'(s) = \lambda_d \sigma(s) + (1 - \lambda_d) v_d, \tag{8}$$

where the interpolation ratio is $\lambda_d \sim \text{Beta}(\alpha_d, \alpha_d)$. In practice, we update the class prototype r_c and domain-agnostic nuisances u_d and v_d with momentum updating, where we denote the values of r_c, u_d, v_d at epoch t as $r_c^{(t)}$, $u_d^{(t)}$ and $v_d^{(t)}$, respectively.

By replacing the original semantic representation and domain-associated nuisances in Eqn. 4 with the prototype-guided ones, we obtain the enhanced augmented representation as follows:

$$\tilde{s}' = \sigma'(s_j) z'(s_i) + \mu'(s_j),\ \tilde{y}' = y_i. \tag{9}$$

Finally, we replace the original training data with the augmented ones and reformulate the optimization process in Eqn. 1 as:

$$\min_\theta \mathbb{E}_{(x_i, y_i), (x_j, y_j) \sim P^{tr}} [\ell(f_\theta^{L-r}(\tilde{s}'), \tilde{y}')], \tag{10}$$

where f^{L-r} represents the post-layers after layer r. It is also worthwhile to point out that TALLY can be incorporated into any kinds of class-imbalanced losses (e.g., Focal, LDAM). We summarize the overall framework of TALLY in Algorithm 1.

Table 1: Results of subpopulation shifts and domain shifts on synthetic data. Domain-class balanced accuracy is reported. See full table with standard deviation in Appendix D.3. We bold the best results and underline the second best results. OH-LT and DN-LT represent OfficeHome-LT and DomainNet-LT, respectively.

	Subpopulation Shift				Domain Shift			
	VLCS-LT	PACS-LT	OH-LT	DN-LT	VLCS-LT	PACS-LT	OH-LT	DN-LT
ERM	73.33%	90.40%	61.07%	44.33%	67.62%	76.27%	51.95%	33.21%
Focal	74.83%	90.44%	62.57%	47.35%	69.38%	75.29%	54.03%	35.23%
LDAM	73.83%	90.91%	63.57%	46.71%	69.41%	77.53%	53.60%	34.42%
CRT	73.83%	89.17%	61.92%	47.37%	65.67%	73.82%	53.62%	36.14%
MiSLAS	71.83%	90.99%	61.38%	49.15%	68.64%	77.94%	52.86%	36.18%
Remix	74.16%	90.83%	61.59%	47.56%	67.71%	75.25%	51.43%	35.14%
RIDE	74.33%	90.48%	63.27%	47.51%	69.29%	77.41%	53.75%	35.26%
PaCo	73.67%	91.31%	63.03%	48.26%	69.05%	76.79%	53.98%	35.76%
IRM	50.50%	65.24%	45.48%	35.57%	48.32%	52.60%	42.34%	28.19%
GroupDRO	72.50%	89.80%	59.79%	43.86%	69.18%	76.75%	51.12%	32.54%
CORAL	71.67%	88.22%	59.10%	43.92%	66.54%	75.62%	50.74%	33.44%
LISA	74.67%	90.08%	57.39%	43.17%	66.42%	74.47%	48.22%	34.99%
MixStyle	74.30%	91.55%	62.26%	43.59%	67.75%	79.78%	52.47%	33.71%
DDG	73.00%	89.60%	58.80%	44.46%	68.38%	75.97%	51.07%	33.94%
BODA	74.83%	91.03%	62.79%	47.61%	69.63%	78.81%	53.32%	35.85%
TALLY (ours)	**76.83%**	**92.38%**	**67.00%**	**50.15%**	**70.60%**	**81.55%**	**55.69%**	**36.45%**

4 Experiments

In this section, we conduct extensive experiments to answer the following questions: **Q1**: How does TALLY perform relative to prior invariant learning and single-domain long-tailed learning approaches under subpopulation shift and domain shift? **Q2**: Since it is straightforward to combine invariant learning with imbalanced data strategies, how does TALLY compare with such combinations? **Q3**: What affect does incorporating the prototype representation (Eqn. 9) have, in comparison with naive representation swapping (Eqn. 4)? **Q4**: Can TALLY produce models with greater domain invariance?

We compare TALLY to two categories of algorithms. The first category includes single-domain long-tailed learning methods such as Focal (Lin et al., 2017), LDAM (Cao et al., 2019), CRT (Kang et al., 2020), MiSLAS (Zhong et al., 2021), RIDE (two experts) (Wang et al., 2020a), PaCo (Cui et al., 2021), and Remix (Chou et al., 2020). The second category includes approaches for improving robustness to distribution shift: IRM (Arjovsky et al., 2019), GroupDRO (Sagawa et al., 2020), LISA (Yao et al., 2022), MixStyle (Zhou et al., 2020b), DDG (Zhang et al., 2022), and BODA (Yang et al., 2022), where BODA is a work studying multi-domain long-tailed learning by adding regularizer on domain-class pairs. Follow Yang et al. (2022), we use a ResNet-50 for all algorithms, and detail the baselines and evaluation metrics in Appendix C. All hyperparameters are selected via cross-validation.

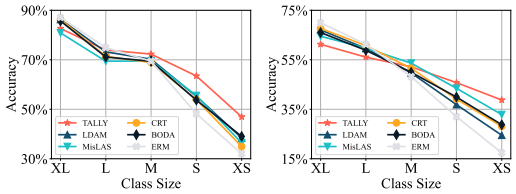
4.1 Evaluation on Long-Tailed Variants of Domain Generalization Benchmarks

Datasets. Many standard domain-generalization benchmarks are not long-tailed, while standard imbalanced-classification datasets tend to be in a single-domain. We curate four *multi-domain long-tailed* datasets by modifying four existing domain-generalization benchmarks: VLCS (Fang et al., 2013), PACS (Li et al., 2017), OfficeHome (Venkateswara et al., 2017), and DomainNet (Peng et al., 2019). We modify the prior datasets by removing training examples so that each domain has a long-tailed label distribution (overall imbalance ratio: 50) and call the resulting datasets **VLCS-LT**, **PACS-LT**, **OfficeHome-LT**, and **DomainNet-LT**. See Appendix D.1 for more details.

Evaluation Protocol. We evaluate performance under both subpopulation shift and domain shift. In subpopulation shift, the test set is balanced across both domains and classes, which means that each domain-class pair contains the same number of test examples. In domain shift, we use the classical domain generalization setting (Zhang et al., 2022). More specifically, we alternately use one domain as the test domain, and the rest as the training domains. Results are averaged over all combinations. Appendix D.1. detail the statistics and training class distribution for each multi-domain long-tailed dataset. The hyperparameters α_c and α_d in the Beta distribution are set to 0.5 and the warm start epoch T_0 is set to 7. We list all hyperparameters in Appendix D.2.

Results. The overall performance of TALLY and prior methods for tackling subpopulation shift is reported in Table 1 (left). For subpopulation shift, we report the average performance over all domains and the full results are presented in Table 6 of Appendix D.3. The following key observations can be made according to Table 1 (left). We first observe that most single-domain re-weighting approaches (e.g., Focal, LDAM) consistently outperform multi-domain learning approaches (e.g., GroupDRO, CORAL) in most scenarios, indicating that imbalances in classes are probably more detrimental than imbalances in domains. This observation is not surprising, since all domains are observed in during training and testing in subpopluation shift problems. Even so, TALLY consistently outperforms all methods with 7.29% error decreasing, verifying its effectiveness in improving the robustness to subpopulation shifts. It is particularly noteworthy that TALLY shows superior performance compared with BODA – an invariant learning approach to deal with multi-domain long-tailed learning. The results indicate that designing regularizers that are suitable for datasets from diverse domains can be challenging. Instead, balanced augmentation are capable of improving the robustness by transferring domain nuisances between examples.

In addition, Figure 4 shows performance broken down by class size for OfficeHome-LT and DomainNet-LT, where we split all classes into five levels according to their cardinality. We compare TALLY with ERM, and four strongest baselines (LDAM, CRT, MiSLAS, BODA). The results show that TALLY's performance improvements arise from larger improvements on smaller classes rather than performance improvements across the board, hence indicating that it is particularly well-suited for class-imbalanced problems.



(a) : OfficeHome-LT (b) : DomainNet-LT

Figure 4: Performance w.r.t. Class Size. We split all classes into five levels. XL and XS represent the largest and smallest classes, respectively.

Results of Domain Shifts. Table 1 (right) shows the domain shift results. We first find that ERM works relatively well compared to invariant learning approaches in most cases. This is expected since we evaluate the performance on unseen domains and similar observations have been reported from prior domain shift benchmarks (Koh et al., 2021). Second, single-domain long-tailed learning methods boost the performance of ERM in most cases, showing that class-imbalance is still an important issue in domain shift. Even so, as with the subpopulation shift setting, TALLY consistently outperforms prior approaches, indicating its efficacy in enhancing robustness to domain shift. Finally, we also provide the comparison on the standard version in Appendix G and TALLY also achieves comparable results compared with state-of-the-art methods.

4.2 Evaluation on Naturally Imbalanced Multi-Domain Data

Datasets and Evaluation Protocol. To further evaluate TALLY and prior methods, we study two multi-domain datasets that are naturally imbalanced: Terra Incognita (TerraInc) (Beery et al., 2018) and iWildCam (Beery et al., 2020), both of which aim to classify wildlife across different camera traps. The examples are collected from different camera traps (domains) and the observed frequency of each species is naturally uneven, leading to an imbalanced class distribution. More details of these datasets and class distribution are described in Appendix E.1. Here, we consider generalization to new camera traps, i.e. to new domains. In TerraInc, the number of training, validation and test domains are 10, 5, 5, respectively. For iWildCam, we follow the same training, validation, and test splits as used in the WILDS benchmark (Koh et al., 2021). To better capture performance on rare species, we use macro F1 score as the primary evaluation metric following Koh et al. (2021), but we also report average accuracy. We list all hyperparameters in Appendix E.2.

Table 2: Results of domain shifts on real-world data. We report the full results in Appendix E.3

	TerraInc		iWildCam	
	Macro F1	Acc	Macro F1	Acc
ERM	42.35%	54.81%	32.0%	69.0%
Focal	43.54%	56.62%	33.2%	74.7%
LDAM	44.29%	57.22%	32.7%	**75.2%**
CRT	43.09%	58.27%	32.5%	67.3%
MiSLAS	40.68%	52.96%	30.5%	59.8%
Remix	43.72%	58.40%	28.4%	65.8%
RIDE	44.03%	57.89%	32.8%	70.1%
PaCo	43.40%	57.35%	31.9%	72.6%
IRM	31.17%	49.27%	15.1%	59.8%
GroupDRO	42.22%	56.43%	23.9%	72.7%
CORAL	45.43%	58.10%	32.8%	73.3%
LISA	39.27%	54.92%	27.6%	64.9%
MixStyle	44.73%	57.55%	32.4%	74.9%
DDG	40.47%	53.61%	29.8%	69.7%
BODA	44.47%	57.52%	32.9%	70.5%
TALLY (ours)	**46.23%**	**59.89%**	**34.4%**	73.4%

Results. We report the results over all test domains in Table 2. The conclusions are largely consistent with the results from Sec. 4.1, where TALLY consistently improves the performance over all baselines and enhances the robustness of multi-domain long-tailed learning. Additionally, data interpolation based invariant learning approaches (e.g., LISA) hurt performance compared with ERM. This is not a surprise because examples from large classes dominate the interpolation process, which essentially exacerbate the class imbalance (See Appendix B for more discussion). The superiority of TALLY over prior augmentation techniques is further evidence of the effectiveness of balanced augmentation.

4.3 Can we simply combine invariant learning approaches with long-tailed learning techniques?

To further understand the performance gains of TALLY, we investigate whether combining existing invariant learning and long-tailed learning approaches can tackle multi-domain long-tailed distribution shifts. Specifically, we incorporate four up-weighting or up-sampling approaches (UW, Focal, LDAM, CRT) with two representative invariant learning methods (CORAL, MixStyle). We report the relative improvement of each combination over the vanilla methods in Figure 6. Here, we use Officehome-LT and DomainNet-LT to evaluate subpopulation shift and TerraInc and iWildCam to evaluate domain shift (Appendix F.3) performance. We see that applying loss up-weighting or up-sampling approaches on performant invariant learning approaches does improve their performance, as evidenced by Figure 5. Nonetheless, the consistent improvements from TALLY indicates the importance of considering domain-class pair information to achieve balanced augmentation.

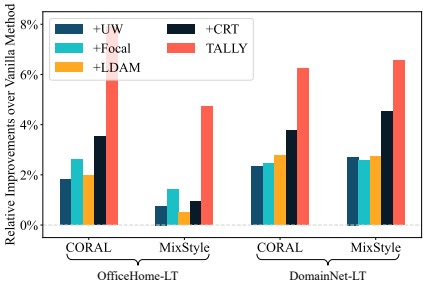
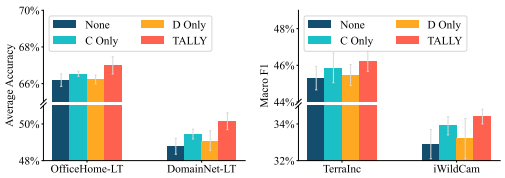


Figure 5: Comparison between TALLY and variants of two domain generalization approaches (CORAL, MixStyle), where we replace the losses of them with class re-weighting or re-sampling ones. More results are reported in Appendix F.3.

4.4 Analysis

How do prototypes benefit invariant learning? We analyze the effects of prototypes in alleviating domain-associated nuisances. Specifically, we compare TALLY with three variants: (1) without using any prototype information (None); (2) only applying class prototype (C Only); (3) only applying class-agnostic nuisances (D Only). We report the results in Figure 6 (full results in Appendix F.4). We observe that adding class prototype does improve the performance. The class-agnostics domain factors also benefits the performance to some extent. In summary, TALLY outperforms its variants, demonstrating the effectiveness of prototype representation in mitigating domain-associated nuisances.



(a) Subpopulation Shift (b) Domain Shift

Figure 6: Analysis of prototype-guided invariant learning. C Only and D Only represent only using class prototype representation or class-agnostic domain factors, respectively.

Does TALLY lead to stronger domain invariance? We analyze and compare the domain invariance of classifiers trained by ERM, TALLY, and other invariant learning approaches. Following (Yang et al., 2022; Yao et al., 2022), we measure the lack of domain invariance as the accuracy of domain prediction (I_{acc}) and as the pairwise divergence of unscaled logits (I_{kl}). Specifically, for the accuracy of domain prediction, we perform logistic regression on top of the unscaled logits to predict the domain. For the pairwise divergence, we use kernel density estimation to estimate the probability density function $P(h^{c,d})$ of logits from domain-class pair (c, d) and calculate the KL divergence of the distribution of logits from different pairs. Formally, I_{kl} is defined as $\mathrm{I}_{kl} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{C}||\mathcal{D}|^2} \sum_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \sum_{d', d \in \mathcal{D}} \mathrm{KL}(P(h^{c,d}) | P(h^{c,d'}))$.

Table 3: Invariance Analysis of TALLY. OH-LT and DN-LT represents Officehome-LT and DomainNet-LT, respectively.

Model	OH-LT		DN-LT	
	$\mathrm{I}_{acc} \downarrow$	$\mathrm{I}_{kl} \downarrow$	$\mathrm{I}_{acc} \downarrow$	$\mathrm{I}_{kl} \downarrow$
ERM	46.35%	2.030	70.00%	4.852
MixStyle	44.42%	2.169	67.11%	5.661
CORAL	42.21%	1.248	66.79%	4.593
BODA	40.10%	2.052	65.15%	6.810
TALLY	**39.52%**	**1.179**	**63.80%**	**3.956**

We report the results of Officehome-LT and DomainNet-LT in Table 3. Smaller I_{acc} and I_{kl} values indicate more invariant representations with respect to the labels. The results show that TALLY does lead to greater domain-invariance compared to prior invariant learning approaches (e.g., BODA).

Analysis of Sampling Strategies. Finally, we compare the proposed selective balanced sampling in TALLY with domain-class balanced sampling. As discussed in Sec. 3.2, for an example pair (x_i, y_i, d_i) and (x_i, y_j, d_j), selective balanced sampling gets $y_i \sim \mathrm{Uniform}(\mathcal{C})$ and $d_j \sim \mathrm{Uniform}(\mathcal{D})$, while traditional balanced sampling get $(y_i, d_i), (y_j, d_j) \sim \mathrm{Uniform}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$. The results of subpopulation shifts in OfficeHome-LT, DomainNet-LT and of domain shifts (Macro-F1) in TerraInc, iWildCam are reported in Table 4 (see Appendix F.5 for full results), indicating the effectiveness of selective balanced sampling in transferring knowledge over domains and classes.

Table 4: Comparison between sampling strategies.

	OH-LT	DN-LT
Balanced Sampling	65.03%	49.35%
TALLY(Selective)	**67.00%**	**50.15%**
	TerraInc	iWildCam
Balanced Sampling	44.79%	33.1%
TALLY(Selective)	**46.23%**	**34.4%**

5 Related Work

Long-Tailed Learning. Training a well-performed machine learning model on class-imbalanced data has been widely studied and a lot of approaches have been proposed, including over-sampling minority classes or under-sampling majority classes (Chawla et al., 2002; Estabrooks et al., 2004; Kang et al., 2020; Liu et al., 2008; Zhang & Pfister, 2021), adjusting loss functions or logits for different classes during training (Cao et al., 2019; Cui et al., 2019; Hong et al., 2021; Jamal et al., 2020; Lin et al., 2017), transferring knowledge from head classes to tail classes (Wang et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2020; Yin et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2022), directly augmenting tail classes (Chou et al., 2020; Kang et al., 2020; Zhong et al., 2021), and ensembling models with different sampling or loss weighting strategies (Xiang et al., 2020; Zhou et al., 2020a). Unlike single-domain imbalanced learning, Yang et al. (2022) targets on the multi-domain imbalanced learning scenario by encouraging invariant representation learning with a domain-class calibrated regularizer. However, BODA focuses on subpopulation shift with the imbalanced distribution for each domain, while the overall distribution among all classes are relatively balanced. TALLY instead studies more kinds of distribution shifts with conceptually different direction to alleviate domain-associated nuisances via balanced augmentation. It relaxes the explicit constraint on internal representations and leads to stronger empirical performance.

Domain Generalization and Out-of-Distribution Robustness. To improve out-of-distribution robustness, one line of works aims to learn domain-invariant representations by 1) minimizing the discrepancy of feature representations across all training domains (Li et al., 2018; Sun & Saenko, 2016; Tzeng et al., 2014; Zhou et al., 2020b); 2) leveraging domain augmentation methods to generate more training domains and improve the consistency among domains (Shu et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2020b; Xu et al., 2020; Yan et al., 2020; Yue et al., 2019; Zhou et al., 2020c); 3) disentangling feature representations to semantic and domain-varying ones and minimizing the semantic differences across training domains (Robey et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2022). Another line of works focuses on learning invariant predictors with regularizers, including minimizing the variances of risks across domains (Krueger et al., 2021), encouraging a predictor that performs well over all domains (Ahuja et al., 2021; Arjovsky et al., 2019; Guo et al., 2021; Khezeli et al., 2021). Apart from explicitly involving regularizers, data augmentation is another promising approach for learning invariant predictors (Yao et al., 2022; Zhou et al., 2020b). Unlike previous augmentation methods that require sufficient training examples for each class to learn invariance (see detailed discussion in Appendix B), TALLY tackles the class-imbalanced issue in domain generalization and employs a domain-balanced augmentation strategy to learn class-unbiased invariant representation.

6 Conclusion

In this paper we investigate multi-domain imbalanced learning, a natural extension of classical single-domain imbalanced learning. We propose a novel balanced augmentation algorithm called TALLY to achieve robust imbalanced learning that can overcome distribution shifts. To generate more examples, TALLY introduces a prototype enhanced disentanglement procedure for separating semantic and nuisance information. TALLY then mixes the enhanced semantic and domain-associated nuisance information among examples. The results on four synthetic and two real-world datasets demonstrate its effectiveness over existing imbalanced classification and invariant learning techniques. In the future, we plan to conduct theoretical studies to better understand how TALLY works.

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A Additional Information for TALLY

A.1 Additional Discussion of Selective Balanced Sampling

In this section, we detail our explanation about Figure 3 and show why selective balanced sampling is a better strategy in TALLY. In Figure 3, there are three domain-class groups: (Fan, Clipart), (Fan, Art), (Computer, Clipart) and the number of examples for each group is 1, 13, 83, respectively. We specifically focus on augmenting examples from the minority group (i.e., (Computer, Clipart) group). In this case, the samples (x_i, y_i, d_i) and (x_j, y_j, d_j) need to contain class semantic information (i.e., Fan) and domain information (i.e., Clipart) in the representation augmentation module, respectively.

The balanced sampling under the multi-domain long-tailed classification problem is to up-sample examples from minority domain-class groups. Concretely, the label y_i and domain d_i for each example (x_i, y_i, d_i) are jointly sampled from $\text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$. If we employ original balanced sampling in the representation augmentation module of TALLY, then (y_i, d_i) $\text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$, (y_j, d_j) $\text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D})$. To augment the (Fan, Clipart) group, the class semantic information from (x_i, y_i, d_i) has a 1/2 probability to be obtained from the original (**Fan**, Clipart) group, and a 1/2 probability to be obtained from the (**Fan**, Art) group. Similarly, the domain information has a 1/2 probability to be obtained from the original (Fan, **Clipart**) group, and a 1/2 probability to be obtained from the (Computer, **Clipart**) group. Thus, examples from the minority group (i.e., Fan, Clipart) will be repeatedly sampled during the augmentation process and this is what we do not expect.

Instead, for selective balanced sampling, the label y_i of example i is uniformly sampled from all classes (i.e., y_i $\text{Uniform}(\mathcal{C})$), and the domain d_j or example j is uniformly sampled from all domains (i.e., d_i $\text{Uniform}(\mathcal{D})$). Thus, to augment the (Fan, Clipart) group, the class semantic information from example (x_i, y_i, d_i) has a 1/14 probability to be obtained from the original (**Fan**, Clipart) group and a 13/14 probability to be obtained from the (**Fan**, Art) group because we do not consider domain information in sampling example (x_i, y_i, d_i). Similarly, for selective balanced sampling, the domain information has a 1/84 probability to be obtained from the original (Fan, **Clipart**) group, and a 83/84 probability to be obtained from the (Computer, **Clipart**) group.

To sum up, using selective balanced sampling can provide more diverse and effective knowledge transfer.

A.2 Algorithm of the Testing Stage of TALLY

In this section, we summarize the testing stage of TALLY in Alg. 2. It is worthwhile to notice that the representation augmentation module is only used during the training stage.

Algorithm 2 TALLY Testing Process

Require: model $f_{\theta^*}(\cdot)$ with learned parameter θ^*; Test Dataset $\mathcal{D}^{ts}$.

1: Feed all testing examples $\{(x_i, y_i, d_i)\}_{i=1}^{n^{ts}}$ to model $f_{\theta^*}(\cdot)$ and get the predicted label of each example (x, y, d) as $\hat{y} = f_{\theta^*}(x)$

2: Evaluate and report the performance based on the predicted values and the groundtruth.

B Additional Discussion of Related Works

In this section, we provide an additional discussion of related works. Specifically, we would like to point out why data interpolation-based domain generalization approaches (e.g., LISA (Yao et al., 2022), mixup) can not benefit the performance when encountering the long-tailed distribution. Take LISA as an example, we adopt intra-label LISA in this paper, which is more suitable for domain shift as mentioned in (Yao et al., 2022). Intra-label LISA learns domain-invariant predictors by interpolating examples with the same label but from different domains, which can probably aggravate the label imbalance issue. We provide a simple example to explain why LISA changes the label distribution. Assume we have two classes and two domains, the ratio of training examples between four domain-class pairs in training set is: $(y_1, d_1) : (y_1, d_2) : (y_2, d_1) : (y_2, d_1) = 100 : 200 : 80 : 5$. The label imbalance ratio is $300 : 85 = 3.52$. To apply LISA, we can essentially have $100 \times 200 = 20000$ example pairs in class 1 (y_1), and $80 \times 5 = 400$ example pairs in class 2 (y_2), which roughly

leads to a new label imbalance ratio $20000 : 400 = 50 > 3.52$. The comparison between the number of example pairs for interpolation can not precisely reflect the training label imbalance ratio in LISA, but it shows that LISA changes the label distribution to some extent.

C Additional Details of General Experimental Setups

C.1 Detailed Baseline Descriptions

In this paper, we compare TALLY with two types of approaches: long-tailed classification methods and invariant learning approaches. We detail these methods here:

Long-tailed Classification Methods. We compare TALLY with Focal Lin et al. (2017), LDAM Cao et al. (2019), CRT Kang et al. (2020), MiSLAS Zhong et al. (2021), and Remix Chou et al. (2020). Here, Focal and LDAM up-weight the loss for minority classes. CRT uses up-sampling strategy to fine-tune the classifier. MiSLAS and Remix modify the vanilla mixup Zhang et al. (2018) and make it suitable to long-tailed distribution.

Invariant Learning. We further compare TALLY with invariant learning approaches, i.e., IRM Arjovsky et al. (2019), GroupDRO Sagawa et al. (2020), LISA Yao et al. (2022), MixStyle Zhou et al. (2020b), DDG Zhang et al. (2022), and BODA Yang et al. (2022). IRM learns invariant predictors that perform well across different domains. GroupDRO optimizes the worst-domain loss. LISA cancels out domain-associated information by mixing examples with the same label but different domains. MixStyle decomposes the feature representation into content information and style information. It then mixes the style information and generates new examples. Unlike MixStyle, TALLY generates examples of minority classes or domains, and uses prototypes to improve the model robustness, which is more suitable for long-tailed multi-domain learning. DDG uses an extra network to disentangle original examples and generate more. Finally, BODA is a concurrent work for long-tailed multi-domain learning with an explicit regularizer. Unlike BODA, TALLY studies a conceptually different direction to cancel out domain-associated nuisances by domain-class balanced augmentation, leading to stronger empirical performance.

C.2 Detailed Evaluation Metrics

In this section, we detail our evaluation metrics. In synthetic data, to emphasize the performance on minority classes and domains, we use domain-class balanced accuracy as the evaluation metric, where the number of test examples is the same across every class within every test domain. In real-world data, follow Koh et al. (2021), we use Macro F1 over all classes and average accuracy to evaluate the performance, where the Macro F1 is served as the primary metric to emphasize the performance on rare classes.

D Additional Results of Synthetic Data

D.1 Detailed Dataset Description

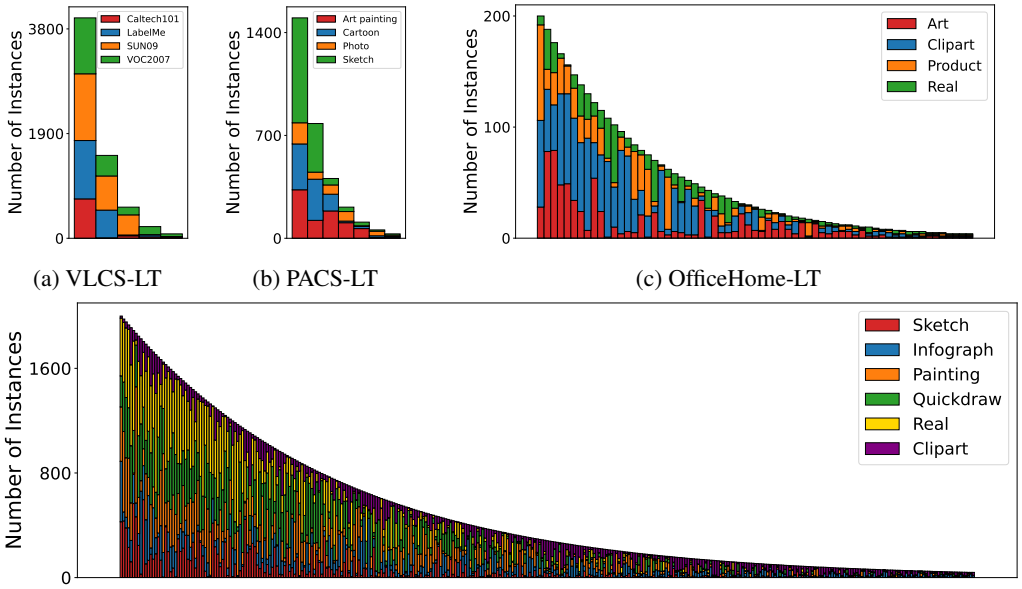
VLCS-LT contains examples from 4 different domains, including Caltech101, LabelMe, SUN09, VOC2007. To create the long-tailed class distribution, we modify the original dataset by removing training examples. The dataset contains 5 classes with 6,361 images of dimension (224, 224, 3). The long-tailed training distribution is visualized in Figure 7a. In subpopulation shift, the number of examples of each class per domain for validation and testing is 5, 10, respectively.

PACS-LT includes 3,097 images collected from 4 domains (Art painting, Cartoon, Photo, Sketch) and 7 classes. Similar to VLCS-LT, we construct PACS-LT with long-tailed training distribution illustrated in Figure 7b. The validation set size and test set size of each class per domain in subpopulation shift are 15 and 30 respectively.

OfficeHome-LT is built upon the original OfficeHome dataset, including 3280 images of 65 classes collected from four domains – Art, Clipart, Product, Real. The long-tailed training distribution is

shown in Figure 7c and the number of examples for each class per domain in validation and test sets are 4, 8, respectively.

DomainNet-LT. Similar to the other three datasets, DomainNet-LT covers 173,200 examples from Sketch, Infograph, Painting, Quickdraw, Real, Clipart. There are 345 classes in DomainNet-LT. In subpopulation shift, the number of examples of each class per domain is 3, 6, respectively. We illustrate the long-tailed training distribution in Figure 7d.



(a) VLCS-LT (b) PACS-LT (c) OfficeHome-LT

(d) DomainNet-LT

Figure 7: Long-tailed training distributions for all synthetic datasets. Here, the x-axis represents sorted class indices.

D.2 Detailed Experimental Setups and Hyperparameters

In this section, we detail how we split the training and test set in synthetic datasets under both subpopulation shifts and domain shifts. In subpopulation shift, the training distribution for each domain is a long-tailed distribution and the test is domain-class balanced distribution, i.e., the number of examples in each domain-class pair is the same. In terms of domain shifts in synthetic datasets, following (Peng et al., 2019; Shi et al., 2021), we hold out one domain as the testing domain and use the rest domains as training. All baselines and TALLY use the same evaluation protocol.

We list the hyperparameters in Table 5 for the above four synthetic datasets.

Table 5: Hyperparameters for experiments on synthetic data.

Hyperparameters	VLCS-LT	PACS-LT	OfficeHome-LT	DomainNet-LT
Learning Rate	1e-5	1e-5	3e-5	3e-5
Weight Decay	1e-6	1e-6	1e-6	1e-6
Batch Size	18	18	18	18
Epochs	15	15	15	15
Steps	200	500	500	1000
Warm Start Epochs	7	7	7	7
γ in feat. estimation	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
class prototype mixup parameter α_c	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
domain prototype mixup parameter α_d	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5

D.3 Full Results

The full results of subpopulation shift are reported in Table 6. In domain shift, we report the results of each domain for VLCS-LT, PACS-LT, OfficeHome-LT and DomainNet-LT in Table 7, 8, 9, 10, respectively. In the domain shift scenario of VLCS-LT, though TALLY only performs best in VOC2007 (VLCS), the results of TALLY is relatively more stable compared to other approaches, leading to the best averaged performance.

Table 6: Full results of subpopulation shifts on long-tailed variants of domain generalization benchmarks. The standard deviation is computed across three seeds.

		VLCS-LT	PACS-LT	OfficeHome-LT	DomainNet-LT
Avg.	ERM	73.33 ± 0.76%	90.40 ± 0.88%	61.07 ± 0.73%	44.33 ± 0.14%
	Focal	74.83 ± 0.29%	90.44 ± 0.06%	62.57 ± 0.50%	47.35 ± 0.09%
	LDAM	73.83 ± 1.04%	90.91 ± 0.15%	63.57 ± 0.08%	46.71 ± 0.33%
	CRT	73.83 ± 1.89%	89.17 ± 1.47%	61.92 ± 0.54%	47.37 ± 0.83%
	MiSLAS	71.83 ± 1.25%	90.99 ± 0.90%	61.38 ± 0.19%	49.15 ± 0.69%
	Remix	74.16 ± 0.76%	90.83 ± 0.77%	61.59 ± 0.44%	47.56 ± 0.25%
	RIDE	74.33 ± 0.76%	90.48 ± 0.32%	63.27 ± 0.54%	47.51 ± 0.83%
	PaCo	73.67 ± 0.28%	91.31 ± 0.58%	63.03 ± 0.92%	48.26 ± 0.22%
	IRM	50.50 ± 8.18%	65.24 ± 7.57%	45.48 ± 4.30%	35.57 ± 5.76%
	GroupDRO	72.50 ± 0.50%	89.80 ± 0.70%	59.79 ± 0.43%	43.86 ± 0.33%
	CORAL	71.67 ± 0.28%	88.22 ± 0.67%	59.10 ± 0.20%	43.92 ± 0.36%
	LISA	74.67 ± 0.76%	90.08 ± 0.45%	57.39 ± 0.59%	43.17 ± 0.53%
	MixStyle	74.30 ± 1.04%	91.55 ± 0.25%	62.26 ± 0.22%	43.59 ± 0.57%
	DDG	73.00 ± 1.63%	89.60 ± 0.40%	58.80 ± 0.57%	44.46 ± 0.06%
	BODA	74.83 ± 1.84%	91.03 ± 0.31%	62.79 ± 0.45%	47.61 ± 0.04%
	TALLY (ours)	**76.83 ± 1.04%**	**92.38 ± 0.26%**	**67.00 ± 0.47%**	**50.15 ± 0.46%**
Worst	ERM	52.67 ± 2.31%	83.81 ± 2.43%	54.48 ± 0.89%	25.36 ± 0.63%
	Focal	52.67 ± 1.15%	84.44 ± 0.81%	56.41 ± 1.34%	27.68 ± 0.13%
	LDAM	51.33 ± 2.31%	85.24 ± 1.03%	58.07 ± 0.82%	27.23 ± 0.26%
	CRT	52.00 ± 0.00%	83.02 ± 1.12%	55.51 ± 0.79%	27.55 ± 0.49%
	MiSLAS	52.00 ± 3.46%	86.03 ± 0.90%	52.82 ± 0.39%	29.42 ± 0.15%
	Remix	51.33 ± 3.05%	86.98 ± 0.59%	53.85 ± 0.54%	28.13 ± 0.99%
	RIDE	53.50 ± 2.31%	85.71 ± 0.82%	54.04 ± 0.28%	28.16 ± 0.60%
	PaCo	53.83 ± 0.94%	87.14 ± 0.46%	56.15 ± 0.71%	27.36 ± 0.52%
	IRM	32.63 ± 7.03%	59.38 ± 5.93%	40.58 ± 4.42%	20.48 ± 3.71%
	GroupDRO	51.33 ± 1.15%	83.02 ± 0.59%	54.04 ± 0.30%	25.02 ± 0.73%
	CORAL	49.33 ± 1.15%	81.59 ± 0.81%	53.53 ± 0.60%	24.50 ± 0.68%
	LISA	53.33 ± 1.15%	83.01 ± 0.81%	49.04 ± 0.40%	24.05 ± 0.48%
	MixStyle	54.00 ± 2.00%	86.98 ± 0.98%	55.19 ± 1.10%	22.65 ± 0.22%
	DDG	51.33 ± 0.94%	82.70 ± 2.38%	51.99 ± 0.55%	24.35 ± 0.20%
	BODA	54.00 ± 2.83%	85.08 ± 1.37%	55.70 ± 0.50%	26.94 ± 0.44%
	TALLY (ours)	**56.00 ± 2.00%**	**89.21 ± 0.22%**	**60.45 ± 0.09%**	**29.55 ± 0.19%**

E Additional Results of Real-world Data

E.1 Detailed Dataset Description

TerraInc. Building upon the original Terra Incognita Beery et al. (2018), we select images from 10 classes and split the entire dataset to training, validation and test domains, which includes images from 38,042, 6,783, 7,303 camera traps, respectively.

iWildCam is a wildlife recognition datasets. It is a multi-class species classification, where the training data are collected from 243 domains and the test data includes images from 164 domains. We follow Koh et al. (2021) to split the data and construct training, validation and test sets.

Table 7: Domain shift results on VLCS-LT.

	Caltech101	LabelMe	SUN09	VOC2007	Avg
ERM	92.39 ± 0.35%	47.74 ± 1.13%	59.79 ± 2.70%	70.55 ± 1.51%	67.62%
Focal	**97.12 ± 1.06%**	48.83 ± 0.38%	58.66 ± 2.31%	72.91 ± 1.51%	69.38%
LDAM	95.55 ± 1.65%	47.61 ± 1.12%	61.34 ± 3.02%	73.17 ± 1.33%	69.41%
CRT	92.39 ± 1.82%	47.74 ± 1.52%	55.10 ± 2.61%	67.45 ± 1.54%	65.67%
MiSLAS	95.24 ± 1.51%	47.00 ± 0.99%	56.03 ± 1.29%	76.28 ± 1.66%	68.64%
Remix	92.66 ± 1.42%	48.77 ± 1.31%	57.98 ± 2.62%	71.45 ± 0.87%	67.71%
RIDE	95.70 ± 1.24%	48.13 ± 0.58%	59.62 ± 1.53%	73.72 ± 1.19%	69.29%
PaCo	96.11 ± 0.98%	49.48 ± 1.01%	58.85 ± 2.04%	71.76 ± 1.52%	69.05%
IRM	74.10 ± 2.67%	37.07 ± 1.87%	34.33 ± 1.77%	47.78 ± 3.59%	48.32%
GroupDRO	93.79 ± 1.01%	49.63 ± 1.09%	**62.25 ± 1.89%**	71.06 ± 0.55%	69.18%
CORAL	93.94 ± 1.53%	48.29 ± 1.08%	56.12 ± 1.84%	67.82 ± 1.43%	66.54%
LISA	90.28 ± 0.68%	48.51 ± 1.58%	58.82 ± 2.41%	68.09 ± 1.53%	66.42%
MixStyle	96.58 ± 0.84%	48.15 ± 1.20%	58.82 ± 1.94%	68.09 ± 1.98%	67.75%
DDG	95.46 ± 1.19%	50.42 ± 1.45%	57.44 ± 2.07%	70.21 ± 1.33%	68.38%
BODA	95.60 ± 1.37%	**51.42 ± 1.31%**	59.93 ± 1.97%	71.57 ± 1.18%	69.63%
TALLY (ours)	95.22 ± 0.92%	50.07 ± 1.17%	60.13 ± 2.17%	**76.98 ± 0.57%**	**70.60%**

Table 8: Domain shift results on PACS-LT.

	Art painting	Cartoon	Photo	Sketch	Avg
ERM	80.41 ± 1.21%	70.21 ± 1.14%	94.46 ± 0.19%	60.00 ± 5.04%	76.27%
Focal	80.92 ± 0.51%	69.58 ± 0.64%	93.81 ± 0.80%	56.83 ± 2.04%	75.29%
LDAM	81.82 ± 1.14%	71.64 ± 0.66%	95.34 ± 0.32%	61.30 ± 4.83%	77.53%
CRT	78.14 ± 0.99%	67.17 ± 0.73%	94.33 ± 0.78%	55.62 ± 6.57%	73.82%
MiSLAS	81.31 ± 0.49%	71.15 ± 0.28%	93.51 ± 1.40%	65.78 ± 2.13%	77.94%
Remix	82.79 ± 1.21%	69.10 ± 1.13%	92.09 ± 1.01%	57.00 ± 4.13%	75.25%
RIDE	81.57 ± 0.57%	71.64 ± 0.42%	94.69 ± 0.49%	61.74 ± 2.52%	77.41%
PaCo	80.86 ± 0.88%	71.29 ± 0.28%	95.45 ± 0.85%	59.55 ± 3.02%	76.79%
IRM	51.87 ± 4.93%	50.27 ± 5.77%	69.11 ± 4.43%	39.13 ± 9.65%	52.60%
GroupDRO	80.20 ± 0.57%	70.61 ± 1.41%	94.58 ± 0.90%	61.61 ± 1.48%	76.75%
CORAL	77.60 ± 0.79%	68.19 ± 0.73%	93.88 ± 0.40%	62.82 ± 2.67%	75.62%
LISA	81.09 ± 0.61%	65.68 ± 0.87%	94.40 ± 0.33%	56.69 ± 1.99%	74.47%
MixStyle	83.45 ± 0.90%	72.84 ± 0.59%	95.20 ± 0.49%	67.61 ± 0.83%	79.78%
DDG	79.67 ± 0.77%	68.30 ± 0.34%	94.72 ± 0.50%	61.20 ± 0.82%	75.97%
BODA	81.13 ± 0.59%	72.03 ± 0.65%	95.73 ± 0.56%	66.34 ± 1.55%	78.81%
TALLY (ours)	**85.86 ± 0.40%**	**74.20 ± 0.30%**	**96.56 ± 0.20%**	**69.58 ± 0.62%**	**81.55%**

E.2 Detailed Experimental Setups and Hyperparameters

In this section, we detail how we split the training and test set in real-world datasets with domain shifts. Specifically, we follow Koh et al. (2021) and use the same split as they did for iWildCam, where a bunch of locations is selected for testing and the rest ones are used for training. For Terrainc, we adopt the same strategy to split training and test domains since Terrainc also focuses on wildlife recognition and the data distribution is similar to iWildCam. All baselines and TALLY use the same evaluation protocol.

We list the hyperparameters in Table 11 for both TerraInc and iWildCam datasets.

E.3 Full Results

The full results on Real-world Data are reported in Table 12.

Table 9: Domain shift results on OfficeHome-LT.

	Art	Clipart	Product	Real	Avg
ERM	45.20 ± 0.73%	41.94 ± 0.17%	59.21 ± 0.44%	61.44 ± 0.27%	51.95%
Focal	47.06 ± 0.24%	43.29 ± 0.71%	62.34 ± 0.16%	63.45 ± 0.19%	54.03%
LDAM	47.08 ± 0.37%	42.89 ± 0.18%	61.48 ± 0.55%	62.93 ± 0.24%	53.60%
CRT	47.17 ± 0.26%	42.62 ± 0.55%	61.37 ± 0.12%	63.31 ± 0.25%	53.62%
MiSLAS	45.22 ± 0.52%	41.36 ± 0.09%	62.28 ± 0.49%	62.56 ± 0.25%	52.86%
Remix	44.26 ± 0.49%	39.18 ± 0.34%	60.70 ± 0.28%	61.58 ± 0.42%	51.43%
RIDE	47.15 ± 0.38%	43.00 ± 0.49%	61.50 ± 0.19%	63.36 ± 0.13%	53.75 %
PaCo	48.06 ± 0.40%	42.61 ± 0.83%	62.26 ± 0.34%	62.98 ± 0.27%	53.98 %
IRM	33.55 ± 4.21%	34.34 ± 3.74%	49.54 ± 5.30%	51.95 ± 4.64%	42.34%
GroupDRO	44.62 ± 0.51%	41.84 ± 0.68%	58.40 ± 0.43%	59.63 ± 0.53%	51.12%
CORAL	43.93 ± 0.56%	42.71 ± 0.59%	56.91 ± 0.45%	59.40 ± 0.94%	50.74%
LISA	41.80 ± 0.36%	36.96 ± 0.45%	56.51 ± 0.16%	57.62 ± 0.39%	48.22%
MixStyle	45.11 ± 0.18%	**45.52 ± 0.20%**	58.32 ± 0.64%	60.92 ± 0.22%	52.47%
DDG	43.89 ± 0.39%	42.79 ± 0.91%	57.92 ± 0.15%	59.69 ± 0.30%	51.07%
BODA	47.08 ± 0.25%	44.38 ± 0.77%	59.58 ± 0.26%	62.25 ± 0.10%	53.32%
TALLY (ours)	**49.79 ± 0.76%**	44.22 ± 0.45%	**63.02 ± 0.52%**	**65.71 ± 0.26%**	**55.69%**

Table 10: Domain shift results on DomainNet-LT.

	Sketch	Infograph	Painting	Quickdraw	Real	Clipart	Avg
ERM	39.22 ± 0.24%	18.96 ± 0.37%	34.71 ± 0.49%	10.70 ± 0.06%	50.87 ± 0.43%	44.83 ± 0.25%	33.21%
Focal	41.01 ± 0.61%	19.99 ± 0.14%	36.42 ± 0.45%	10.29 ± 0.23%	**55.63 ± 0.56%**	48.09 ± 0.72%	35.23%
LDAM	40.44 ± 0.26%	19.06 ± 0.20%	36.32 ± 0.52%	11.38 ± 0.29%	52.91 ± 0.52%	46.38 ± 0.44%	34.42%
CRT	40.78 ± 0.35%	20.41 ± 0.42%	39.01 ± 0.35%	**11.41 ± 0.17%**	55.26 ± 0.69%	50.00 ± 0.83%	36.14%
MiSLAS	41.34 ± 0.39%	19.89 ± 0.25%	39.85 ± 0.56%	11.00 ± 0.13%	55.50 ± 0.36%	49.49 ± 0.29%	36.18%
Remix	40.01 ± 0.51%	19.17 ± 0.46%	38.93 ± 0.32%	11.39 ± 0.20%	53.43 ± 0.60%	47.94 ± 0.71%	35.14%
RIDE	41.12 ± 0.57%	19.23 ± 0.34%	37.29 ± 0.44%	11.21 ± 0.35%	54.00 ± 0.63%	48.72 ± 0.30%	35.26%
PaCo	40.88 ± 0.25%	19.85 ± 0.21%	39.11 ± 0.18%	11.03 ± 0.51%	55.35 ± 0.77%	48.31 ± 0.18%	35.76%
IRM	34.65 ± 0.75%	15.41 ± 0.83%	28.18 ± 1.26%	7.69 ± 0.40%	40.83 ± 0.72%	42.36 ± 1.25%	28.19%
GroupDRO	38.47 ± 0.27%	18.63 ± 0.07%	34.23 ± 0.15%	10.26 ± 0.35%	50.80 ± 0.47%	42.85 ± 0.63%	32.54%
CORAL	39.42 ± 0.42%	19.30 ± 0.33%	35.15 ± 0.70%	10.61 ± 0.22%	51.05 ± 0.28%	45.15 ± 0.38%	33.44%
LISA	40.75 ± 0.46%	18.47 ± 0.14%	37.99 ± 0.19%	9.98 ± 0.09%	54.33 ± 0.49%	48.42 ± 0.42%	34.99%
MixStyle	40.99 ± 0.60%	18.64 ± 0.32%	35.86 ± 0.39%	11.03 ± 0.15%	50.26 ± 0.53%	45.49 ± 0.84%	33.71%
DDG	40.66 ± 0.58%	19.08 ± 0.34%	35.61 ± 0.63%	11.39 ± 0.29%	50.93 ± 0.41%	45.95 ± 0.47%	33.94%
BODA	41.95 ± 0.45%	**20.65 ± 0.58%**	37.98 ± 0.27%	11.02 ± 0.23%	55.22 ± 0.65%	48.26 ± 0.33%	35.85%
TALLY (ours)	**42.66 ± 0.32%**	19.26 ± 0.09%	**40.49 ± 0.34%**	11.15 ± 0.21%	54.79 ± 0.62%	**50.36 ± 0.41%**	**36.45%**

Table 12: Full Results of Domain Shifts on Real-world Data.

	TerraInc		iWildCam	
	Macro F1	Acc	Macro F1	Acc
ERM	42.35 ± 1.25%	54.81 ±0.83%	32.0 ± 1.5%	69.0 ± 0.4%
Focal	43.54 ± 0.81%	56.62 ± 1.49%	33.2 ± 1.2%	74.7 ± 1.9%
LDAM	44.29 ± 1.41%	57.22 ± 0.92%	32.7 ± 0.9%	**75.2 ± 2.0%**
CRT	43.09 ± 0.79%	58.27 ± 1.35%	32.5 ± 1.8%	67.3 ± 1.3%
MiSLAS	40.68 ± 1.33%	52.96 ± 2.58%	30.5 ± 1.1%	59.8 ± 2.8%
Remix	43.72 ± 1.87%	58.40 ± 2.57%	28.4 ± 0.8%	65.8 ± 1.6%
RIDE	44.03 ± 1.42%	57.89 ± 1.46%	32.8 ± 0.5%	70.1 ± 1.9%
PaCo	43.40 ± 1.03%	57.35 ± 0.89%	31.9 ± 0.2%	72.6 ± 2.5%
IRM	31.17 ± 3.52%	49.27 ± 5.22%	15.1 ± 4.9%	59.8 ± 3.7%
GroupDRO	42.22 ± 0.87%	56.43 ± 1.63%	23.9 ± 2.1%	72.7 ± 2.0%
CORAL	45.43 ± 0.92%	58.10 ± 1.38%	32.8 ± 0.1%	73.3 ± 4.3%
LISA	39.27 ± 0.69%	54.92 ± 1.04%	27.6 ± 1.2%	64.9 ± 2.2%
MixStyle	44.73 ± 0.99%	57.55 ± 2.05%	32.4 ± 1.1%	74.9 ± 2.7%
DDG	40.47 ± 1.93%	53.61 ± 1.71%	29.8 ± 0.2%	69.7 ± 2.3%
BODA	44.47 ± 0.84%	57.52 ± 1.13%	32.9 ± 0.3%	70.5 ± 2.3%
TALLY (ours)	**46.23 ± 0.56%**	**59.89 ± 1.32%**	**34.4 ± 0.4%**	73.4 ± 1.8%

Table 11: Hyperparameters for experiments on real-world data.

Hyperparameters	TerraInc	iWildCam
Learning Rate	3e-5	3e-5
Weight Decay	1e-6	0
Batch Size	18	16
Epochs	15	15
Steps	1000	1000
Warm Start Epochs	7	7
γ in feat. estimation	0.8	0.8
class prototype mixup parameter α_c	0.5	0.5
domain prototype mixup parameter α_d	0.5	0.5

F Additional Results of Analysis

In this section, we conduct two additional analysis to better understand how TALLY works. Then, we provide additional results of the analysis in the main paper.

F.1 Fine-tuning ERM on Balanced Datasets

In this section, we conducted an additional experiment to compare TALLY with a simpler approach – training ERM on a imbalanced dataset and finetuning it on the corresponding balanced dataset. Here, we adopt three variants of balanced datasets for fine-tuning: (1) class-balanced dataset, where the number of examples is the same across different classes; (2) domain-balanced dataset, where the number of examples is the same across different domains; (3) domain-class balanced dataset, where the number of examples is the same across each domain-class group. The results are reported in Table 13, where the performance under subpopulation shift in OfficeHome-LT and DomainNet-LT and the performance under domain shift in TerraInc and iWildCam are reported. According to the results, we observe that TALLY still outperforms all variants of balanced finetuning, indicating its effectiveness in addressing multi-domain long-tailed learning problem by augmenting disentangled representations.

Table 13: Performance comparison between TALLY and balanced finetuning. FT means fine-tuning. Here, worst performance means the class-balanced worst-domain accuracy.

Subpopulation shift	OfficeHome-LT		DomainNet-LT	
	Avg.	Worst	Avg.	Worst
Class-balanced FT	63.41 $\pm$ 0.32%	58.41 $\pm$ 0.64%	47.23 $\pm$ 0.83%	27.65 $\pm$ 0.05%
Domain-balanced FT	61.19 $\pm$ 0.79%	54.29 $\pm$ 0.55%	44.32 $\pm$ 0.28%	24.37 $\pm$ 0.13%
Domain-class-balanced FT	62.84 $\pm$ 0.28%	57.88 $\pm$ 0.82%	47.07 $\pm$ 0.41%	27.16 $\pm$ 0.22%
TALLY	**67.00 $\pm$ 0.47%**	**60.45 $\pm$ 0.09%**	**50.15 $\pm$ 0.46%**	**29.55 $\pm$ 0.19%**
Domain shift	TerraInc		iWildCam	
	Macro F1	Acc	Macro F1	Acc
Class-balanced FT	44.36 $\pm$ 0.45%	57.85 $\pm$ 1.91%	32.5 $\pm$ 0.3%	72.2 $\pm$ 2.1%
Domain-balanced FT	43.92 $\pm$ 0.77%	58.12 $\pm$ 0.73%	32.9 $\pm$ 0.8%	**73.7 $\pm$ 0.7%**
Domain-class-balanced FT	44.21 $\pm$ 0.31%	59.13 $\pm$ 1.24%	32.1 $\pm$ 0.5%	71.9 $\pm$ 1.8%
TALLY	**46.23 $\pm$ 0.56%**	**59.89 $\pm$ 1.32%**	**34.4 $\pm$ 0.4%**	73.4 $\pm$ 1.8%

F.2 Compatibility Analysis of TALLY

In this section, we analyze the compatibility of TALLY. Since TALLY only augmenting disentangled representations during the training stage, we can easily incorporate TALLY with other long-tailed learning approaches. Specifically, we incorporate TALLY with PaCo and RIDE in this analysis and report the results in Table 14. We observe that incorporating TALLY significantly improves the

performance over the vanilla PaCo and RIDE. Nevertheless, the original TALLY already showed competitive performance compared with TALLY+PaCo and TALLY+RIDE.

Table 14: Compatibility Analysis of TALLY. Worst performance represents the class-balanced worst-domain accuracy.

Subpopulation shift		OfficeHome-LT Avg.	OfficeHome-LT Worst	DomainNet-LT Avg.	DomainNet-LT Worst
Vanilla TALLY		$67.00 \pm 0.47\%$	$60.45 \pm 0.09\%$	$\mathbf{50.15 \pm 0.46\%}$	$29.55 \pm 0.19\%$
RIDE		$63.27 \pm 0.54\%$	$54.04 \pm 0.28\%$	$47.51 \pm 0.83\%$	$28.16 \pm 0.60\%$
	+TALLY	$66.20 \pm 0.25\%$	$60.38 \pm 0.37\%$	$49.82 \pm 0.78\%$	$28.72 \pm 0.10\%$
PaCo		$63.03 \pm 0.92\%$	$56.15 \pm 0.71\%$	$48.26 \pm 0.22\%$	$27.36 \pm 0.52\%$
	+TALLY	$\mathbf{67.30 \pm 0.22\%}$	$\mathbf{60.62 \pm 0.57\%}$	$50.01 \pm 0.19\%$	$\mathbf{29.70 \pm 0.29\%}$
Domain shift		**TerraInc Macro F1**	**TerraInc Acc**	**iWildCam Macro F1**	**iWildCam Acc**
Vanilla TALLY		$46.23 \pm 0.56\%$	$\mathbf{59.89 \pm 1.32\%}$	$\mathbf{34.4 \pm 0.4\%}$	$73.4 \pm 1.8\%$
RIDE		$44.03 \pm 1.42\%$	$57.89 \pm 1.46\%$	$32.8 \pm 0.5\%$	$70.1 \pm 1.9\%$
	+TALLY	$45.76 \pm 0.38\%$	$59.41 \pm 1.24\%$	$33.4 \pm 0.3\%$	$\mathbf{73.7 \pm 1.4\%}$
PaCo		$43.40 \pm 1.03\%$	$57.35 \pm 0.89\%$	$31.9 \pm 0.2\%$	$72.6 \pm 2.5\%$
	+TALLY	$\mathbf{46.46 \pm 0.21\%}$	$59.19 \pm 0.82\%$	$33.9 \pm 0.7\%$	$72.6 \pm 2.1\%$

F.3 Full Results of Combining Long-Tailed Learning and Invariant Learning Approaches

In Figure 8 and Table 15, we report the full results of combining long-tailed learning and invariant learning approaches, where Figure 8 shows the results of domain shifts and Table 15 listed all results with standard deviation over three seeds.

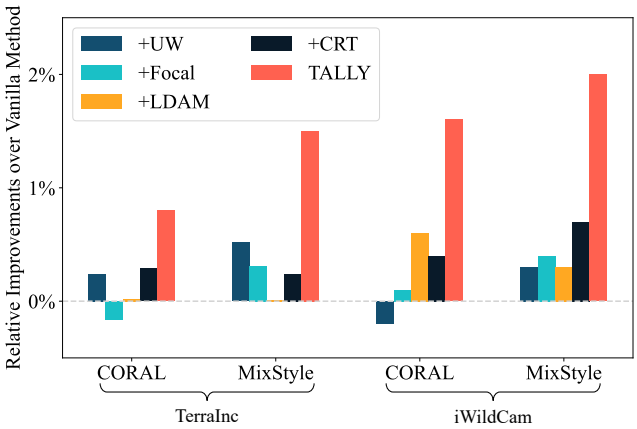


Figure 8: Domain shift results (Macro F1) of the comparison between TALLY and variants of two domain generalization approaches (CORAL, MixStyle), where we replace the losses of them with class re-weighting or re-sampling ones.

F.4 Full Results of the Effect of Prototypes

We report the full results of the prototype analysis in Table 16.

Table 15: Full results of the comparison between TALLY and variants of two representative domain generalization approaches (CORAL, MixStyle). Worst means class-balanced worst domain accuracy in subpopulation shift.

Subpopulation shift		OfficeHome-LT Avg.	OfficeHome-LT Worst	DomainNet-LT Avg.	DomainNet-LT Worst
CORAL		59.10 ± 0.20%	53.53 ± 0.60%	43.92 ± 0.36%	24.50 ± 0.68%
	+UW	60.91 ± 1.40%	55.32 ± 2.14%	46.26 ± 0.48%	26.74 ± 0.15%
	+Focal	61.72 ± 0.93%	55.26 ± 1.60%	46.39 ± 0.31%	27.13 ± 0.95%
	+LDAM	61.09 ± 1.52%	56.22 ± 1.45%	46.69 ± 0.32%	26.58 ± 0.62%
	+CRT	62.61 ± 0.68%	56.41 ± 0.51%	47.68 ± 0.53%	27.60 ± 0.37%
MixStyle		62.26 ± 0.22%	55.19 ± 1.10%	43.59 ± 0.57%	22.65 ± 0.22%
	+UW	63.02 ± 0.69%	57.50 ± 2.11%	46.30 ± 0.35%	25.53 ± 0.48%
	+Focal	63.69 ± 0.32%	57.56 ± 1.40%	46.18 ± 0.36%	26.51 ± 0.88%
	+LDAM	62.77 ± 0.78%	57.50 ± 1.50%	46.32 ± 0.35%	25.31 ± 0.48%
	+CRT	63.20 ± 0.29%	55.77 ± 0.63%	48.11 ± 0.29%	27.95 ± 0.72%
TALLY		**67.00 ± 0.47%**	**60.45 ± 0.09%**	**50.15 ± 0.46%**	**29.55 ± 0.19%**

Domain shift		TerraInc Macro F1	TerraInc Acc	iWildCam Macro F1	iWildCam Acc
CORAL		45.43 ± 0.92%	58.10 ± 1.38%	32.8 ± 0.1%	73.3 ± 4.3%
	+UW	45.67 ± 0.73%	59.73 ± 1.53%	32.6 ± 0.7%	73.0 ± 2.9%
	+Focal	45.27 ± 0.88%	59.54 ± 1.71%	32.9 ± 0.8%	74.9 ± 3.2%
	+LDAM	45.45 ± 1.13%	59.50 ± 2.04%	33.4 ± 0.5%	74.3 ± 1.6%
	+CRT	45.72 ± 1.59%	59.47 ± 2.32%	33.2 ± 0.6%	73.2 ± 5.3%
MixStyle		44.73 ± 0.99%	57.55 ± 2.05%	32.4 ± 1.1%	74.9 ± 2.7%
	+UW	45.25 ± 0.67%	58.65 ± 1.39%	32.7 ± 0.9%	72.0 ± 1.3%
	+Focal	45.04 ± 1.22%	58.15 ± 2.18%	32.8 ± 0.5%	74.0 ± 2.8%
	+LDAM	44.74 ± 1.03%	58.66 ± 1.76%	32.7 ± 1.3%	**77.1 ± 3.0%**
	+CRT	44.97 ± 1.83%	58.38 ± 3.11%	33.1 ± 0.7%	71.7 ± 3.3%
TALLY		**46.23 ± 0.56%**	**59.89 ± 1.32%**	**34.4 ± 0.4%**	73.4 ± 1.8%

Table 16: Full results of the analysis of prototype-guided invariant learning. C Only and D Only represent only using class prototype representation or class-agnostic domain factors, respectively. Worst means class-balanced worst domain accuracy in subpopulation shift.

Subpopulation shift	OfficeHome-LT Avg.	OfficeHome-LT Worst	DomainNet-LT Avg.	DomainNet-LT Worst
None	66.19 ± 0.34%	58.72 ± 0.89%	48.78 ± 0.43%	27.21 ± 0.12%
C Only	66.54 ± 0.14%	59.55 ± 0.55%	49.45 ± 0.27%	27.50 ± 0.38%
D Only	66.23 ± 0.24%	58.98 ± 1.18%	49.09 ± 0.54%	27.50 ± 0.46%
TALLY	**67.00 ± 0.47%**	**60.45 ± 0.09%**	**50.15 ± 0.46%**	**29.55 ± 0.19%**

Domain shift	TerraInc Macro F1	TerraInc Acc	iWildCam Macro F1	iWildCam Acc
None	45.30 ± 0.64%	58.02 ± 1.26%	32.9 ± 0.8%	72.6 ± 2.9%
C Only	45.86 ± 0.81%	59.06 ± 1.46%	33.9 ± 0.5%	**74.6 ± 2.8%**
D Only	45.47 ± 0.57%	58.22 ± 1.84%	33.2 ± 1.1%	72.3 ± 1.5%
TALLY	**46.23 ± 0.56%**	**59.89 ± 1.32%**	**34.4 ± 0.4%**	73.4 ± 1.8%

F.5 Full Results of the Analysis of Sampling Strategies

In Table 4, we report the full results of the analysis of different sampling strategies.

Table 17: Full results of comparison between sampling strategies. Worst means class-balanced worst domain accuracy in subpopulation shift.

Subpopulation shift	OfficeHome-LT		DomainNet-LT	
	Avg.	Worst	Avg.	Worst
Balanced Sampling	65.03 ± 0.91%	58.33 ± 0.24%	49.35 ± 0.21%	27.97 ± 0.25%
TALLY(Selective))	**67.00 ± 0.47%**	**60.45 ± 0.09%**	**50.15 ± 0.46%**	**29.55 ± 0.19%**
Domain shift	TerraInc		iWildCam	
	Macro F1	Acc	Macro F1	Acc
Balanced Sampling	44.79 ± 0.62%	57.78 ± 0.36%	33.1 ± 0.4%	71.6 ± 1.8%
TALLY(Selective))	**46.23 ± 0.56%**	**59.89 ± 1.32%**	**34.4 ± 0.4%**	73.4 ± 1.8%

G RESULTS ON STANDARD DOMAIN GENERALIZATION BENCHMARKS

In this section, we present the additional comparison on standard domain generalization benchmarks. Notice that the data distributions in these standard benchmarks are not long-tailed, which is thus not our focus in this paper. The goal is to compare our approach with other domain generalization methods. In Table 18-21, we present results on four standard benchmarks: VLCS, PACS, OfficeHome, DomainNet, respectively. Results for all algorithms except TALLY are directly copied from Gulrajani & Lopez-Paz (2021) and Yang et al. (2022). In Table 22, we summarize all results and show the comparison between different approaches. According to the results, TALLY can achieve comparable performance compared with state-of-the-art domain generalization approaches.

Table 18: Comparison on the standard VLCS benchmark.

	Caltech101	LabelMe	SUN09	VOC2007	Avg
ERM	97.7 ± 0.4	64.3 ± 0.9	73.4 ± 0.5	74.6 ± 1.3	77.5
IRM	98.6 ± 0.1	64.9 ± 0.9	73.4 ± 0.6	77.3 ± 0.9	78.5
GroupDRO	97.3 ± 0.3	63.4 ± 0.9	69.5 ± 0.8	76.7 ± 0.7	76.7
Mixup	98.3 ± 0.6	64.8 ± 1.0	72.1 ± 0.5	74.3 ± 0.8	77.4
MLDG	97.4 ± 0.2	65.2 ± 0.7	71.0 ± 1.4	75.3 ± 1.0	77.2
CORAL	98.3 ± 0.1	66.1 ± 1.2	73.4 ± 0.3	77.5 ± 1.2	**78.8**
MMD	97.7 ± 0.1	64.0 ± 1.1	72.8 ± 0.2	75.3 ± 3.3	77.5
DANN	**99.0 ± 0.3**	65.1 ± 1.4	73.1 ± 0.3	77.2 ± 0.6	78.6
CDANN	97.1 ± 0.3	65.1 ± 1.2	70.7 ± 0.8	77.1 ± 1.5	77.5
MTL	97.8 ± 0.4	64.3 ± 0.3	71.5 ± 0.7	75.3 ± 1.7	77.2
SagNet	97.9 ± 0.4	64.5 ± 0.5	71.4 ± 1.3	77.5 ± 0.5	77.8
ARM	98.7 ± 0.2	63.6 ± 0.7	71.3 ± 1.2	76.7 ± 0.6	77.6
VREx	98.4 ± 0.3	64.4 ± 1.4	74.1 ± 0.4	76.2 ± 1.3	78.3
RSC	97.9 ± 0.1	62.5 ± 0.7	72.3 ± 1.2	75.6 ± 0.8	77.1
BODA	98.1 ± 0.3	64.5 ± 0.4	**74.3 ± 0.3**	78.0 ± 0.6	78.5
TALLY (ours)	97.5 ± 0.5	**67.2 ± 1.1**	73.8 ± 0.5	**79.2 ± 0.9**	**78.8**

Table 19: Comparison on the standard PACS benchmark.

	Art painting	Cartoon	Photo	Sketch	Avg
ERM	84.7 ± 0.4	80.8 ± 0.6	97.2 ± 0.3	79.3 ± 1.0	85.5
IRM	84.8 ± 1.3	76.4 ± 1.1	96.7 ± 0.6	76.1 ± 1.0	83.5
GroupDRO	83.5 ± 0.9	79.1 ± 0.6	96.7 ± 0.3	78.3 ± 2.0	84.4
Mixup	86.1 ± 0.5	78.9 ± 0.8	97.6 ± 0.1	75.8 ± 1.8	84.6
MLDG	85.5 ± 1.4	80.1 ± 1.7	97.4 ± 0.3	76.6 ± 1.1	84.9
CORAL	88.3 ± 0.2	80.0 ± 0.5	97.5 ± 0.3	78.8 ± 1.3	86.2
MMD	86.1 ± 1.4	79.4 ± 0.9	96.6 ± 0.2	76.5 ± 0.5	84.6
DANN	86.4 ± 0.8	77.4 ± 0.8	97.3 ± 0.4	73.5 ± 2.3	83.6
CDANN	84.6 ± 1.8	75.5 ± 0.9	96.8 ± 0.3	73.5 ± 0.6	82.6
MTL	87.5 ± 0.8	77.1 ± 0.5	96.4 ± 0.8	77.3 ± 1.8	84.6
SagNet	87.4 ± 1.0	80.7 ± 0.6	97.1 ± 0.1	80.0 ± 0.4	86.3
ARM	86.8 ± 0.6	76.8 ± 0.5	97.4 ± 0.3	79.3 ± 1.2	85.1
VREx	86.0 ± 1.6	79.1 ± 0.6	96.9 ± 0.5	77.7 ± 1.7	84.9
RSC	85.4 ± 0.8	79.7 ± 1.8	97.6 ± 0.3	78.2 ± 1.2	85.2
BODA	88.2 ± 0.2	**81.7 ± 0.3**	**97.8 ± 0.2**	80.2 ± 0.3	86.9
TALLY (ours)	**89.5 ± 0.8**	81.2 ± 0.7	97.0 ± 0.1	**81.7 ± 0.9**	**87.4**

Table 20: Comparison on the standard OfficeHome benchmark.

	Art	Clipart	Product	Real	Avg
ERM	61.3 ± 0.7	52.4 ± 0.3	75.8 ± 0.1	76.6 ± 0.3	66.5
IRM	58.9 ± 2.3	52.2 ± 1.6	72.1 ± 2.9	74.0 ± 2.5	64.3
GroupDRO	60.4 ± 0.7	52.7 ± 1.0	75.0 ± 0.7	76.0 ± 0.7	66.0
Mixup	62.4 ± 0.8	54.8 ± 0.6	76.9 ± 0.3	78.3 ± 0.2	68.1
MLDG	61.5 ± 0.9	53.2 ± 0.6	75.0 ± 1.2	77.5 ± 0.4	66.8
CORAL	65.3 ± 0.4	54.4 ± 0.5	76.5 ± 0.1	78.4 ± 0.5	68.7
MMD	60.4 ± 0.2	53.3 ± 0.3	74.3 ± 0.1	77.4 ± 0.6	66.3
DANN	59.9 ± 1.3	53.0 ± 0.3	73.6 ± 0.7	76.9 ± 0.5	65.9
CDANN	61.5 ± 1.4	50.4 ± 2.4	74.4 ± 0.9	76.6 ± 0.8	65.8
MTL	61.5 ± 0.7	52.4 ± 0.6	74.9 ± 0.4	76.8 ± 0.4	66.4
SagNet	63.4 ± 0.2	54.8 ± 0.4	75.8 ± 0.4	78.3 ± 0.3	68.1
ARM	58.9 ± 0.8	51.0 ± 0.5	74.1 ± 0.1	75.2 ± 0.3	64.8
VREx	60.7 ± 0.9	53.0 ± 0.9	75.3 ± 0.1	76.6 ± 0.5	66.4
RSC	60.7 ± 1.4	51.4 ± 0.3	74.8 ± 1.1	75.1 ± 1.3	65.5
BODA	**65.4 ± 0.1**	**55.4 ± 0.3**	77.1 ± 0.1	**79.5 ± 0.3**	**69.3**
TALLY (ours)	64.2 ± 0.5	55.1 ± 0.8	**78.0 ± 1.1**	79.2 ± 0.5	69.1

Table 21: Comparison on the standard DomainNet benchmark.

	Sketch	Infograph	Painting	Quickdraw	Real	Clipart	Avg
ERM	49.8 ± 0.4	18.8 ± 0.3	46.7 ± 0.3	12.2 ± 0.4	59.6 ± 0.1	58.1 ± 0.3	40.9
IRM	42.3 ± 3.1	15.0 ± 1.5	38.3 ± 4.3	10.9 ± 0.5	48.2 ± 5.2	48.5 ± 2.8	33.9
GroupDRO	40.1 ± 0.6	17.5 ± 0.4	33.8 ± 0.5	9.3 ± 0.3	51.6 ± 0.4	47.2 ± 0.5	33.3
Mixup	48.2 ± 0.5	18.5 ± 0.5	44.3 ± 0.5	12.5 ± 0.4	55.8 ± 0.3	55.7 ± 0.3	39.2
MLDG	50.2 ± 0.4	19.1 ± 0.3	45.8 ± 0.7	13.4 ± 0.3	59.6 ± 0.2	59.1 ± 0.2	41.2
CORAL	50.1 ± 0.6	19.7 ± 0.2	46.6 ± 0.3	13.4 ± 0.4	59.8 ± 0.2	59.2 ± 0.1	41.5
MMD	28.9 ± 11.9	11.0 ± 4.6	26.8 ± 11.3	8.7 ± 2.1	32.7 ± 13.8	32.1 ± 13.3	23.4
DANN	46.8 ± 0.6	18.3 ± 0.1	44.2 ± 0.7	11.8 ± 0.1	55.5 ± 0.4	53.1 ± 0.2	38.3
CDANN	45.9 ± 0.5	17.3 ± 0.1	43.7 ± 0.9	12.1 ± 0.7	56.2 ± 0.4	54.6 ± 0.4	38.3
MTL	49.2 ± 0.1	18.5 ± 0.4	46.0 ± 0.1	12.5 ± 0.1	59.5 ± 0.3	57.9 ± 0.5	40.6
SagNet	48.8 ± 0.2	19.0 ± 0.2	45.3 ± 0.3	12.7 ± 0.5	58.1 ± 0.5	57.7 ± 0.3	40.3
ARM	43.5 ± 0.4	16.3 ± 0.5	40.9 ± 1.1	9.4 ± 0.1	53.4 ± 0.4	49.7 ± 0.3	35.5
VREx	42.0 ± 3.0	16.0 ± 1.5	35.8 ± 4.6	10.9 ± 0.3	49.6 ± 4.9	47.3 ± 3.5	33.6
RSC	47.8 ± 0.9	18.3 ± 0.5	44.4 ± 0.6	12.2 ± 0.2	55.7 ± 0.7	55.0 ± 1.2	38.9
BODA	**51.3 ± 0.3**	**20.5 ± 0.7**	**48.0 ± 0.1**	13.8 ± 0.6	**60.6 ± 0.4**	**62.1 ± 0.4**	**42.7**
TALLY (ours)	50.5 ± 0.2	19.7 ± 0.1	47.7 ± 0.6	**14.1 ± 0.3**	60.0 ± 0.2	60.1 ± 0.5	42.0

Table 22: Domain shift results over all four benchmarks.

	VLCS	PACS	OfficeHome	DomainNet	Avg
ERM	77.5 ± 0.4	85.5 ± 0.2	66.5 ± 0.3	40.9 ± 0.1	67.6
IRM	78.5 ± 0.5	83.5 ± 0.8	64.3 ± 2.2	33.9 ± 2.8	65.1
GroupDRO	76.7 ± 0.6	84.4 ± 0.8	66.0 ± 0.7	33.3 ± 0.2	65.1
Mixup	77.4 ± 0.6	84.6 ± 0.6	68.1 ± 0.3	39.2 ± 0.1	67.3
MLDG	77.2 ± 0.4	84.9 ± 1.0	66.8 ± 0.6	41.2 ± 0.1	67.5
CORAL	**78.8 ± 0.6**	86.2 ± 0.3	68.7 ± 0.3	41.5 ± 0.1	68.8
MMD	77.5 ± 0.9	84.6 ± 0.5	66.3 ± 0.1	23.4 ± 9.5	63.0
DANN	78.6 ± 0.4	83.6 ± 0.4	65.9 ± 0.6	38.3 ± 0.1	66.6
CDANN	77.5 ± 0.1	82.6 ± 0.9	65.8 ± 1.3	38.3 ± 0.3	66.3
MTL	77.2 ± 0.4	84.6 ± 0.5	66.4 ± 0.5	40.6 ± 0.1	67.2
SagNet	77.8 ± 0.5	86.3 ± 0.2	68.1 ± 0.1	40.3 ± 0.1	68.1
ARM	77.6 ± 0.3	85.1 ± 0.4	64.8 ± 0.3	35.5 ± 0.2	65.8
VREx	78.3 ± 0.2	84.9 ± 0.6	66.4 ± 0.6	33.6 ± 2.9	65.8
RSC	77.1 ± 0.5	85.2 ± 0.9	65.5 ± 0.9	38.9 ± 0.5	66.7
BODA	78.5 ± 0.3	86.9 ± 0.4	**69.3 ± 0.1**	**42.7 ± 0.1**	**69.4**
TALLY (ours)	**78.8 ± 0.4**	**87.4 ± 0.2**	69.1 ± 0.4	42.0 ± 0.1	69.3