CS6603 HW Final Project

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# Step1

The data we are using is from UCI machine learning repository. The data is related with direct marketing campaigns (phone calls) of a Portuguese banking institution. The classification goal is to predict if the client will subscribe a term deposit (variable y).

This data belongs to banking domain.

This data has 4521 observations.

This data has 17 variables.

Variable 'bought\_product' (variable y) is the dependent variable.

There are 2 variables associated with protected class

Age: The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA)

Marital: Civil Right Act of 1968.

# Step2

Variable “Age” and “Marital” are associated with protected classes.

Members in the protected classes:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Age | Marital |
| Member\_1 | <= 45 years (old population) | Married |
| Member\_2 | >45 (young population) | Single |
| Member\_3 |  | Divorced |

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generatedChart, bar chart

Description automatically generatedHistograms of each membership:

# Step3

With Reweighting technique has been selected???

# Step4

# Step55

Team members: Haoli Sun, Lige Han, Xuguang Cao

The technique we think is working is Equal Accuracy because it makes sure we have a fair classifier.

**Xuguang Cao Response:**

I believe the Equal Accuracy strategy seems to work here. Because Equal accuracy means that there is a similar percentage of correct predictions in each slice. The prediction for younger population and the older population is similarly accurate. The prediction male and female population is also similarly accurate. The means we have a fair classifier for each class. The unprivileged groups (young, female) are benefited from this mitigation, getting a higher rate of prediction accuracy. I do not think other groups are affected since this method is conducting overlays on top of the original prediction results. Thus I do not believe that this method affects other groups (privileged groups). However, single threshold concerns me with increasing false positive rate. This technique although increase accuracy for unprivileged groups, it also changes the false positive and false positive rates of the prediction output, introducing new bias.