Project 2: Hidden Bias in COMPAS

What is COMPAS?

- 1. Across the nation, judges, probation and parole officers are increasingly using algorithms to assess a criminal defendant's likelihood of becoming a recidivist a term used to describe criminals who reoffend.
- 2. Northpointe Inc. developed COMPAS (which stands for Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions)
- 3. When most defendants are booked in jail, they respond to a COMPAS questionnaire. Their answers are fed into the COMPAS software to generate several scores including predictions of "Risk of Recidivism" and "Risk of Violent Recidivism."

What is wrong with COMPAS?

Its findings concluded that the popular risk assessment tool COMPAS discriminates against Blacks because its algorithm produces a much higher false positive rate for Blacks than Whites, meaning that it overpredicts high risk of reoffending for Blacks. COMPAS overpredicts the risk for women to reoffend, therefore leading to unfair sentencing of female offenders.

COMPAS Dataset Description

A data frame with 6172 rows and 9 variables:

Variable	Description			
Two_yr_Recidivism	factor, yes/no for recidivism or no re-			
	cidivism. This is the outcome or target			
	in this dataset.			
Number_of_Priors	numeric, number of priors, normalized			
	to mean $= 0$ and standard deviation $=$			
	1			
Age_Above_FourtyFive	factor, yes/no for age above 45 years			
	or not			
Age_Below_TwentyFive	factor, yes/no for age below 25 years			
	or not			
Female	factor, female/male for gender			
Misdemeanor	factor, yes/no for having recorded mis-			
	demeanor(s) or not			

Variable	Description			
ethnicity	factor, Caucasian, African American,			
	factor, Caucasian, African American, Asian, Hispanic, Native American or			
	Other			
probability	numeric, predicted probabilities for re-			
	numeric, predicted probabilities for recidivism, ranges from 0 to 1			
predicted	numeric, predicted values for recidi-			
	numeric, predicted values for recidivism, $0/1$ for no/yes			

A Glimpse at COMPAS Data

> 1	head(cor	mpas)				
	Two_yr_	_Recidivism	Number_of_Priors /	Age_Above_Four	tyFive Age_B	elow_TwentyFive
4		no	-0.6843578		no	no
5		yes	2.2668817		no	no
7		no	-0.6843578		no	no
11		no	-0.6843578		no	no
14		no	-0.6843578		no	no
24		no	-0.6843578		no	no
	Female	Misdemeanor	ethnicity	probability p	predicted	
4	Male	yes	Other	0.3151557	0	
5	Male	no	Caucasian	0.8854616	1	
7	Female	yes	Caucasian	0.2552680	0	
11	Male	no	African_American	0.4173908	0	
14	Male	yes	Hispanic	0.3200982	0	
24	Male	yes	Other	0.3151557	0	

Tasks to Complete

In this project, students are given the outcomes (predicted recidivism probabilities) of 2 prediction models: (1) the model using Ethnicity as a predicting factor, provided by COMPAS algorithm and (2) the model developed by the instructor without using Ethnicity as a predicting factor. Students need to complete the following tasks:

- 1. For both models, using 0.5 as the threshold, classify the recidivism probabilities into 2 categories: high risk (code 1) and low risk (code 0).
- 2. Summarize the accuracy of Model (1) by completing the confusion matrix (count the number of false positive, false negative, true positive, true negative cases).
- 3. Summarize the accuracy of Model (2) by completing the confusion matrix (count the number of false positive, false negative, true positive, true negative cases).
- 4. Calculate the accuracy rate and false positive rate in Model (1).

The learning outcome of this assignment aligns with the Evaluation of Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts rubric of AACU (aacu.org) and for that reason, this assignment will be evaluated on the Evaluation of Different Ethical Perspectives/Concepts rubric.

5. Calculate the accuracy rate and false positive rate in Model (2).

Assessment