EnergyScore Bias Research [*]

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Using data on over 800,000 utility payment performance records, we apply quantitative measurements previously identified to measure bias in classification algorithms and consider additional protected classes previously lacking attention, including race, income, home ownership status, and education levels. We find that relative to FICO scores, variance in a machine learning model for most scenarios considered.

Keywords: bias, machine learning, equal opportunity

Introduction

As machine learning applications increase in usage in a wide field of industries, the awareness of the ability of algorithms to perpetuate and potentially exacerbate existing biases is growing in importance. Techniques to quantify and illuminate bias in the machine learning algorithms are increasing in sophistication and prevalence. These best practices suggest that the values and optimization goals of the model should both be made clear for designers and end-users. Further, model goals should be aligned with organizational values.

EnergyScore is a patent-pending machine-learning application designed to be a more inclusive and accurate predictor of utilit y bill payment performance than a traditional credit score – positioning Solstice to extend solar to qualified low- or no-credit households while decreasing overall project risk.

Methods

Data

The machine learning model analyzed in this study is EnergyScore, a patent-pending risk assessment tool designed as an alternative to traditional credit scores. Previous work has shown the increase in overall accuracy and inclusion, particularly for low-to-moderate (LMI) populations Davuluri et al. (2019).

This study uses the data used to train EnergyScore. Account-level credit account data collected between December 2009 and November 2016. Overall, over 800,000 observations of utility payment performance were collected across all fifty states and the District of Columbia. Credit history data, including FICO scores but also related utility payment performance history, was included as input variables.

Descriptive Statistics

Summary statistics are presented below in Table 1 for the four relevant variables used in this analysis: race, home ownership, education and race. Totals may not equal due to missing data. Notably, race suffers from a large degree of data marked as 'other', comprising 91.6% of the total. This category was dropped in the threshold analysis in the 'Results' section, so is not reported here.

To more accurately and inclusively quantify risk, several regression and machine learning algorithms were trained to predict risk of default payment. The best performing model was a random forest construction, which recorded the highest accuracy scores. This model also produced higher profits for lenders, as the EnergyScore provides a much more holistic metric on an individual's ability to pay utility bills. This

[*] Replication files are available on the author's Github account (http://github.com/Jake-Ford). **Current version**: January 07, 2023; **Corresponding author**: jake@solstice.us.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	N	Frequency	Average FICO	Late Payment %
Late Payment				
Late	304,836	34.9%	452.587	NA
Not Late	567,420	65.1%	733.680	NA
Race				
Asian	464	1.8%	664.759	0.291
Black	7,625	29.3%	548.416	0.662
Hispanic	6,118	23.5%	666.046	0.254
White	11,850	45.5%	602.321	0.538
Home Ownershp				
Own	675,017	77.4%	667.555	0.265
Rent	197,137	22.6%	525.558	0.638
Income				
Low	270,417	31%	712.349	0.170
Medium	285,222	32.7%	550.488	0.546
Education				
High	316,515	36.3%	646.337	0.326
College	182,783	21%	681.666	0.226
Graduate School	97,746	11.2%	702.509	0.184
High School	587,566	67.4%	609.634	0.416
Vocational/Technical	4,059	0.5%	678.342	0.204

better captures those individuals who would have been rejected due to lower FICO scores but able to pay (false negatives) while minimizing those who would have been accepted and failed to pay (false positives). Finally, the EnergyScore increases access for LMI customers, as an increase in both effectiveness for a larger applicant pool and an efficient manner of quantifying risk of late payment.

Case studies are useful illustrations of levels of bias measurable in machine learning applications. This research follows the approach of Hardt et al, building upon their work in two distinct areas. First, we compare bias measurements for the machine learning algorithm (EnergyScore) and the counterfactual where credit scores are applied. Secondly, we extend the analysis across multiple protected classes; including race, income, education and homeownership status.

Bias Measurements

Quantitative measurements of bias and fairness are provided for both EnergyScore and the comparison FICO score. Bias will be measured by disparate effects on sub-groups in threshold scenarios. Additionally, the threshold scenarios can be completed by optimizing either FICO scores or EnergyScore. For simplicity, FICO scores are first used in the scenarios, EnergyScore will next be used. This will allow both a baseline observation of how both metrics perform at bias measurements, and a comparison to determine how EnergyScore performs in fairness measurements compared to FICO cutoffs.

Using the methodology designed by Hardt, the following scenarios will be applied to our protected classes:

Profit Maximization

Maximum Profits assumes that lenders will seek to minimize false positives. Hence, a cutoff for applicants is required. A FICO cutoff of 620 is used for good credit as classified by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. From the Non-default rate/FICO score graph below, setting the setting the FICO score to 620 results in the *total* non-default rate of 59%; or the default rate to 41%. Hence, for profit maximization we will set the FICO scores accordingly so that each group achieves maximum 41% default rate. Notice how from the graph below, individual FICO cutoffs will differ widely, Hispanics having the lowest and Whites having the highest.

To arrive at the EnergyScore threshold, the computation includes analyzing the share of the group approved, then setting the EnergyScore threshold to the same proportion. This concept is seen in the idea of demographic parity, and was taken from the EnergyScore whitepaper.

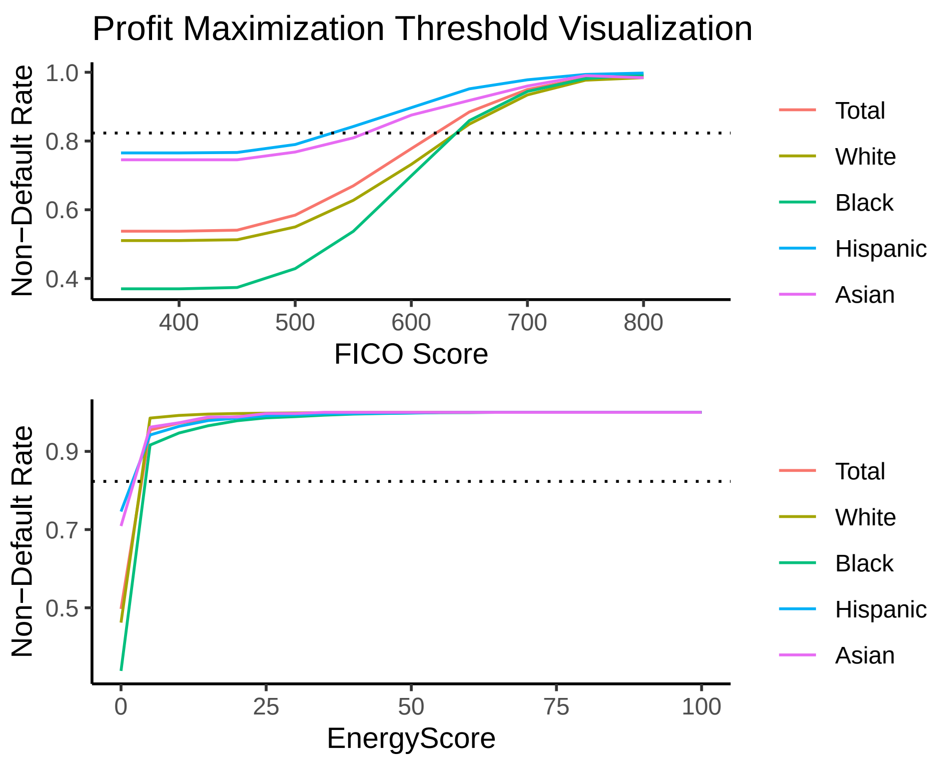

Figure 1: Profit Maximization Threshold

In Figure 1 we see the non-default rates plotted with various levels of FICO threshold cutoffs. To arrive at the EnergyScore threshold, the computation includes analyzing the share of the groupapproved, then setting the EnergyScore threshold to the same proportion.

Race Blind

Similar to maximum profits, but only apply single threshold to all groups; hence all groups will be applied the same threshold of 620 for FICO. Hence, in threshold comparison section at end of each group, no variation will be observed.

Demographic Parity

This theory sets the thresholds different for each group such that the proportion of accepted is equal across all groups. This leads to divergent thresholds per group. The graph below shows the same cumulative distribution curves. In demographic parity constraints, the threshold is calculated by setting the proportion of population above that valye. Figure 2 below visualizes the result, as different subgroups, race in this instance, would receive different thresholds.

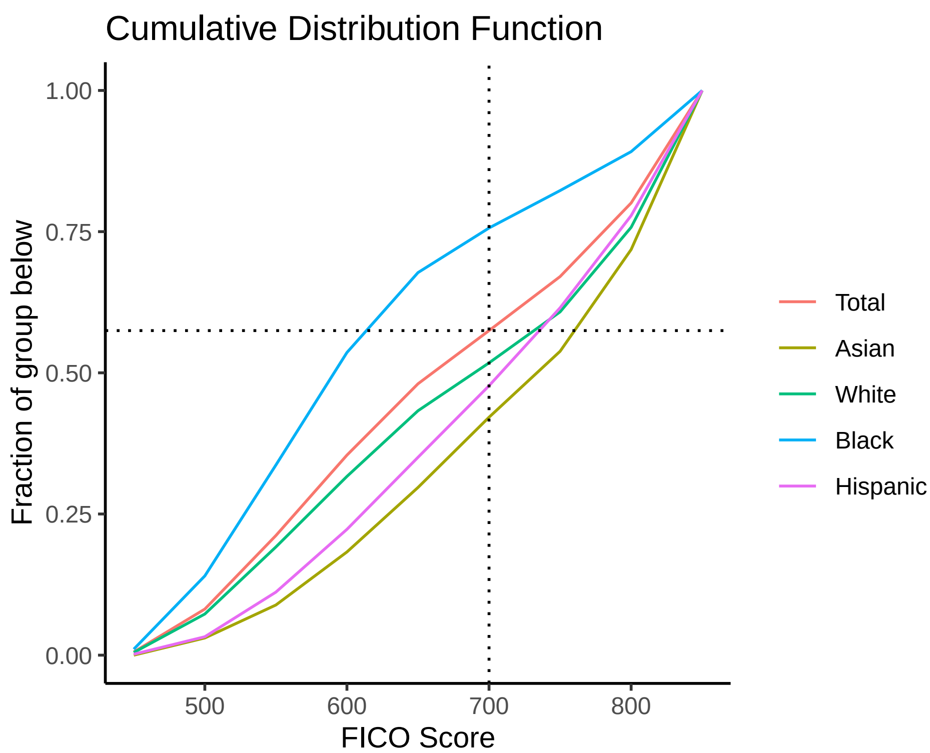

Figure 2: Demographic Parity Threshold

Equal Opportunity

The true positive rate in data science field refers to the proportion of those approved by a threshold who do not default; i.e. the true paying individuals who are approved. Hence, this criteria sets the true positive rate equal across all groups. In the graph below, the true positive rate is shown with varying levels of FICO score cutoffs. In the example, the developer would choose a true positive level, in the below 70%, and apply the varying thresholds accordingly.

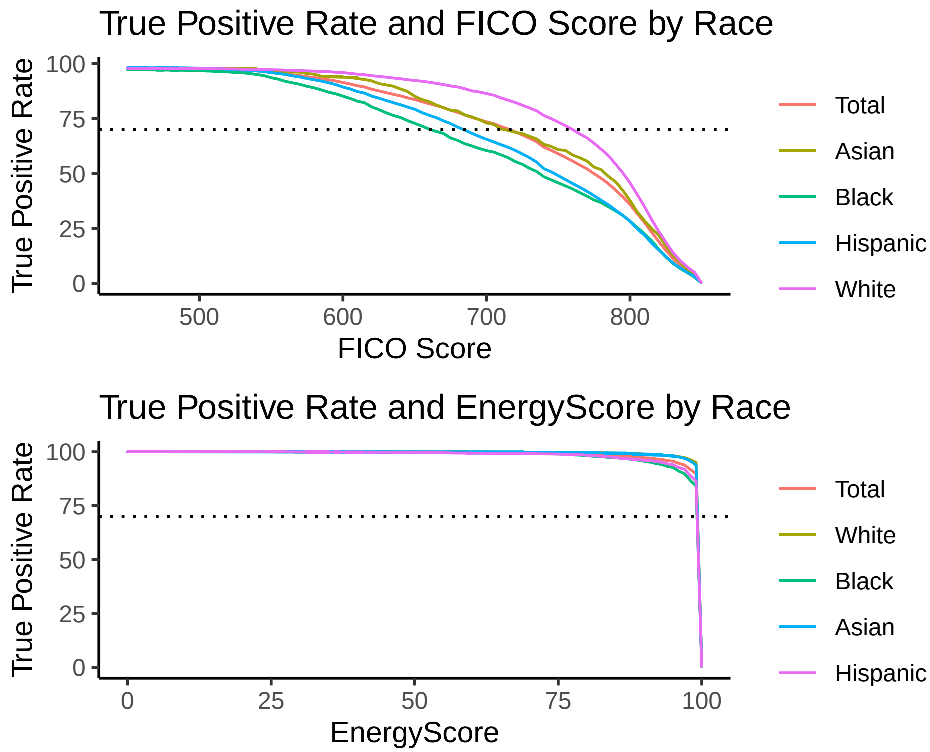

Figure 3: Equal Opportunity Threshold

Results

To quantify how the four protected classes of interest are treated under the four threshold construction scenarios, we provide the following results. First, the thresholds for each protected class are shown on a continuum of the respective metrics range. This shows the relative difference in treatments within a particular metric.

Secondly, Intra-Group percentiles are shown to compare how individuals within a particular protected class are treated within the four threshold scenarios. For example, in Figure 6 the percentile value of the threshold is graphed. This second finding critically shows how individual protected classes are treated differently between the threshold scenarios.

Finally, the false positive curves are plotted. These visualize the predictive accuracy of the respective metric, particularly relevant here for organizations extending credit opportunities, as these examples represent errant approvals with associated losses.

Thresholds

In Figure 4 the thresholds are shown for Income and Race.

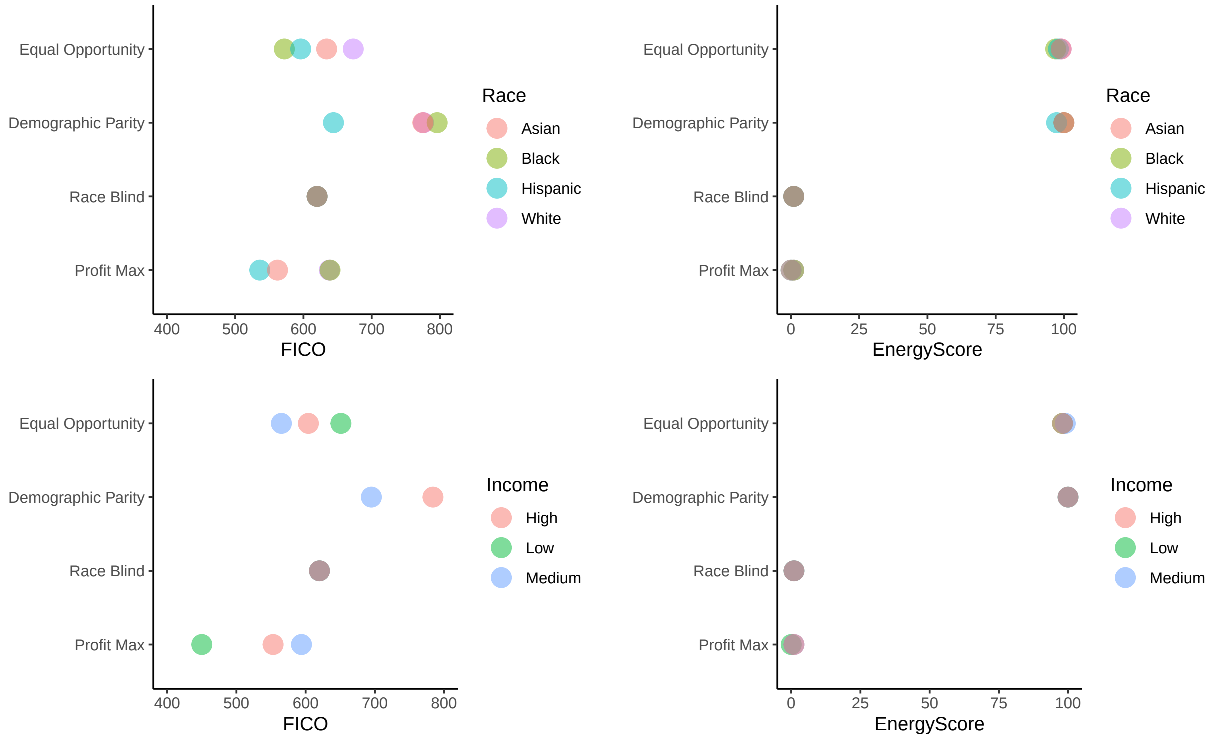

Figure 4: False Positive Comparison

In Figure 5 the thresholds are shown for Education and Homeownership.

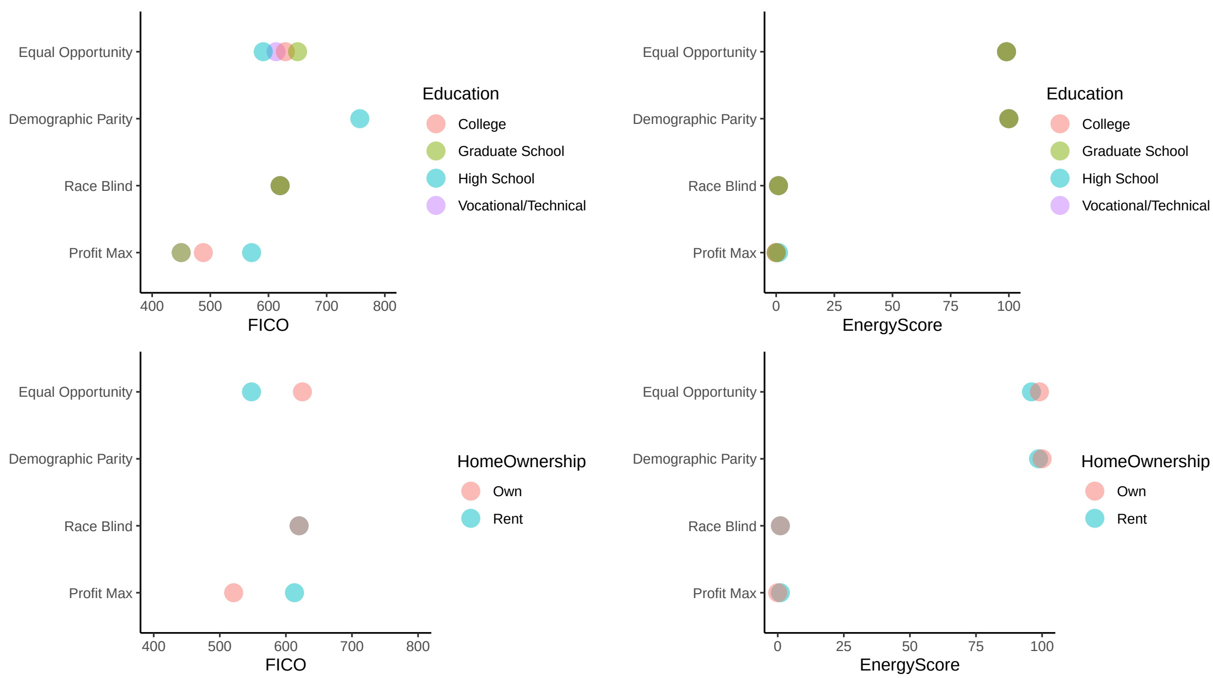

Figure 5: False Positive Comparison Continued

Intra Group Percentiles

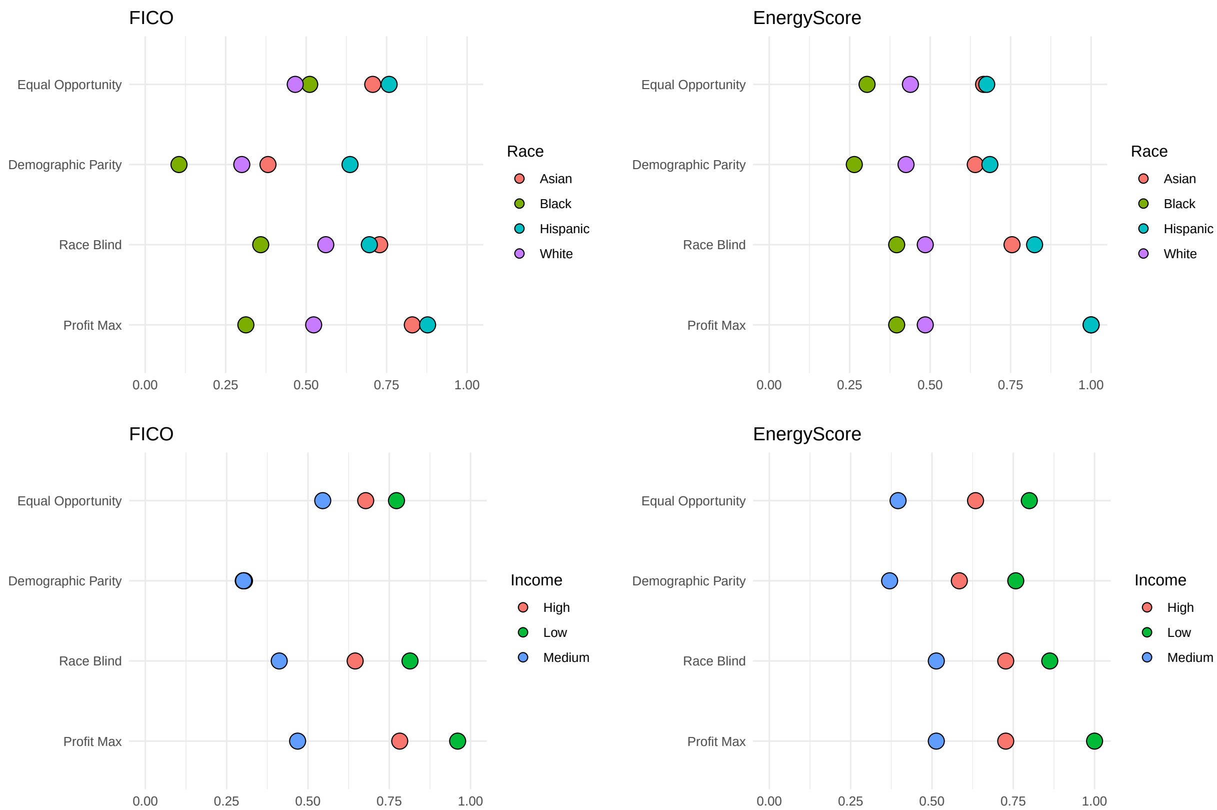

Figure 6: Intra-Group Percentiles Comparison

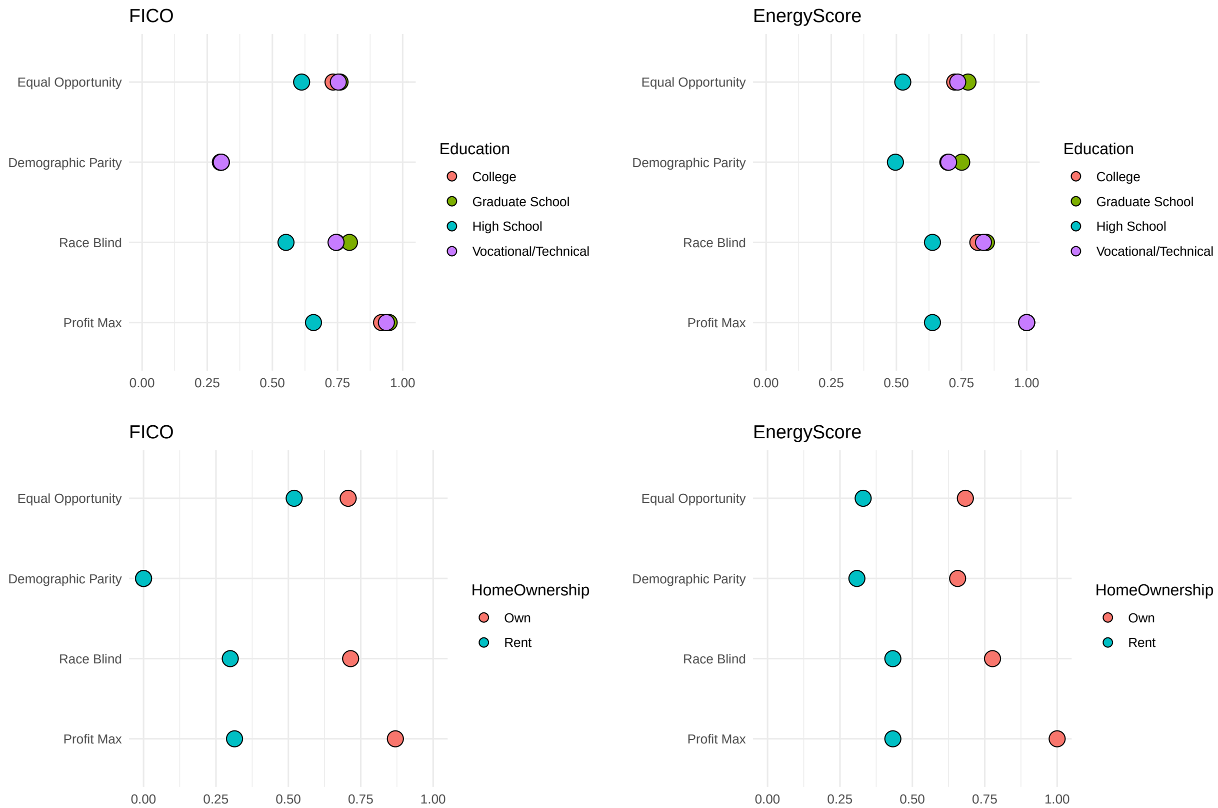

Figure 7: Intra-Group Percentiles Comparison Continued

False Positive Comparisons

In Figure 8 the false positives are shown for Race and Income

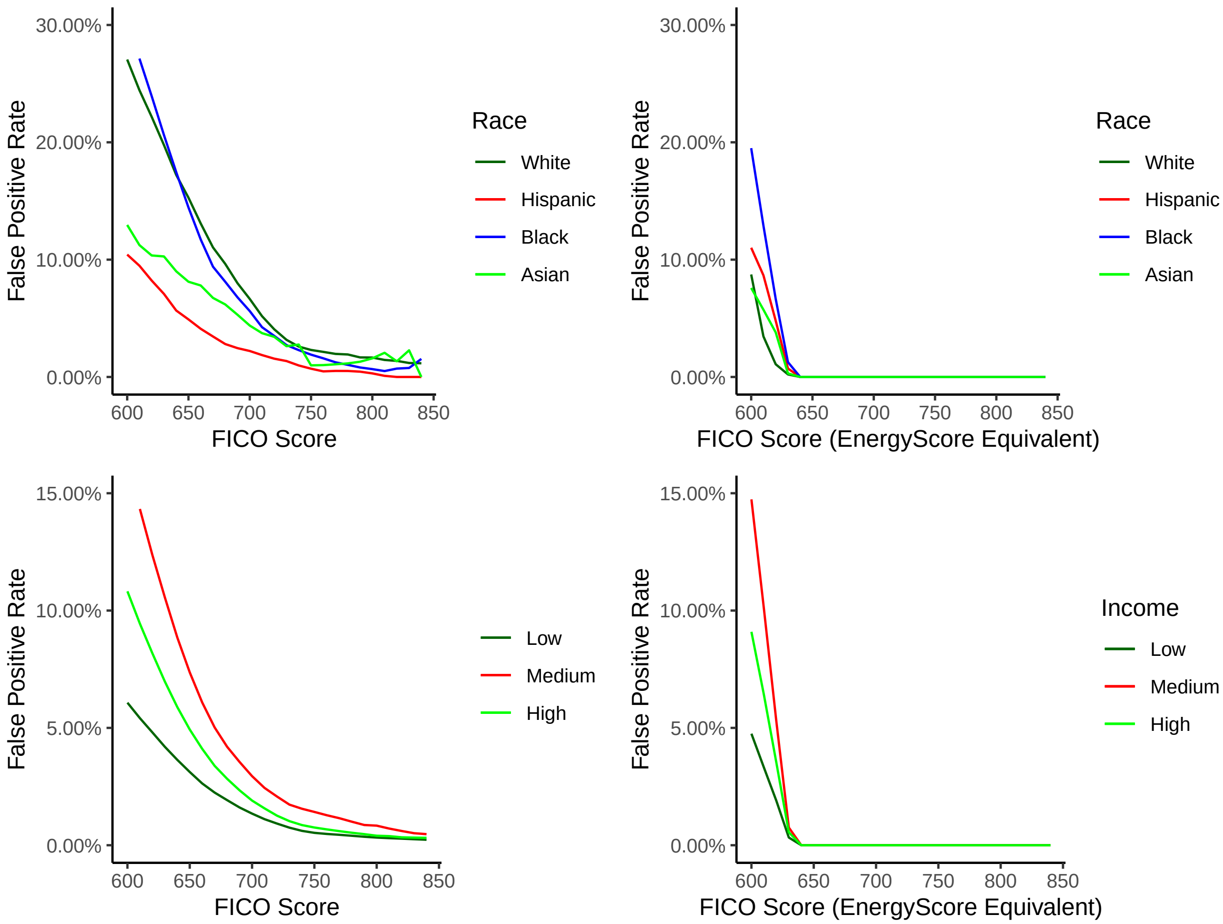

Figure 8: False Positive Comparison

In Figure 9 the false positives are shown for Race and Income

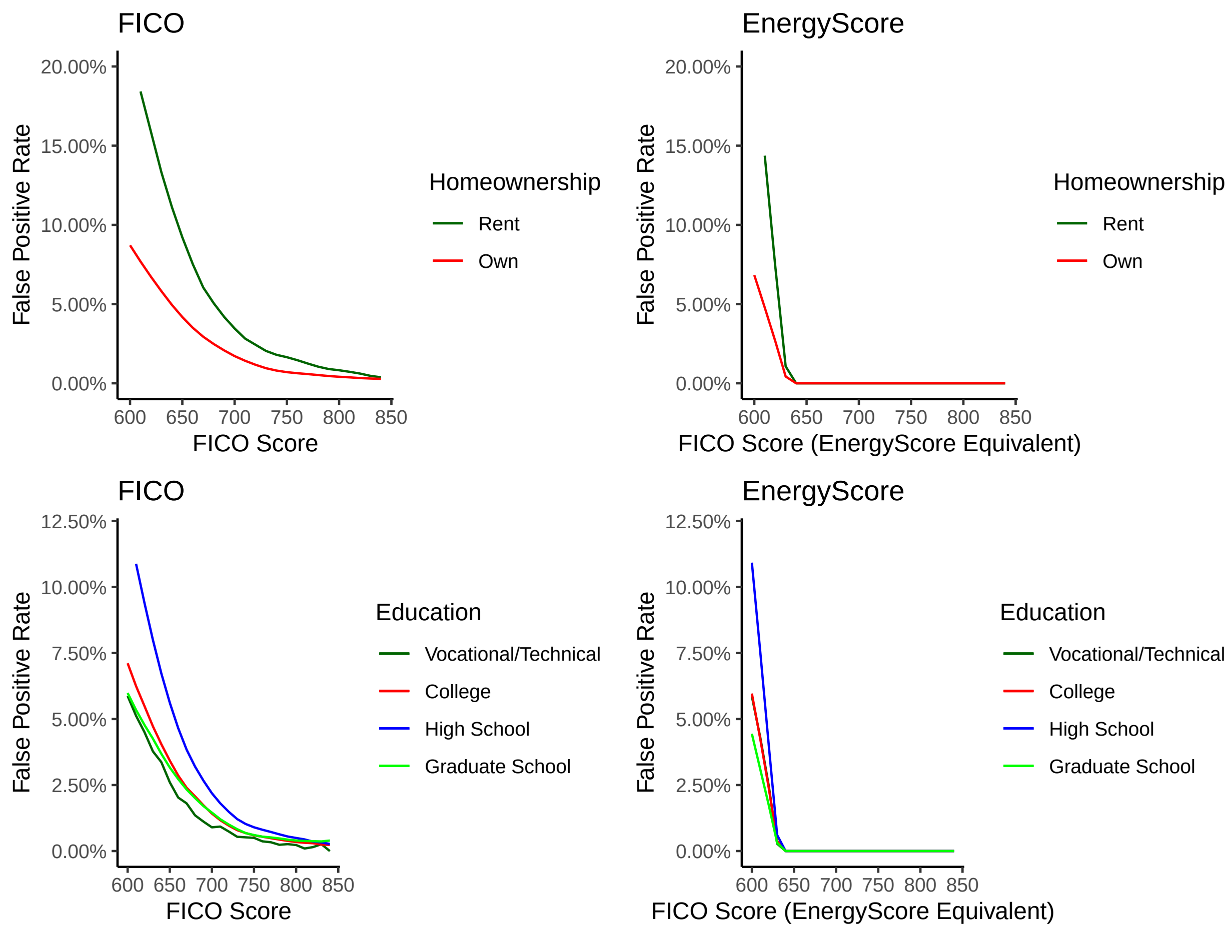

Figure 9: False Positive Comparison, Continued

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Data Availability

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during this study are not publicly available as they include information relating to a pending patent application.

References

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