



Welcome to JAYWING!

Sponsors

RAZOR
The Technology Works

sheffield **technology** parks

SheffieldML Meetup

Feb 19th 2018

AI in Credit Scoring - Putting Fairness First



Housekeeping

- No fire drills are expected
- In the event of an emergency...
 - Please leave your belongings and exit via the route you came in
 - You will be guided to an Assembly Point in the car park across the street
- There is a designated smoking zone at the rear of the building
- Toilets are located just down the corridor
- We ask that you **please do not take any photos** while you're here (GDPR compliance)

SheffieldML MeetUp

Sponsors



Our Code of Conduct - <https://sheffield.digital/events/meetup-code-of-conduct>

JAYWING





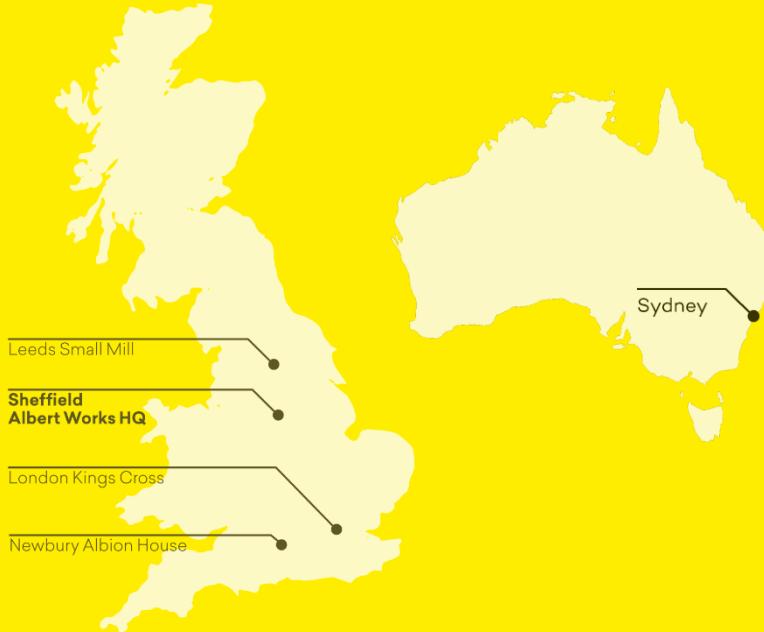
Data Science-led.

An Agency & Consulting business with a marketing technology division and the beginnings of an international footprint.



Our locations

Our locations allow us to service clients across the UK, as well as in Australia's growing market.

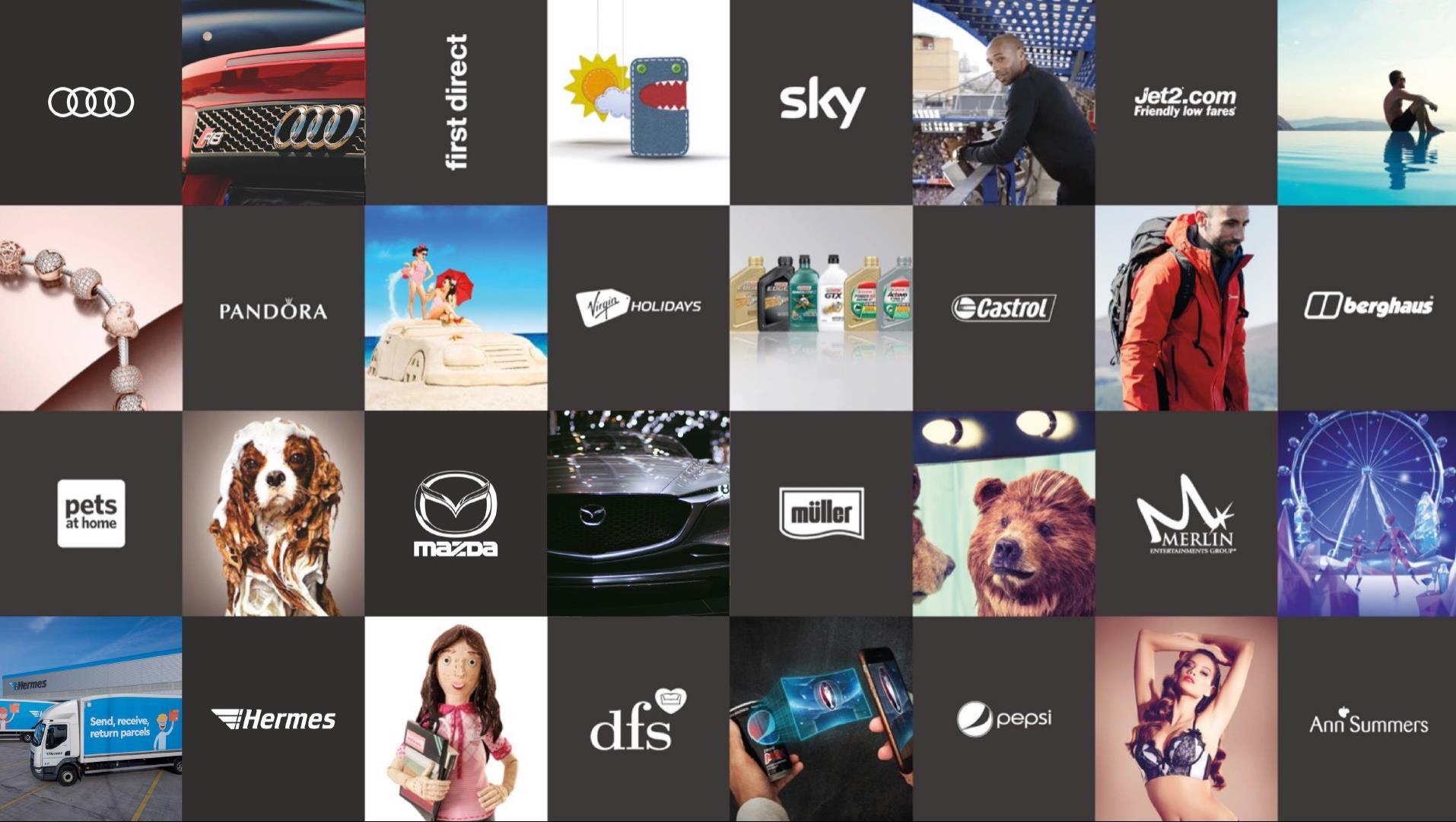


Our people

At Jaywing, we employ over 450 people. One in six of them is an experienced data scientist, the rest are specialists in all of today's key data science, risk and marketing disciplines.

450+ people

1/6 data scientists



A I C O N S U L T I N G

Applying Artificial Intelligence to real business challenges



Fairness and Bias in AI

BRIEF HISTORY OF FAIRNESS IN ML

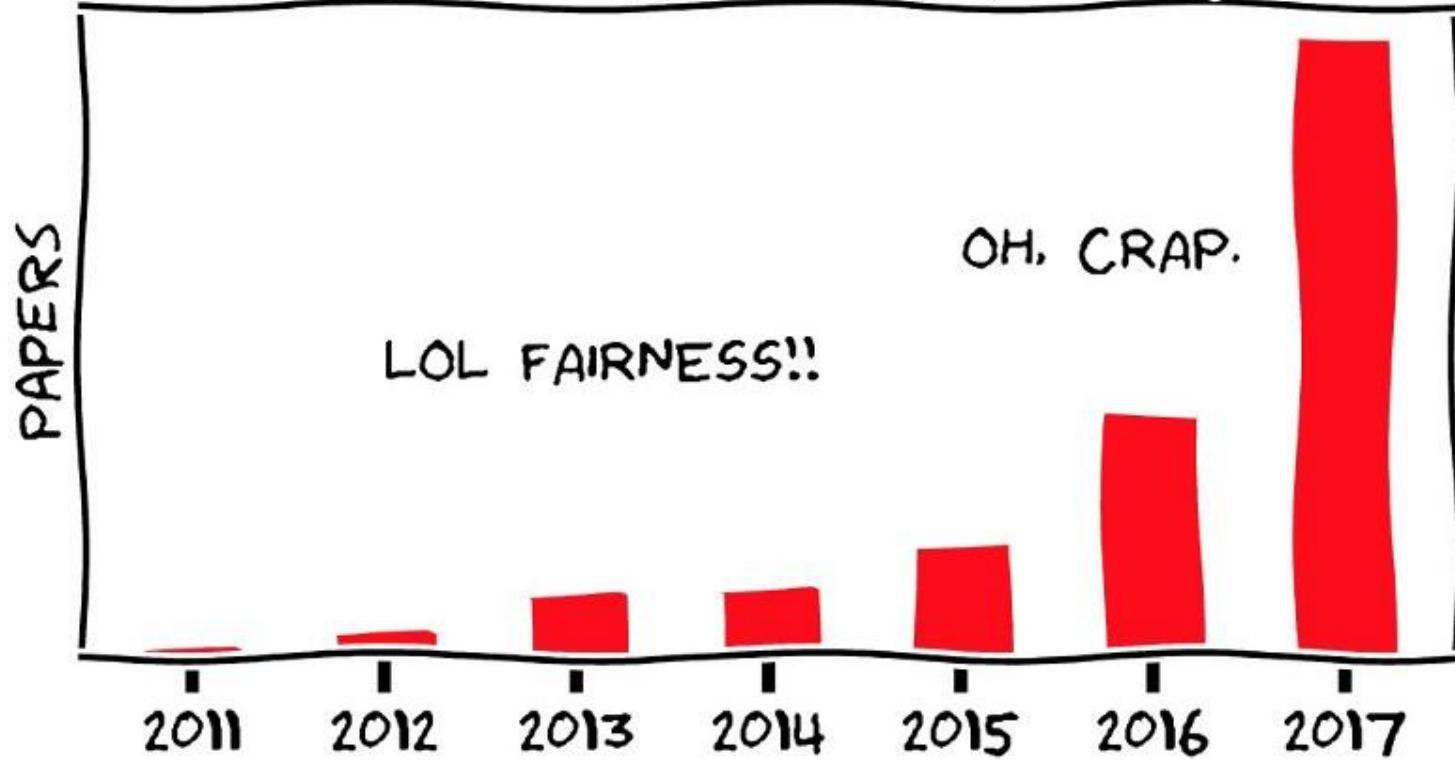


Image Credit: Moritz Hardt (<https://fairmlclass.github.io>)

BRIEF HISTORY OF FAIRNESS IN ML

PAPERS

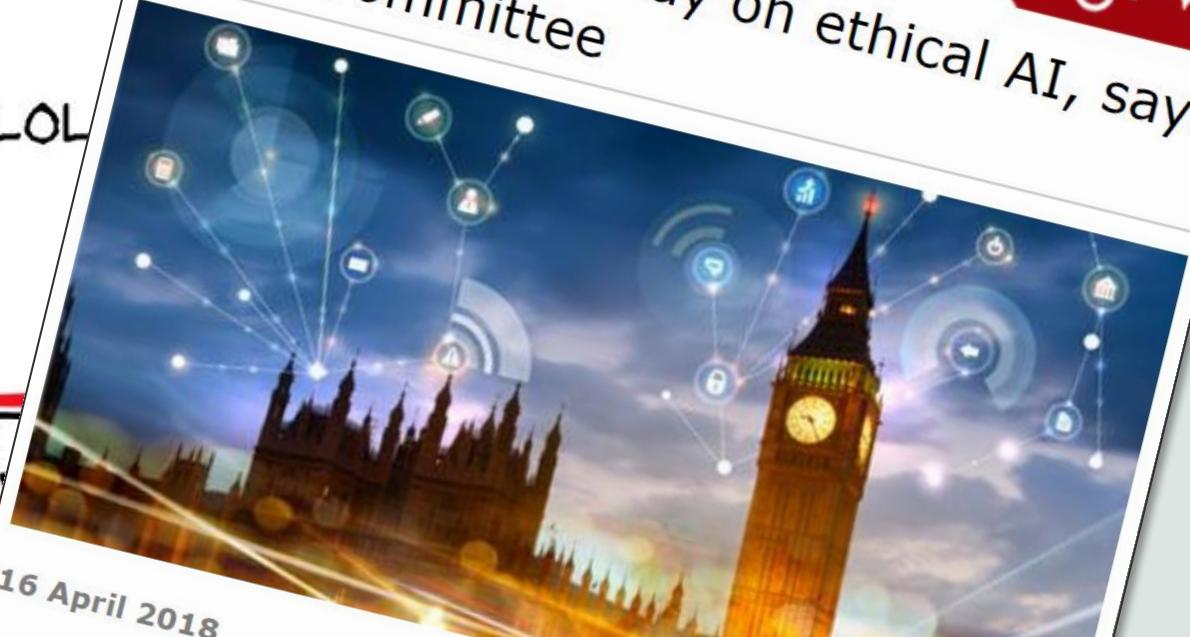
2011 2018

LOL

16 April 2018

Lords Select Committee

UK can lead the way on ethical AI, says
Lords Committee



Man is to Computer Programmer as Woman is to Homemaker? Debiasing Word Embeddings

Tolga Bolukbasi

Adam Kalai²

$$\overrightarrow{\text{man}} - \overrightarrow{\text{woman}} \approx \overrightarrow{\text{king}} - \overrightarrow{\text{queen}}$$

tolgab@bu.edu, kw@kwchang.net, jamesyzou@gmail.com, srv@bu.edu, adam.kalai@microsoft.com

$$\overrightarrow{\text{man}} - \overrightarrow{\text{woman}} \approx \overrightarrow{\text{computer programmer}} - \overrightarrow{\text{homemaker}}.$$

danger is facing us with word embeddings, a popular framework to represent text data as vectors which has been used in many machine learning and natural language processing tasks. We show that even word embeddings trained on large datasets can exhibit subtle gender biases. Geometrically, this corresponds to a disturbing fact that the vector difference between two words such as *man* and *woman* is similar to that between *king* and *queen*. This raises an important question: how do we remove these gender biases from word embeddings? Second, gender neutrality is an important consideration in many applications of word embeddings. Using our debiasing algorithm, we can remove gender stereotypes from word embeddings without significantly impacting their performance. For example, we can maintain gender neutrality while maintaining desired properties such as the ability to quantify both direct and indirect gender bias in a word embedding. Using our algorithm, we can also demonstrate that our algorithms can be used in applications without amplifying gender bias. Our results suggest that our algorithm can be used in applications without amplifying gender bias.

Extreme *she* occupations

1. homemaker	2. nurse	3. receptionist
4. librarian	5. socialite	6. hairdresser
7. nanny	8. bookkeeper	9. stylist
10. housekeeper	11. interior designer	12. guidance counselor

Extreme *he* occupations

1. maestro	2. skipper	3. protege
4. philosopher	5. captain	6. architect
7. financier	8. warrior	9. broadcaster
10. magician	11. fighter pilot	12. boss



Skyscrapers



Airplanes



Cars



Bikes



Gorillas



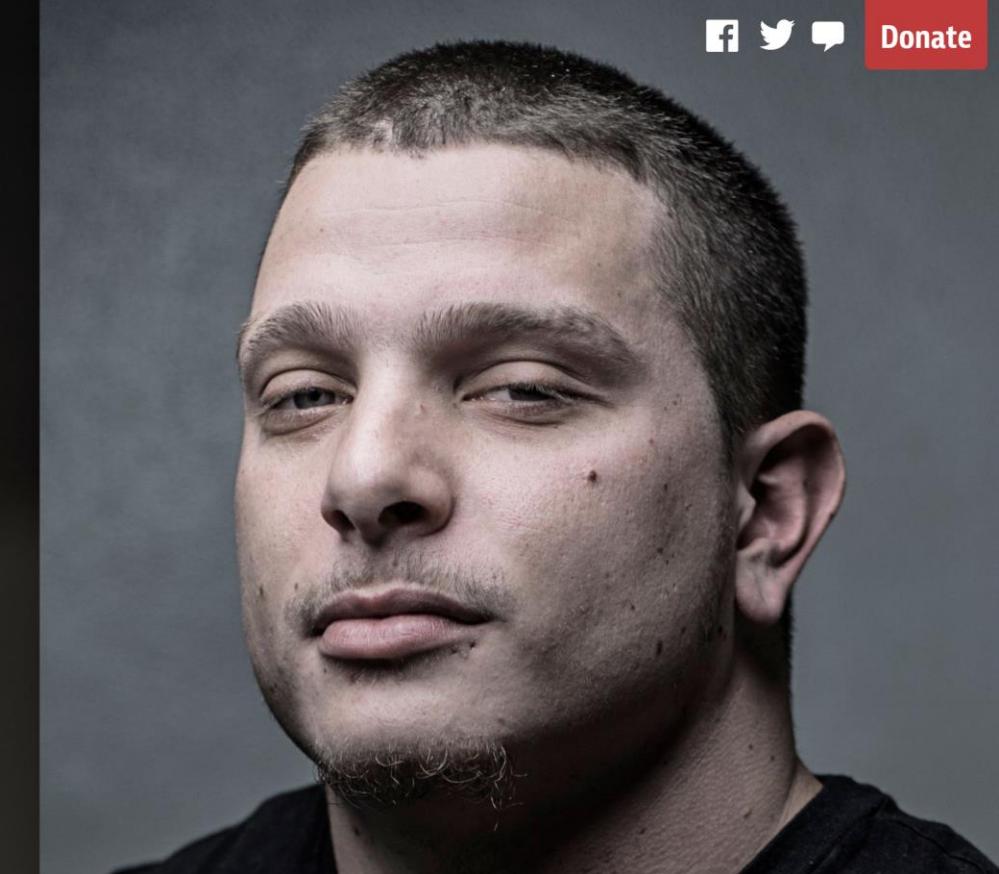
Graduation



diri noir avec banan @jackyalcine · Jun 29

Google Photos, y'all

My friend's not a gorilla.



Bernard Parker, left, was rated high risk; Dylan Fugett was rated low risk. (Josh Ritchie for ProPublica)

Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals. And it's biased against blacks.

On the (im)possibility of fairness*

Sorelle A. Friedler
Haverford College[†]

Carlos Scheidegger
University of Arizona[‡]

Suresh Venkatasubramanian
University of Utah[§]

Abstract

What does it mean for an algorithm to be fair? Different papers use different notions of algorithmic fairness, and although these appear internally consistent, they also seem mutually incompatible. We present a mathematical setting in which the distinctions in previous papers can be made formal. In addition to characterizing the spaces of inputs (the “observed” space) and outputs (the “decision” space), we introduce the notion of a *construct space*: a space that captures unobservable, but meaningful variables for the prediction. We show that in order to prove desirable properties of the entire decision-making process, different mechanisms for fairness require different assumptions about the nature of the mapping from construct space to decision space. The results in this paper imply that future treatments of algorithmic fairness should more explicitly state assumptions about the relationship between constructs and observations.

1 Introduction

Machine learning has embedded itself deep in our society, often serving as a tool to assist humans. Whether it's resume filtering, hiring decisions, or all components of the criminal justice pipeline, automated tools are being used to find patterns, make predictions, and assist in decisions that have significant impact on our lives.

The “rise of the machines” has raised concerns about the fairness of these processes. Indeed, while one of the rationales for introducing automated decision making was to replace subjective human decisions

Also:

Fair prediction with disparate impact: A study of bias in recidivism prediction instruments.
A. Chouldechova (2016)

Loan Strategy

Maximize profit with:

MAX PROFIT

No constraints

GROUP UNAWARE

Blue and orange thresholds
are the same

DEMOGRAPHIC
PARITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans

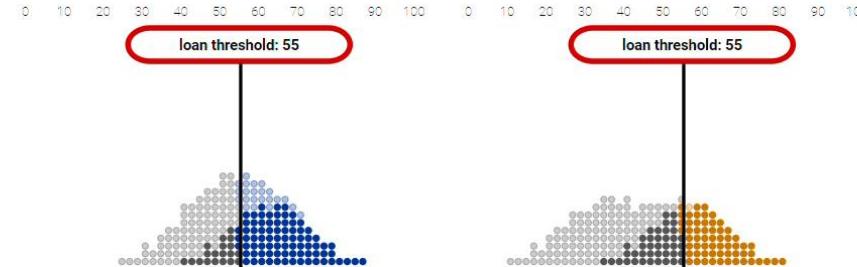
EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY

Same fractions blue / orange loans
to people who can pay them off

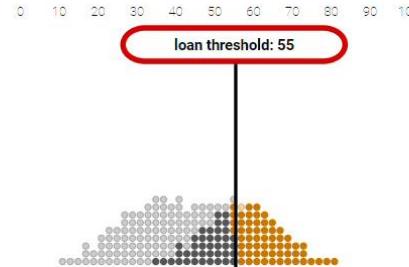
Group Unaware

Both groups have the same threshold, but the orange group has been given fewer loans overall. Among people who would pay back a loan, the orange group is also at a disadvantage.

Blue Population



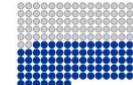
Orange Population



Total profit = 25600

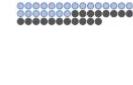
Correct 79%

loans granted to paying
applicants and denied
to defaulters



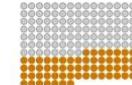
Incorrect 21%

loans denied to paying
applicants and granted
to defaulters



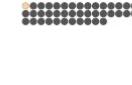
Correct 79%

loans granted to paying
applicants and denied
to defaulters



Incorrect 21%

loans denied to paying
applicants and granted
to defaulters



True Positive Rate 81%
percentage of paying
applications getting loans

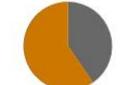


Profit: 8600

Positive Rate 52%
percentage of all
applications getting loans



True Positive Rate 60%
percentage of paying
applications getting loans



Positive Rate 30%
percentage of all
applications getting loans



<https://research.google.com/bigpicture>



Intro to Credit Scoring

Credit Scoring



MyBankTracker.com

Payment history	35%
Amounts owed	30%
Length of credit history	15%
New credit	10%
Types of credit used	10%

An example credit scorecard

Gross Annual Income	Points
<£15k	-20
£15k-£25k	0
£25k-£50k	+10
>£50k	+15
Employment Status	Points
Unemployed	-50
Self-employed	0
Employed part-time	+20
Employed full-time	+30
Worst Current Payment Status	Points
0 missed payments	0
1 missed payments	-25
2+ missed payments	-75

⋮ ⋮

The points that are assigned to each attribute are optimised via **logistic regression**

The model parameters are estimated on a set of historic loan applications which have been labelled as “good” or “bad” based on whether or not the applicant failed to make payments

Points for every variable are summed to generate a total score

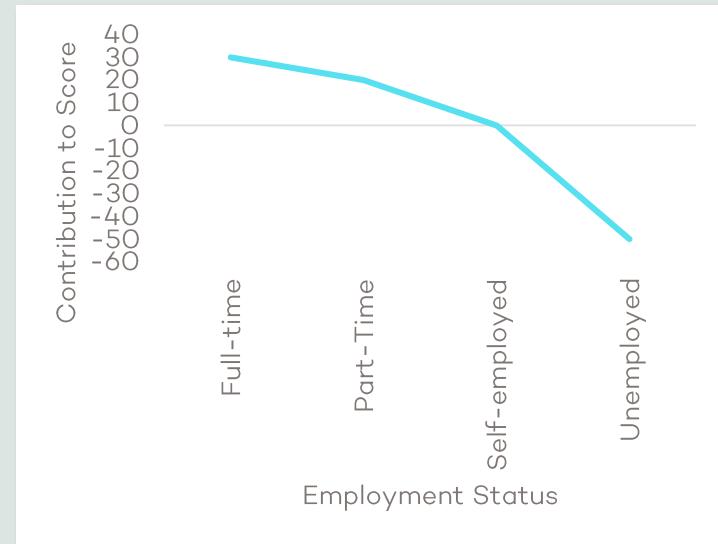
Credit scores typically contain 15-20 variables

Care is taken to ensure that model parameters follow intuitive patterns

Increasing salary should always mean increasing score



Being in full-time employment should always produce a higher score than being unemployed



Ensuring intuitive behaviours for each variable ensures that decisions are always fair and defensible

Tim



Age	28
Employment Status	Full-time
Annual Income	£30k
Number of Dependents	1
Prior County Court Judgements	2

Tom



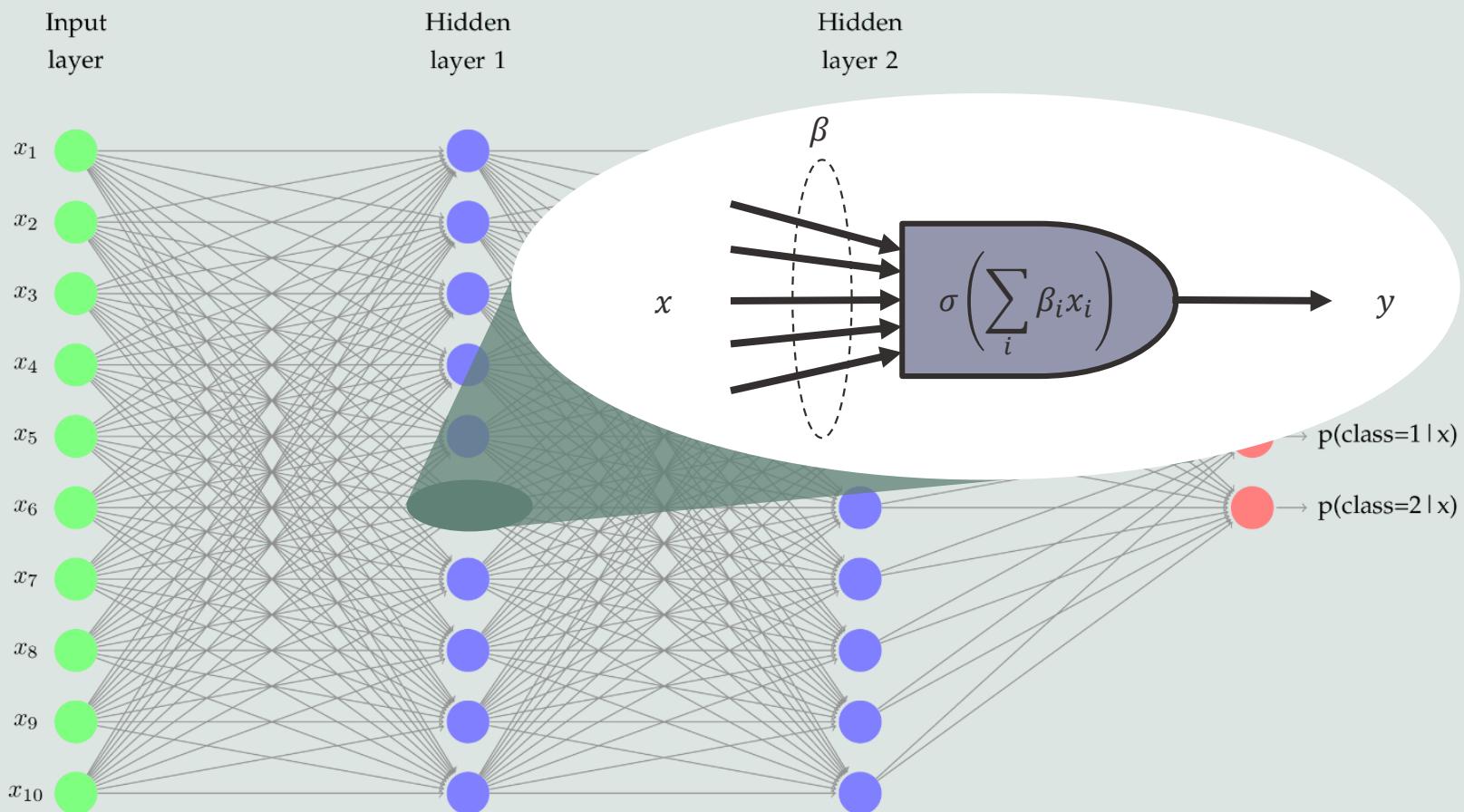
Age	28
Employment Status	Full-time
Annual Income	£30k
Number of Dependents	1
Prior County Court Judgements	0

A woman with long brown hair and red-framed glasses is looking directly at the camera with a surprised expression. She is wearing a colorful, patterned short-sleeved shirt. The background is slightly blurred, showing indoor plants and a window.

COMPUTER SAYS NO



Applying Deep Learning to Credit Scoring





Self-driving cars

...Tumor detection, machine translation,
recommender systems, and more!...

Personal Assistants



Investigations into use of Neural Networks for credit scoring
in the 90s and 00s generated relatively little success

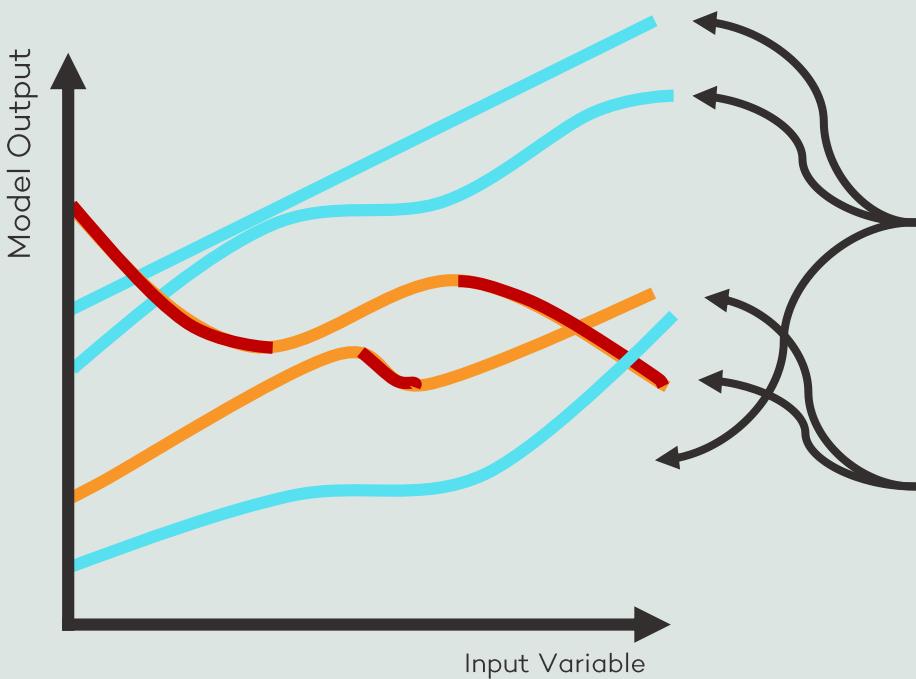
Slow to Train

**Underwhelming
Performance**

Black Box



The black box problem

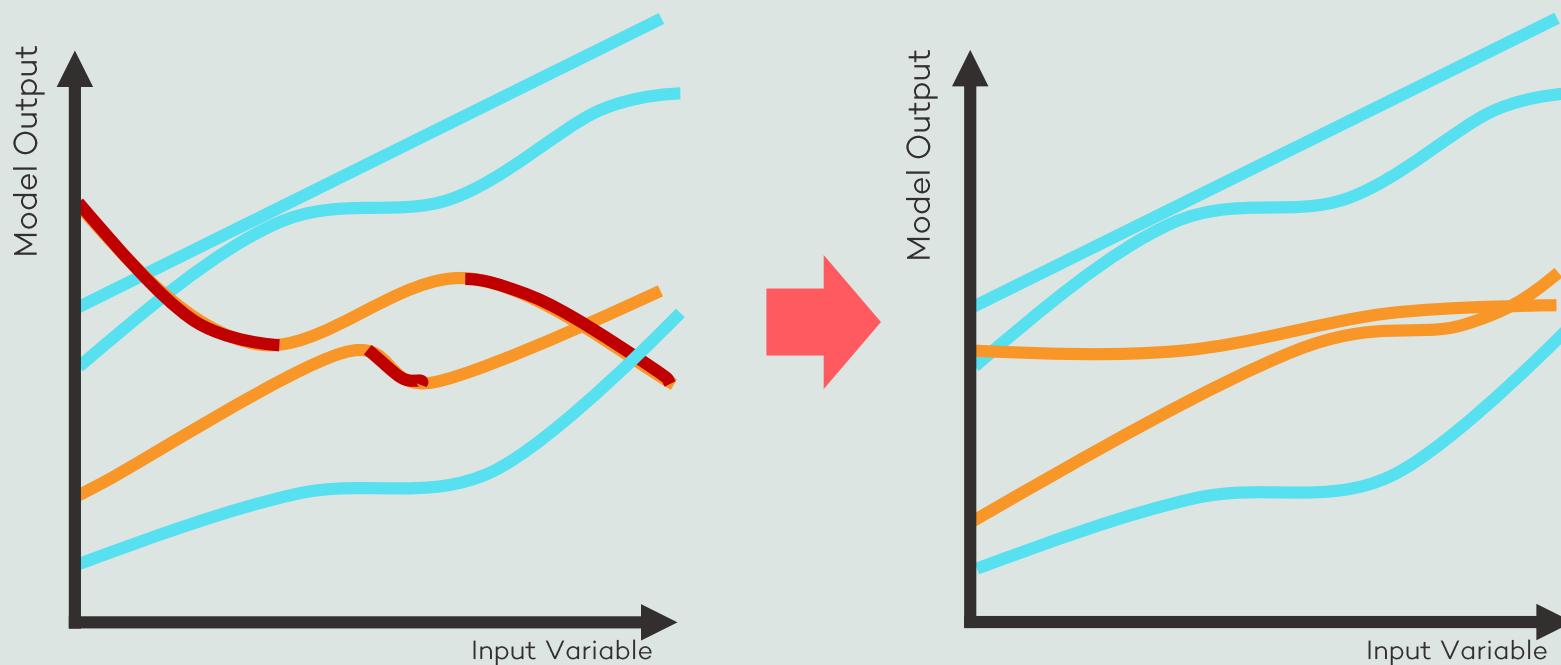


In non-linear models, the way the model responds to changes in an input variable can change from case to case.

The response can even invert, across the whole range of the variable or just a portion of it.

This is highly problematic from the perspective of being able to justify decisions.

We'd like to ensure that desired relationships exist
for all conceivable input data



We developed an approach to training neural networks that ensures that specified dependencies are met.

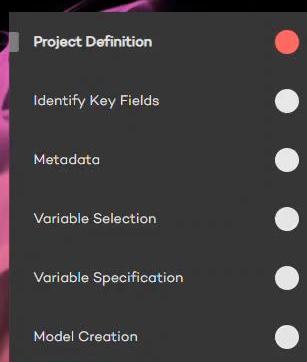
E.g.

- As income increases, score should always increase,
- A homeowner should receive a higher score than a tenant
- etc...

This is a mathematical guarantee that the specified relationships always hold, providing confidence that the scores assigned are justifiable in all cases.

Archetype

The Artificial Intelligence-based
modelling suite from Jaywing



Project Definition

Name 

Project Description 

Model Data Set 

Improving application credit scores through Archetype

Demonstrating remarkable Gini uplifts of 7% & 11% on personal retail
loan portfolios

Archetype enhances application credit scores within secured portfolios

Demonstrating impressive Gini uplifts of 4.6% on
Residential mortgages and 18.6% on Buy To Let

**Supporting Secure Trust
over a 3-Year engagement
to revolutionise their
credit scoring models
using Archetype**

 **Secure Trust
Bank**

Straightforward transparent banking

One Arleston Way

Questions?

<https://risk.jaywing.com/specialisms/artificial-intelligence/archetype/>

Coming up...

- 18/2 Sheffield Digital Leadership Meetup & Code First: Girls
- 19/2 AWS Sheffield Meetup & SheffieldML - AI in Credit Scoring with Jaywing
- 20/2 #SheffDataForGood
- 21/2 Cooper Sessions Lunch & Learn, Immerse Sheffield & ShefTest & BCS South Yorkshire
- 26/2 Cyber Republic
- 27/2 G Suite User Group
- 28/2 Front End Sheffield: Andy Carter and Amanda Cookson
- 5/3 Cooper Sessions Fireside Chat & dotnetsheff
- 7/3 GoSheffield
- 9/3 #SheffDataForGood & Dark Peak Data Co-Operative
- 11/3 Sheffield Ruby User Group
- 12/3 (def shef) Advent of Code

... plus Geek Brekky from 9am every Friday at Tamper Sellers Wheel

sheffield.digital/events