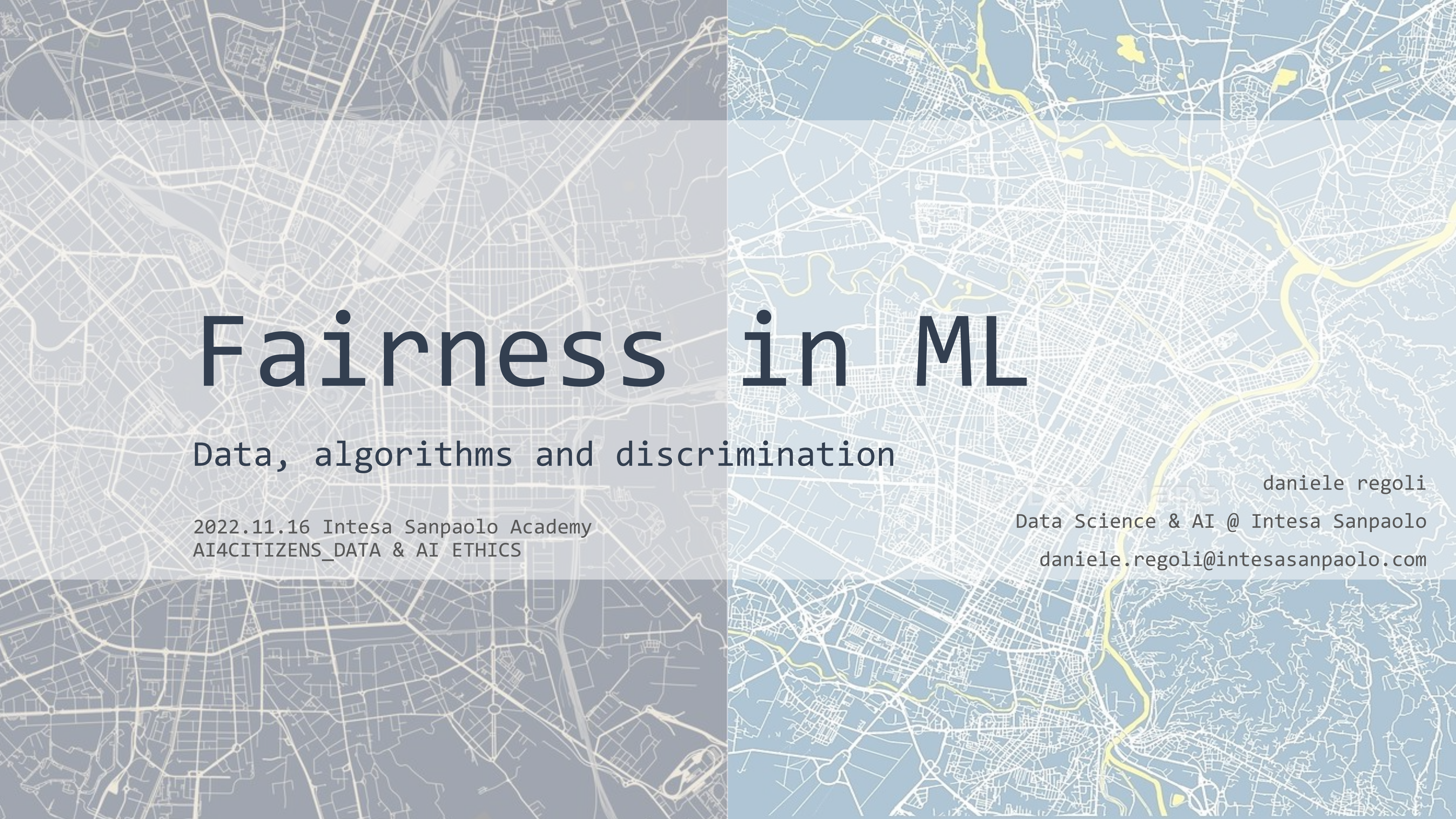


Fairness in ML

Data, algorithms and discrimination

2022.11.16 Intesa Sanpaolo Academy
AI4CITIZENS_DATA & AI ETHICS

daniele regoli

Data Science & AI @ Intesa Sanpaolo

daniele.regoli@intesasanpaolo.com

01 Why we talk about fairness in Machine Learning

02 different concepts of fairness

fairness assessment

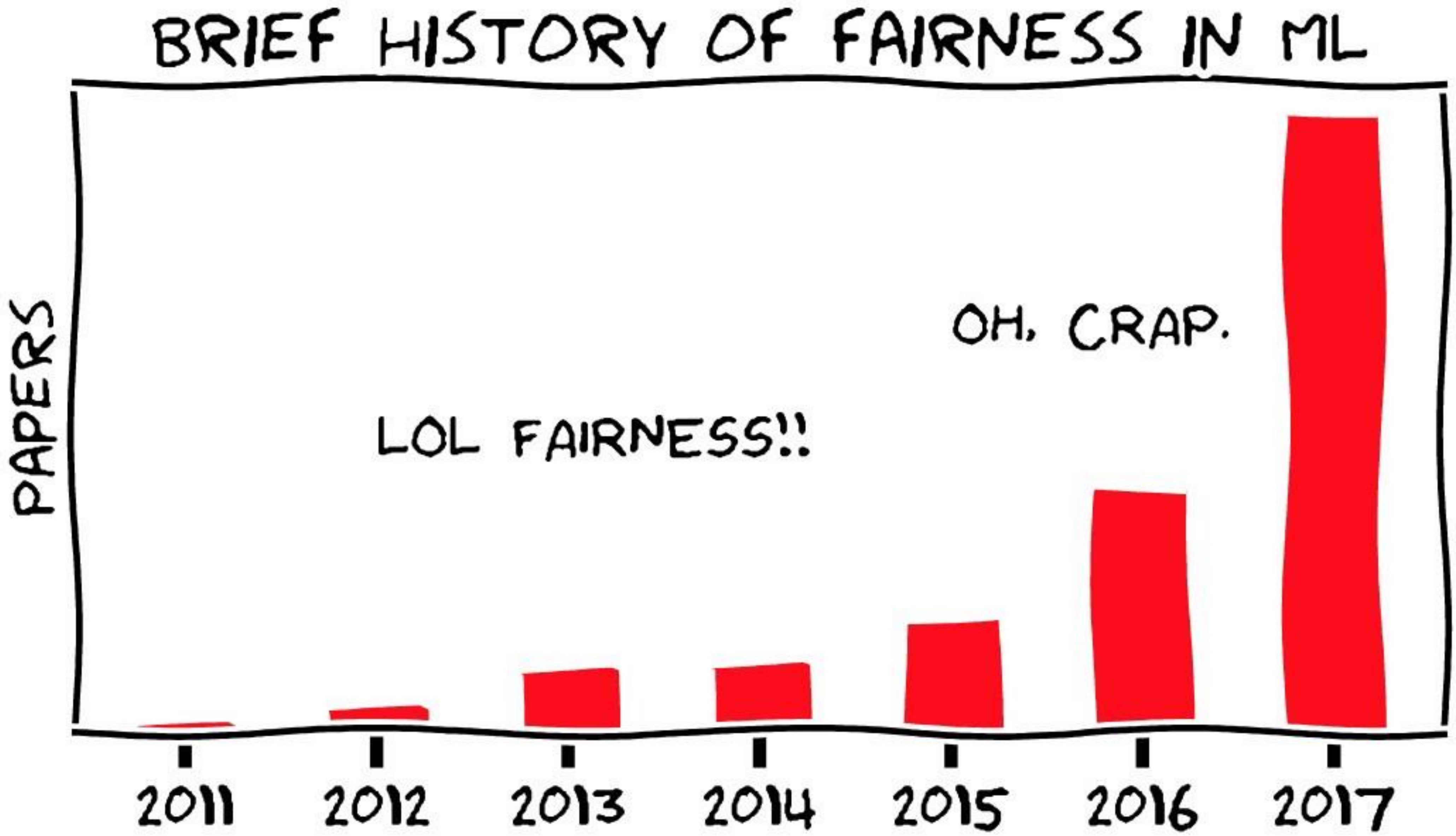
03 the zoo of fairness metrics in Machine Learning

04 error rate parities & the COMPAS debate

05 mitigation strategies

06 a roadmap to fairness

Why we talk about fairness in ML



credits: Moritz Hardt

risks for people

data as a social mirror

ML could amplify and perpetuate biases already present in data, at large scale

sample size imbalances

ML could disgregard minority groups, effectively producing bias even if absent in the data

this can have a huge impact on people’s lives
e.g. Recruiting / Loans approval
but also, in more indirect ways, in *recommendations*

«How big data is unfair», Hardt (2014)
«A survey of bias in Machine Learning» Mehrabi et al. *ACM Computing Surveys (2021)*

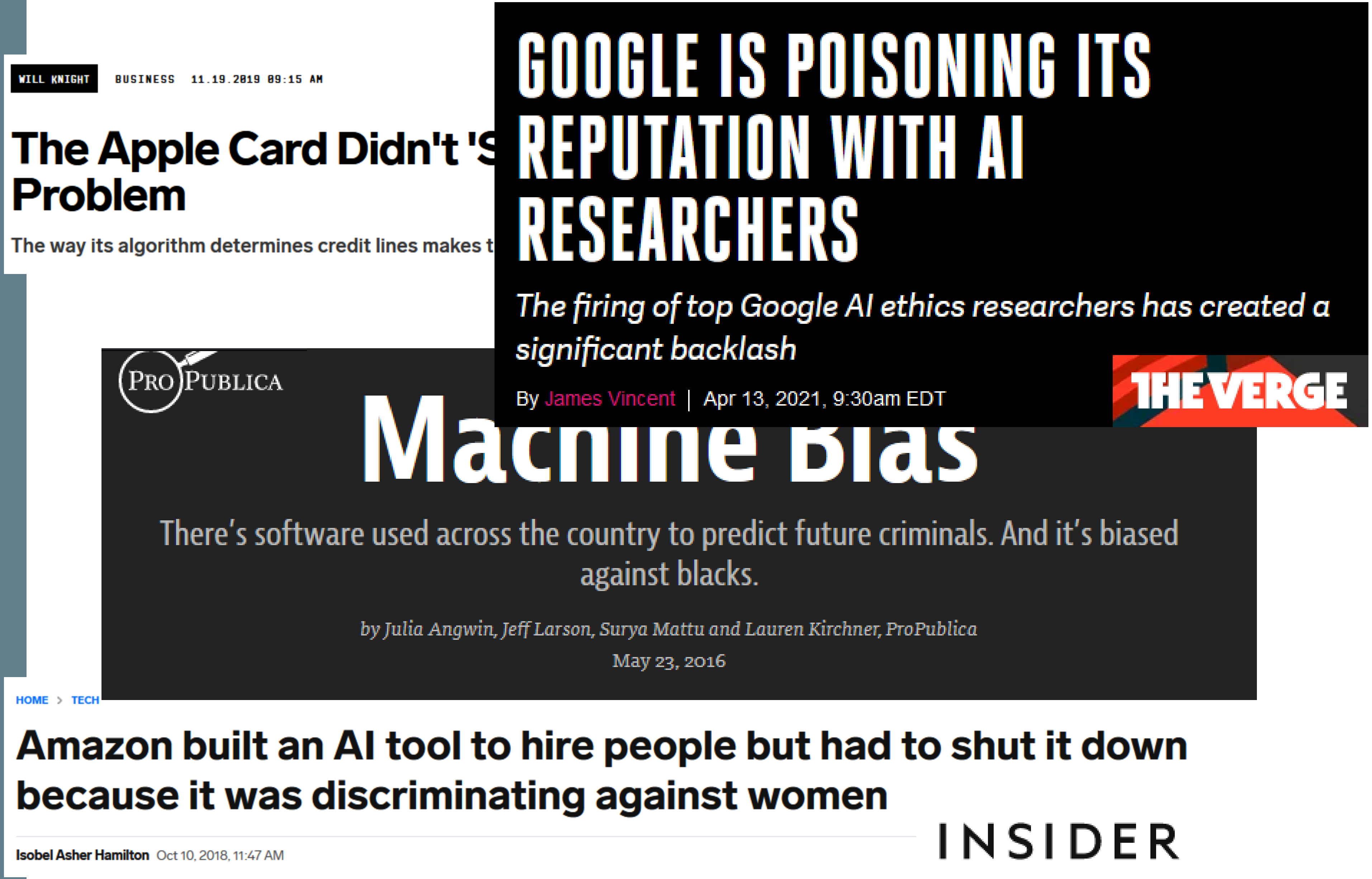
“Investigating bias with a synthetic data generator”, Castelnovo, Crupi, Inverardi, Regoli, Cosentini et al. preprint (2022)

bias types

- *historical/life bias*
  when some group is systematically unfavoured e.g. for cultural reasons (gender bias)
- *measurement bias*
  when the variables we employ are a distorted version of what we really want (e.g. QI for intelligence)
- *Representation bias*
  when the data we use are skewed with respect to the whole population

...

“A survey of bias and fairness in machine learning”, Mehrabi, et al. ACM Computing Surveys (2021) risks for companies



WILL KNIGHT BUSINESS 11.19.2019 09:15 AM

The Apple Card Didn't 'S
Problem

The way its algorithm determines credit lines makes t

GOOGLE IS POISONING ITS REPUTATION WITH AI RESEARCHERS

The firing of top Google AI ethics researchers has created a significant backlash

By James Vincent | Apr 13, 2021, 9:30am EDT

THE VERGE

PROPUBLICA

Machine Bias

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

by Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner, ProPublica

May 23, 2016

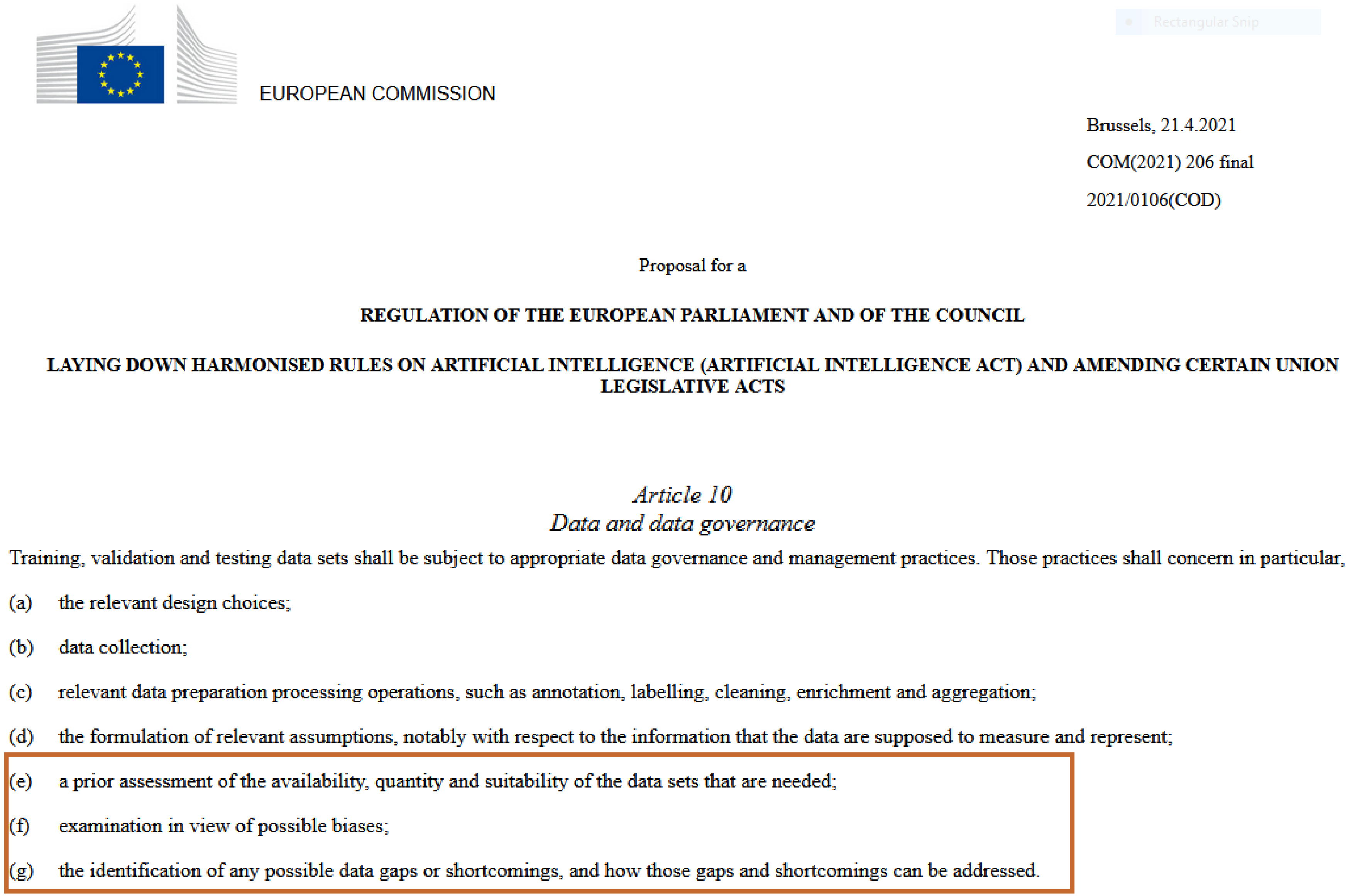
HOME > TECH

Amazon built an AI tool to hire people but had to shut it down because it was discriminating against women

Isobel Asher Hamilton Oct 10, 2018, 11:47 AM

INSIDER

AI Regulation



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 21.4.2021

COM(2021) 206 final

2021/0106(COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

LAYING DOWN HARMONISED RULES ON ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ACT) AND AMENDING CERTAIN UNION LEGISLATIVE ACTS

Article 10
Data and data governance

Training, validation and testing data sets shall be subject to appropriate data governance and management practices. Those practices shall concern in particular,

(a) the relevant design choices;

(b) data collection;

(c) relevant data preparation processing operations, such as annotation, labelling, cleaning, enrichment and aggregation;

(d) the formulation of relevant assumptions, notably with respect to the information that the data are supposed to measure and represent;

(e) a prior assessment of the availability, quantity and suitability of the data sets that are needed;

(f) examination in view of possible biases;

(g) the identification of any possible data gaps or shortcomings, and how those gaps and shortcomings can be addressed.

different concepts of fairness

legal principles

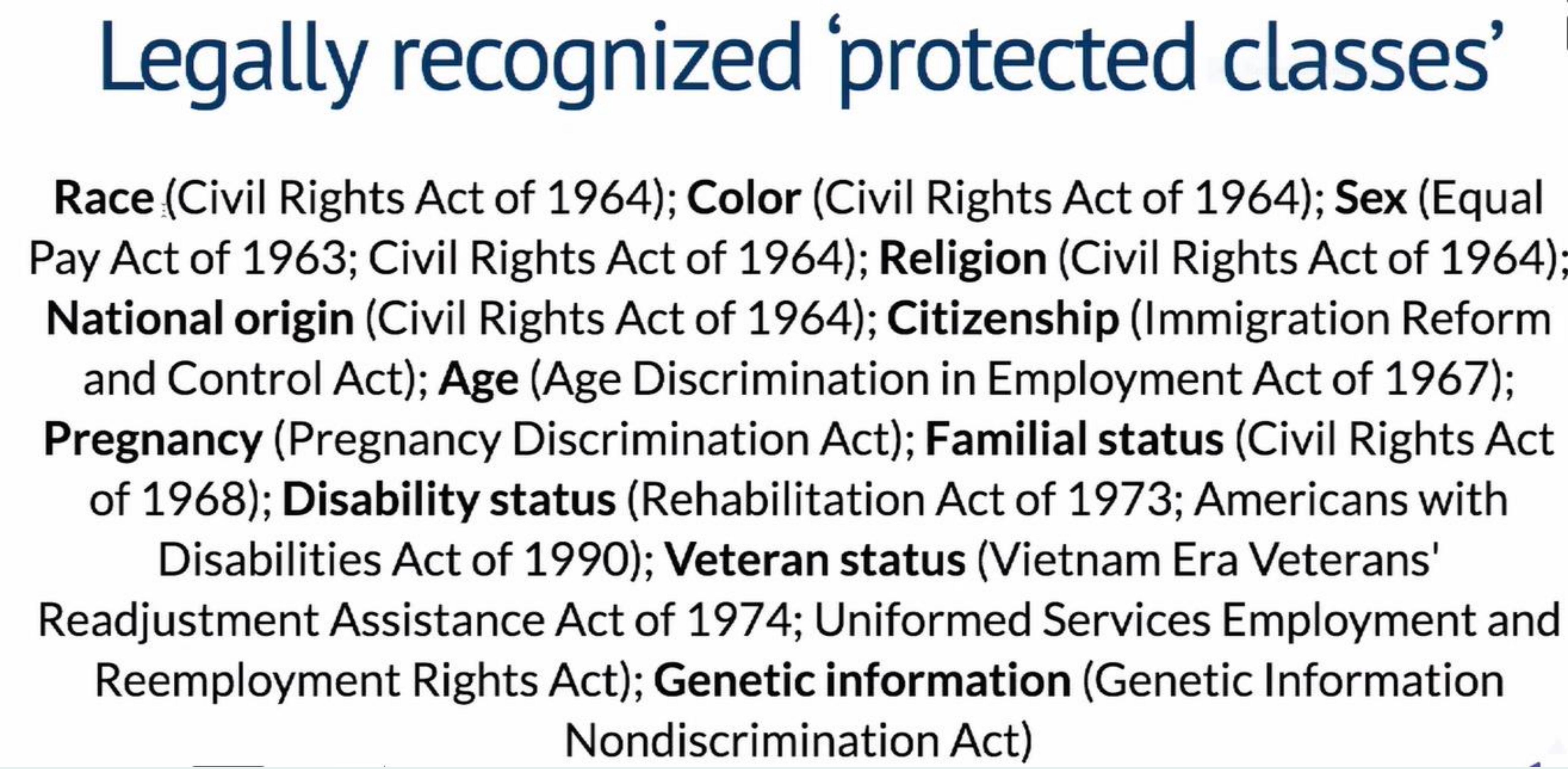
- Discrimination is not a clear-cut concept
- Discrimination is domain specific
- Even given a very specific situation, reaching an agreement about what is fair is far from easy

«protected» attributes

Costituzione Italiana – Art.3

Tutti i cittadini hanno pari dignità sociale e sono eguali davanti alla legge, senza distinzione di ***sesso****, di* ***razza****, di* ***lingua****, di* ***religione****, di* ***opinioni politiche****, di* ***condizioni personali e sociali****.*

È compito della Repubblica rimuovere gli ostacoli di ordine economico e sociale, che, limitando di fatto la libertà e l'eguaglianza dei cittadini, impediscono il pieno sviluppo della persona umana e l'effettiva partecipazione di tutti i lavoratori all'organizzazione politica, economica e sociale del Paese.



Legally recognized ‘protected classes’

Race (Civil Rights Act of 1964); **Color** (Civil Rights Act of 1964); **Sex** (Equal Pay Act of 1963; Civil Rights Act of 1964); **Religion** (Civil Rights Act of 1964); **National origin** (Civil Rights Act of 1964); **Citizenship** (Immigration Reform and Control Act); **Age** (Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967); **Pregnancy** (Pregnancy Discrimination Act); **Familial status** (Civil Rights Act of 1968); **Disability status** (Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990); **Veteran status** (Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974; Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act); **Genetic information** (Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act)

credits: Solon Barocas & Moritz Hardt.
NeurIPS 2017 tutorial

legal principles

DISPARATE TREATMENT

procedural / deonthological

don’t employ sensitive information

should decide which info is really relevant for the problem

DISPARATE IMPACT

focus on impact / consequentialist

final decision independent of sensitive information

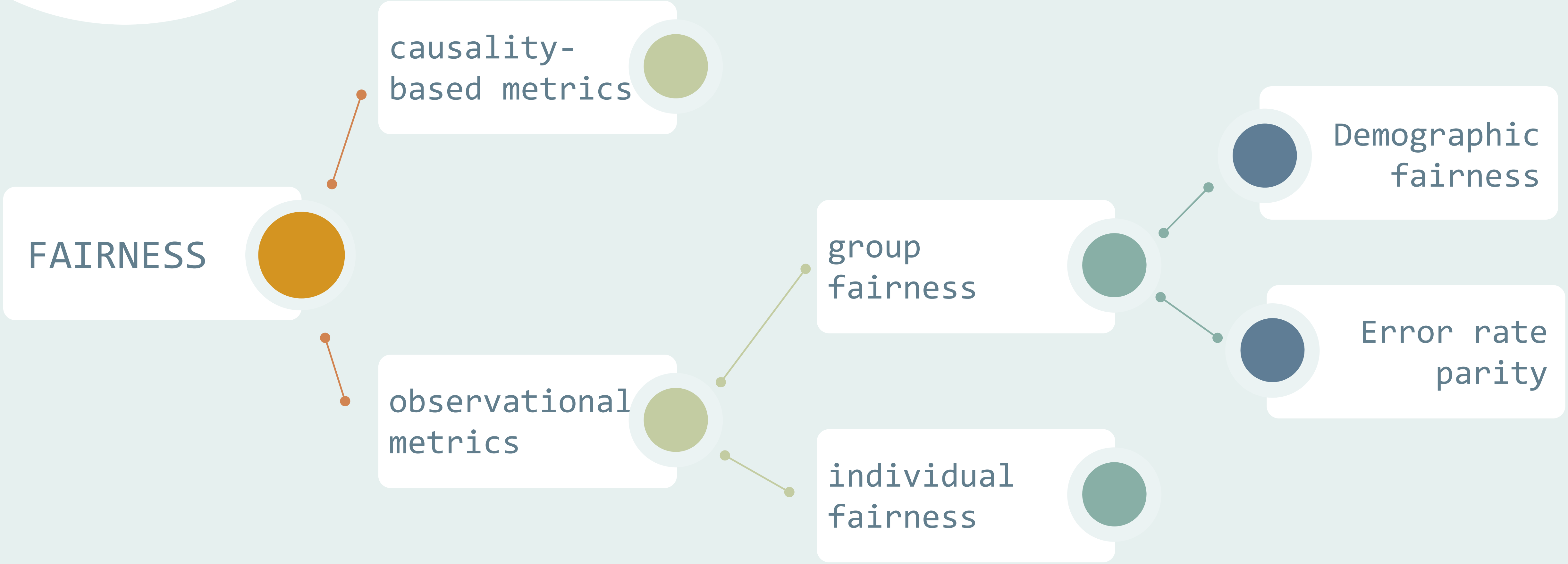
if not, justifications are needed

“Big Data’s disparate impact”, Barocas and Selbst, Calif. L. Review (2016)

the zoo of fairness metrics

assessing fairness

there are **a lot of different definitions** of fairness, in general non compatible with one another



FAIRNESS

causality-based metrics

observational metrics

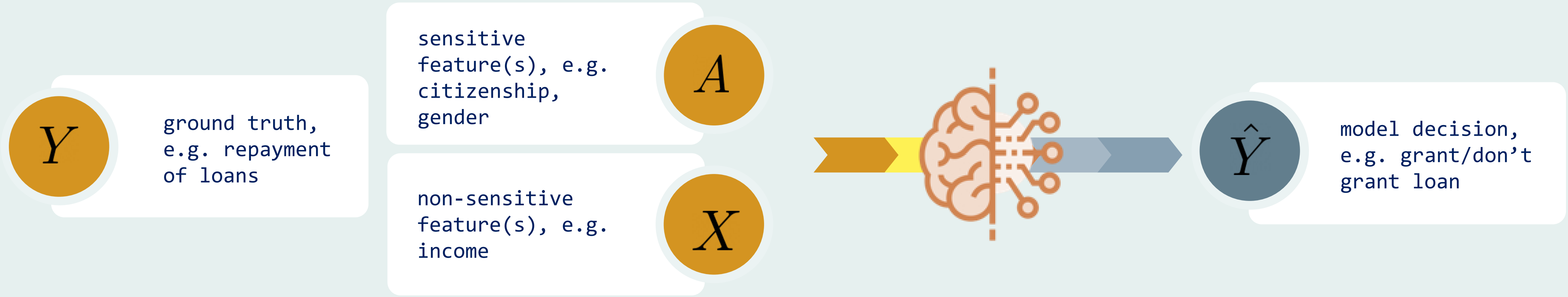
group fairness

individual fairness

Demographic fairness

Error rate parity

Machine Learning model



Y ground truth, e.g. repayment of loans

sensitive feature(s), e.g. citizenship, gender A

non-sensitive feature(s), e.g. income X

$\hat{Y}$ model decision, e.g. grant/don’t grant loan

group fairness criteria

- INDEPENDENCE $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A$
- SEPARATION $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid Y$
- SUFFICIENCY $Y \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid \hat{Y}$

Fairness and Machine Learning, Solon Barocas and Moritz Hardt and Arvind Narayanan (2019) https://fairmlbook.org/

Independence

$$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A$$

~in line with the disparate impact principle

$$P(\hat{Y}=1 \mid A=a) = P(\hat{Y}=1 \mid A=b), \quad \forall a, b$$

same percentage of loans granted to men and women

also known as **DEMOGRAPHIC PARITY (DP)** or **STATISTICAL PARITY**

$$\frac{P(Y=1 \mid A=a)}{P(Y=1 \mid A=b)} > 1-\epsilon$$

DP ratio - *4/5 rule*

An important variant

● CONDITIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC PARITY

$$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid R$$

$$P(\hat{Y}=1 \mid R=r, A=a) = P(\hat{Y}=1 \mid R=r, A=b), \forall a, b, r$$

given some characteristics, same percentage of loans granted to men and women

Separation

$$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid Y$$

$$P(\hat{Y}=1 \mid A=a, Y=y) = P(\hat{Y} \mid A=b, Y=y), \quad \forall a, b, y$$

same error rates for men and women

related to **Equality of Opportunity / Predictive Equality / Equality of Odds,**

namely requires the parity of **recall** (true positive rate) and/or **false positive rate → ROC curve**

you need to put a lot of trust on the target Y!

Sufficiency

$$Y \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid \hat{Y}$$

related to **Predictive Parity**

namely requires the parity of **precision**, i.e. it's the «other side of the coin» with respect to Equality of Odds

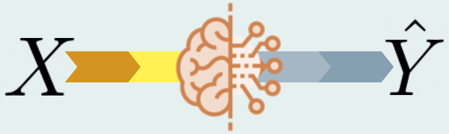
Sufficiency ***on score*** is implied by **calibration by group**

$$P(Y = 1 \mid \text{score} = s, A = a) = s, \quad s \in [0, 1], \forall a$$

individual fairness criteria

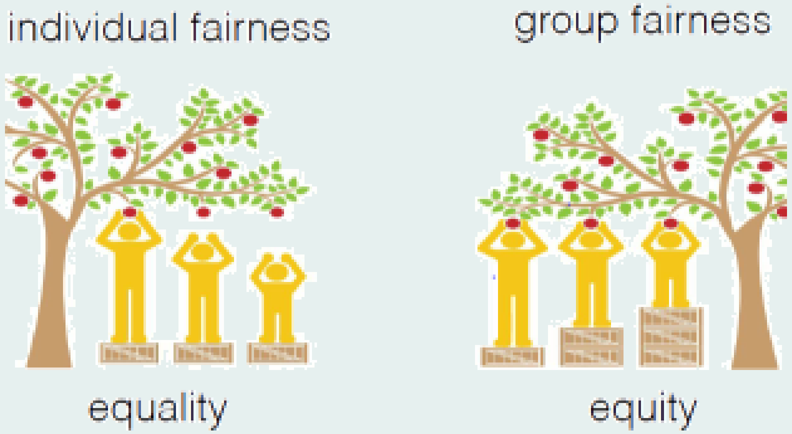
~in line with the disparate treatment principle

FAIRNESS THROUGH UNAWARENESS / BLINDNESS



model's outcomes are functions of non-sensitive features only

$$\hat{Y} = f(X)$$



FAIRNESS THROUGH AWARENESS

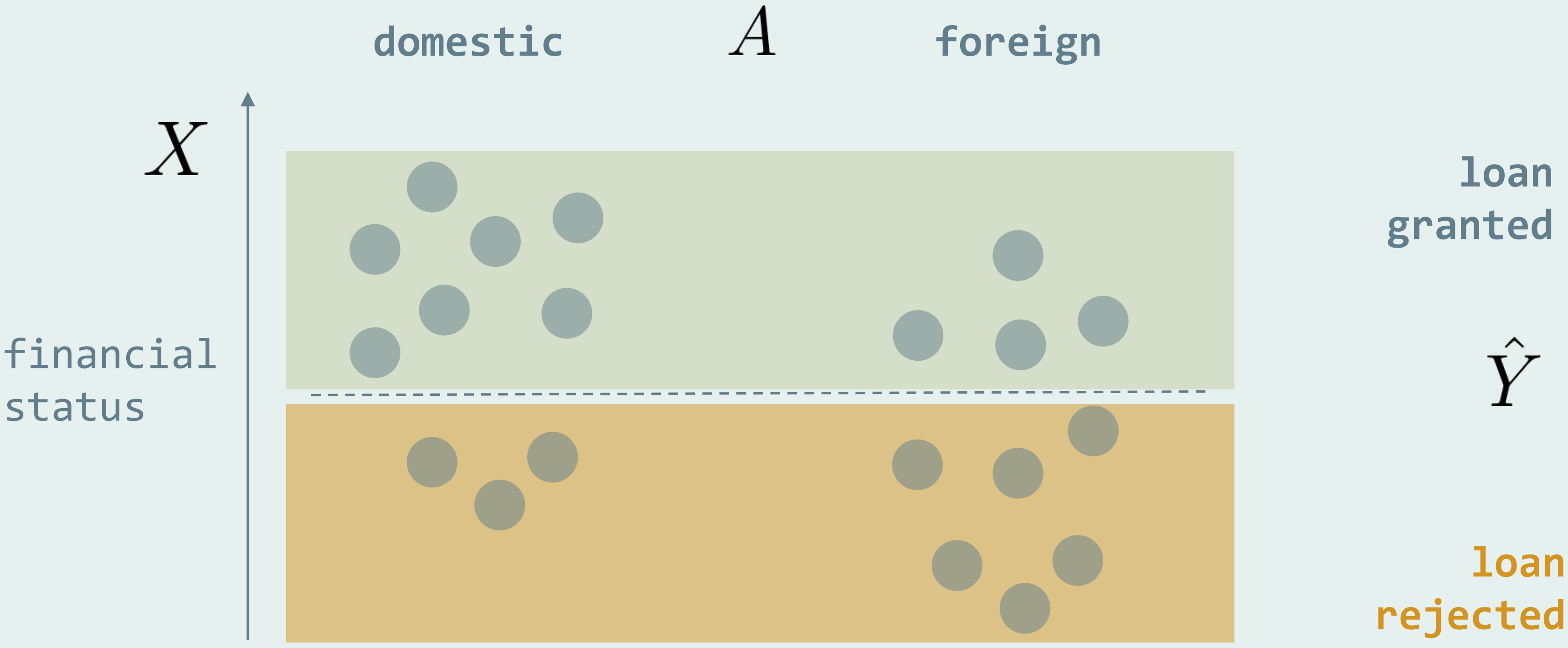
$$D(x_1, x_2) \leq Cd(h(x_1), h(x_2)), \quad \forall x_1, x_2 \in \mathcal{X}$$

similar individuals are given similar decisions

"Fairness through awareness", Dwork, Cynthia, et al. *Proceedings of the 3rd innovations in theoretical computer science conference*. 2012

the devil is in the details

group fairness vs individual fairness

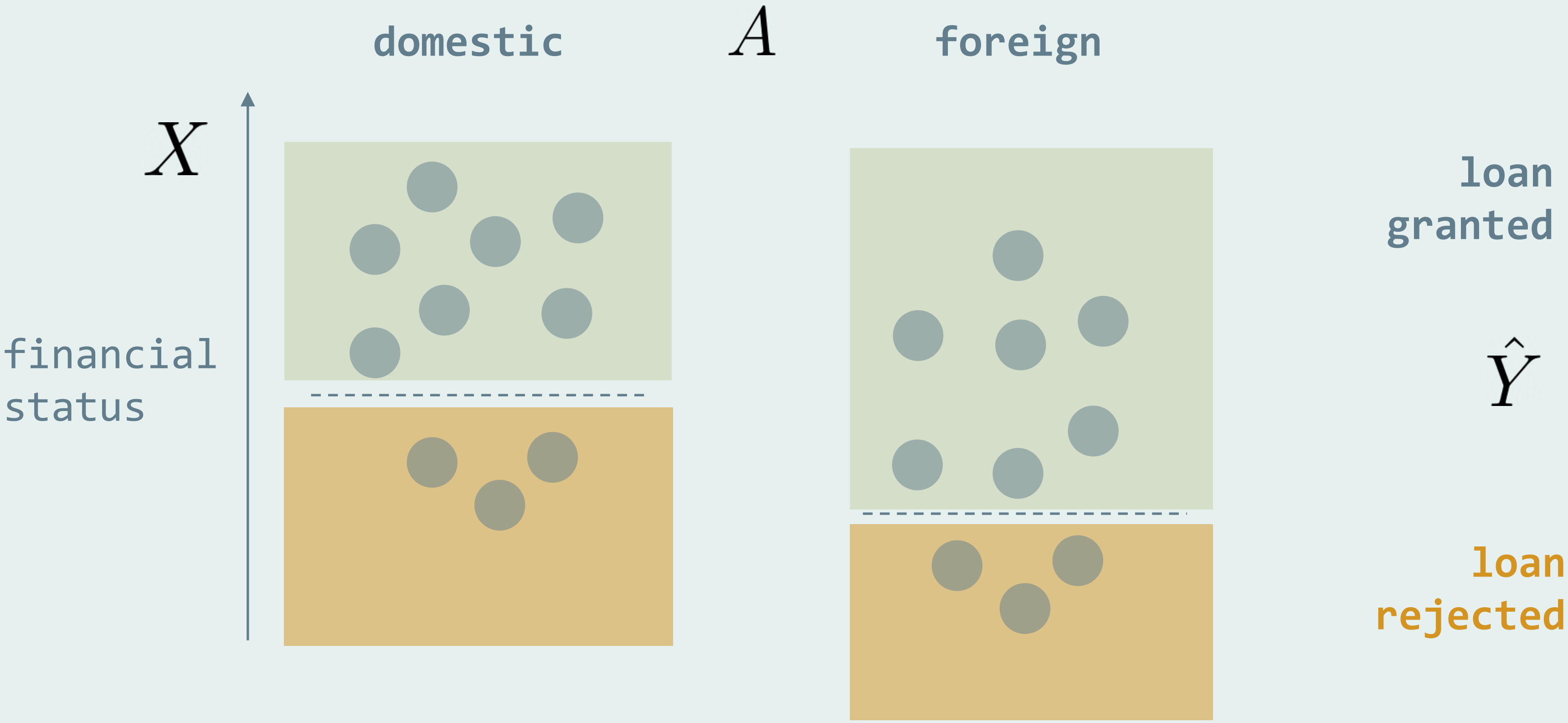


$\hat{Y} = f(X)$ **fairness through unawareness:**
don’t use explicitely the sensitive variable

the devil is in the details

widely cited **4/5 rule** of the Uniform Guidelines on Employee Selection Procedures

group fairness vs individual fairness



$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A$

demographic parity:
same acceptance rate for different groups

LIMITS

INDEPENDENCE

in general, the perfect predictor is not compliant

incentivize laziness: accept random individuals from the unfavoured group

this could lead to an exacerbation of the bias!

this is reasonable when we want to break the status-quo, but we need to be very careful at consequences.
Need to distinguish the long-term goal (where we aim at independence) and algorithmic actions.
Maybe it is useless or even *harmful* to impose Demographic Parity

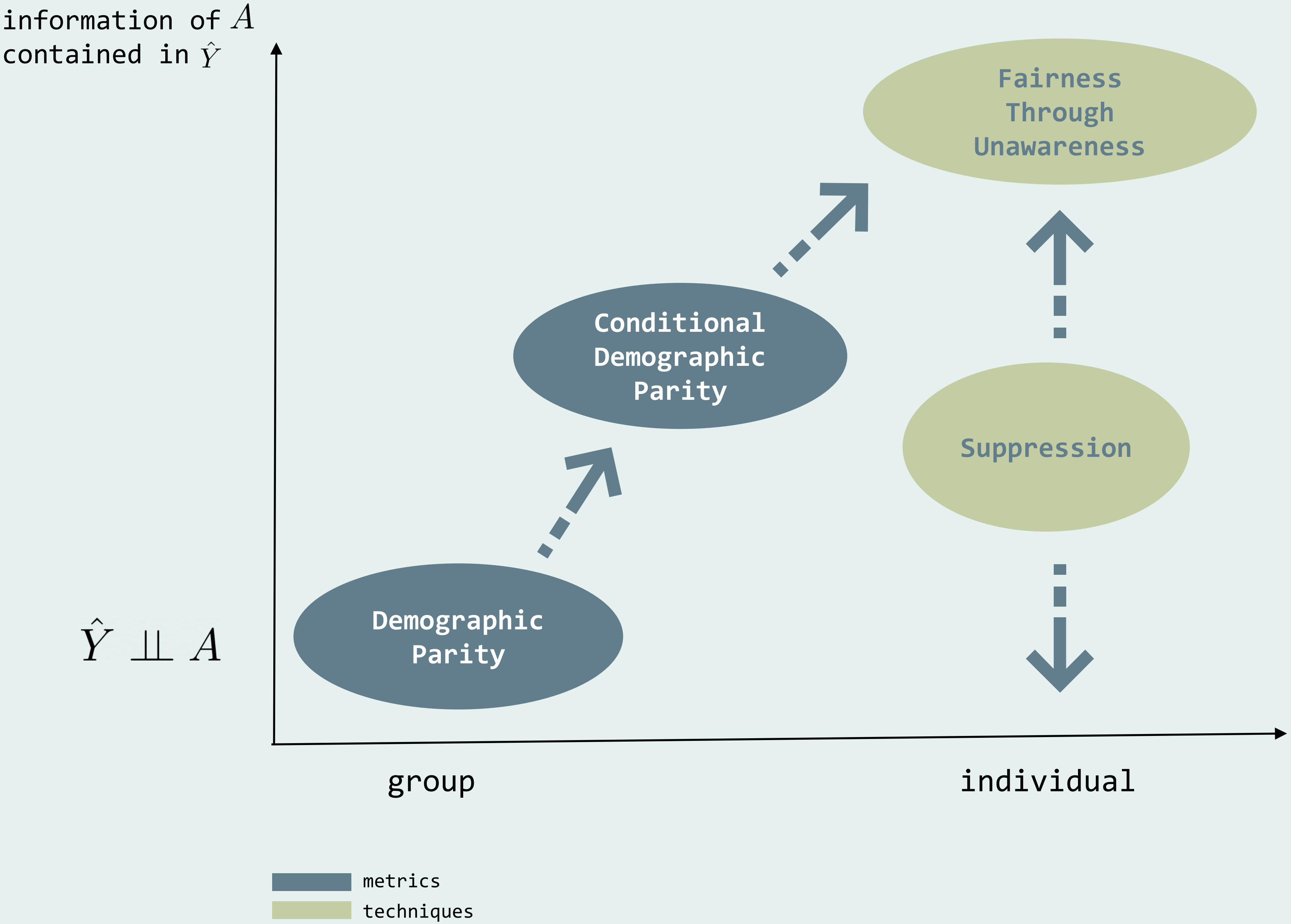
INDIVIDUAL FAIRNESS

Hard to define a task-based similarity

blindness has the obviuous problem of proxies

ultimately, we need to agree on what are the variables that we can «fairly» employ in the process

fairness metrics landscape


information of A contained in $\hat{Y}$
$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A$
Fairness Through Unawareness
Conditional Demographic Parity
Suppression
Demographic Parity
group
individual
metrics
techniques

«A clarification of the nuances in the fairness metrics landscape», Castelnovo, Crupi, Greco, Regoli, Penco, Cosentini *Scientific Reports 2022*

Error rate parities & the COMPAS debate

the devil is in the details

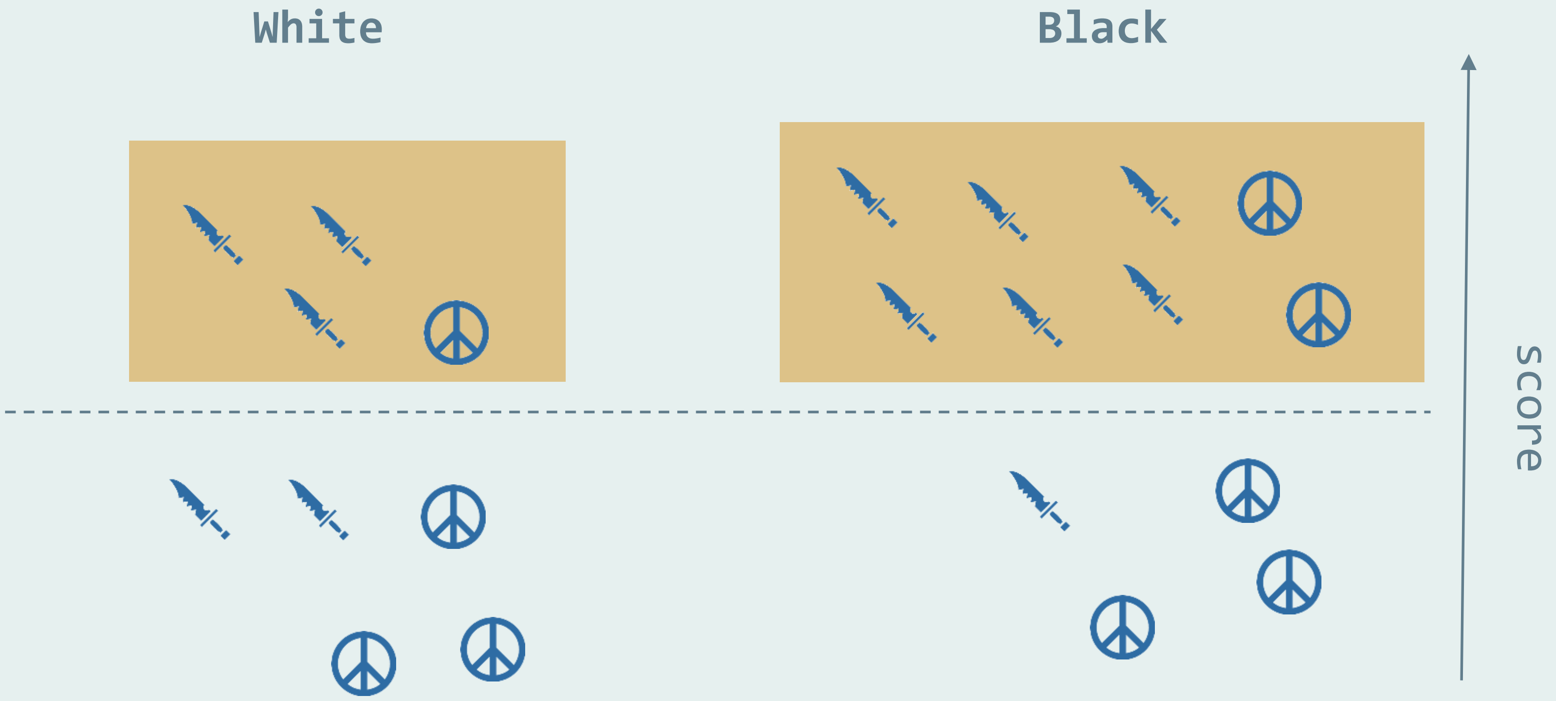
🔪 re-offend

☮ does not re-offend

The COMPAS debate: error rate parities are not all the same

Predictive Parity ~

$Y \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid \hat{Y}$



precision = 75%

precision = 75%

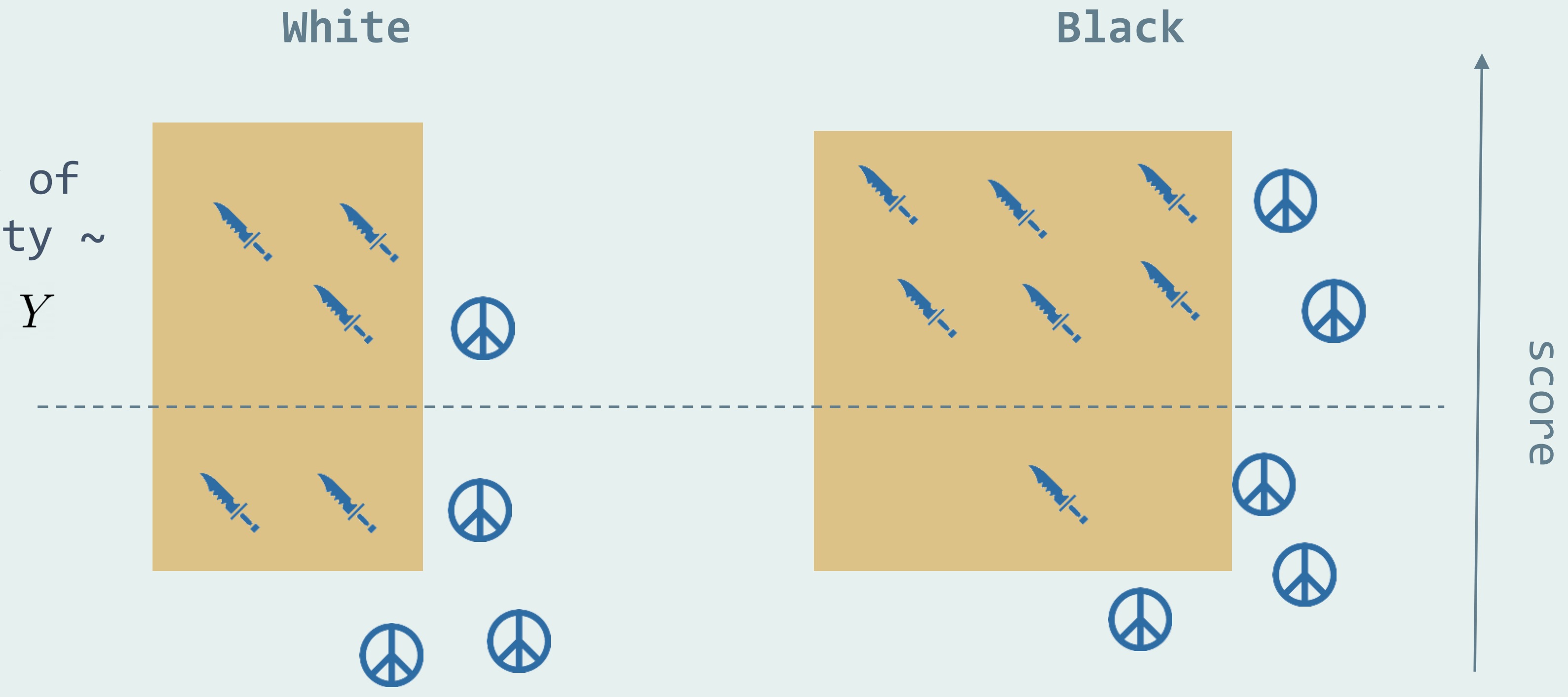
the devil is in the details

🔪 re-offend

☮ does not re-offend

The COMPAS debate: error rate parities are not all the same

Equality of opportunity ~ $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid Y$



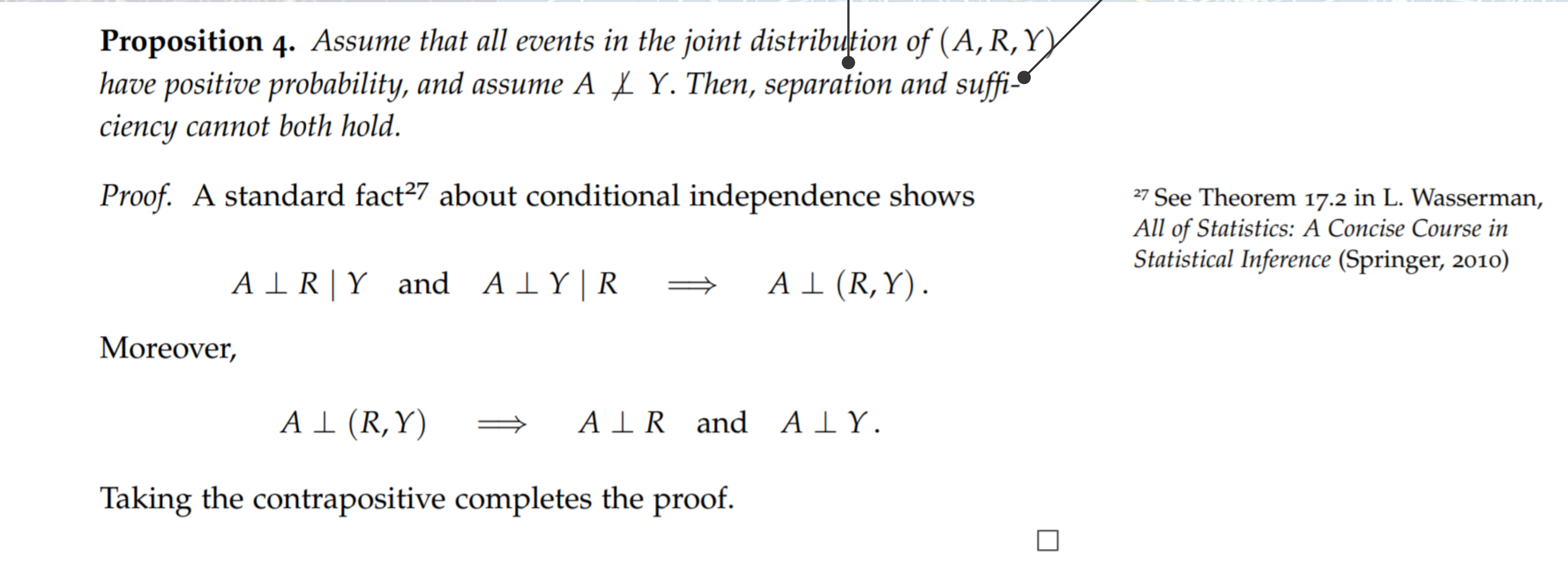
recall = 60%

recall = 86%

Impossibility Theorem

~recall parity

~precision parity



Proposition 4. *Assume that all events in the joint distribution of (A, R, Y) have positive probability, and assume $A \not\perp Y$. Then, separation and sufficiency cannot both hold.*

Proof. A standard fact[27] about conditional independence shows

$$A \perp R \mid Y \quad \text{and} \quad A \perp Y \mid R \quad \Longrightarrow \quad A \perp (R, Y)\,.$$

Moreover,

$$A \perp (R, Y) \quad \Longrightarrow \quad A \perp R \quad \text{and} \quad A \perp Y\,.$$

Taking the contrapositive completes the proof. □

[27] See Theorem 17.2 in L. Wasserman, *All of Statistics: A Concise Course in Statistical Inference* (Springer, 2010)

Fairness and Machine Learning, Solon Barocas and Moritz Hardt and Arvind Narayanan (2019) https://fairmlbook.org/

Impossibility Theorems

a part for degenerate cases, independence – separation – sufficiency are not mutually compatible

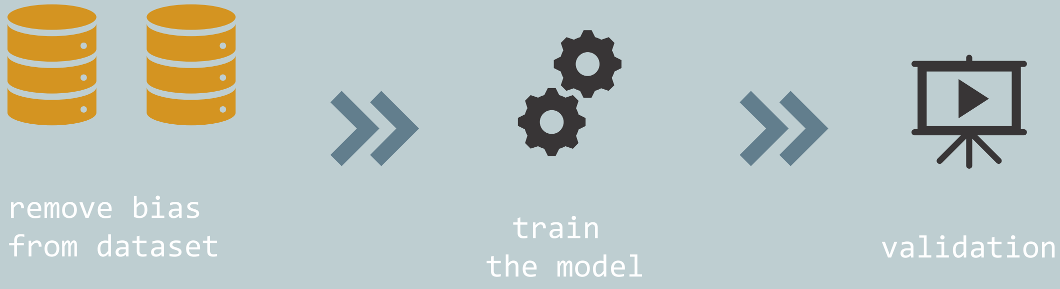
Fairness and Machine Learning, Solon Barocas and Moritz Hardt and Arvind Narayanan (2019) https://fairmlbook.org/

LIMITS OF SEPARATION

- you need to put a lot of trust in the target Y
- in some cases, you don’t even have access to the full distribution of Y (you don’t know if people you didn’t give loan to would repay it back!)
- we are somehow letting the model learn bias from data (as long as Y justifies it), but that’s what we wanted to avoid in the first place

Mitigation strategies

pre-processing:



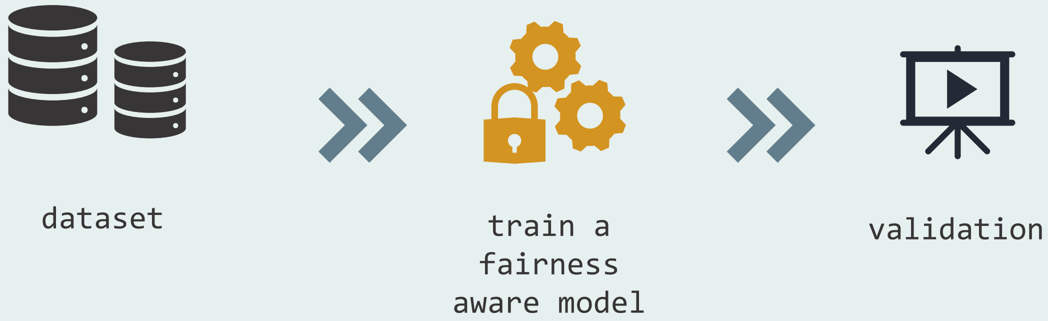
remove bias from dataset

train the model

validation

* suppression
* resampling
* massaging

in-processing:



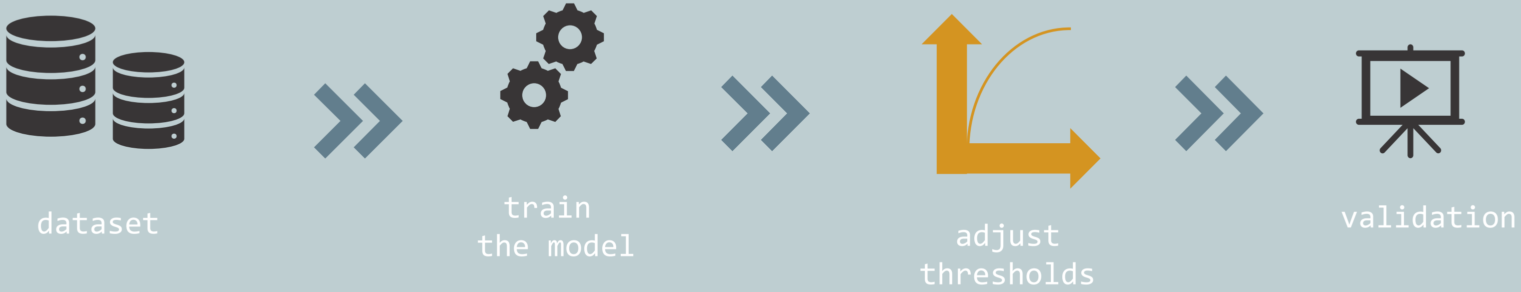
dataset

train a fairness aware model

validation

* Adversarial Debiasing
* Reduction method

post-processing:



dataset

train the model

adjust thresholds

validation

"Learning fair representations", Zemel, Rich, et al. International conference on machine learning. PMLR, 2013

pre-processing

Suppression

Remove sensitive variable(s) and features highly correlated with them

Fair Representation

Learn a representation of data such that sensitive information is removed while keeping as much information as possible from *X*

Sampling

Resample observations in order to reach Demographic Parity

Massaging

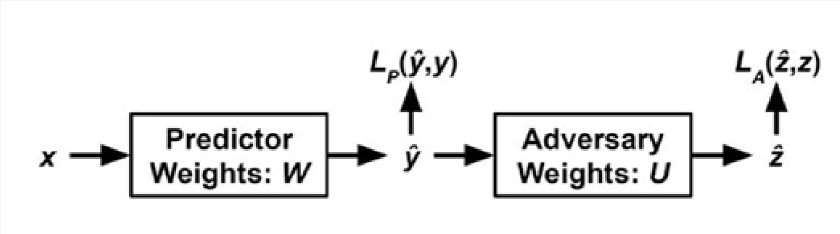
Re-label enough "minority" observations so that a new "massaged" training dataset is reached which satisfies demographic parity to begin with.
The choice of which observations to be re-labeled is done via training an auxiliary model on the original target

“Data preprocessing techniques for classification without discrimination”, F. Kamiran and T. Calders, Knowledge and Information Systems, 2012

“Mitigating unwanted biases with adversarial learning”, AI B. H. Zhang, B. Lemoine, and M. Mitchell, Proceedings of the 2018 AAAI/ACM Conference on Ethics, and Society, 2018

in-processing

Idea: a model tries to maximize performance while an **Adversary** tries to reconstruct the protected variable *Z* from the model’s outputs



here *Z* is the protected variable

Goal: train using the following gradient steps

U step $\nabla_U L_A$

W step $\underbrace{\nabla_W L_P}_{\text{Estimates Y}} - \underbrace{\mathrm{proj}_{\nabla_W L_A} \nabla_W L_P}_{\text{reconstructs } Z \text{ and removes its effect}} - \underbrace{\alpha \nabla_W L_A}_{\text{pushes against the Adversary}}$

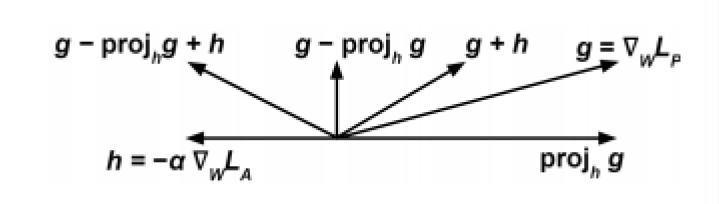


Diagram illustrating the gradients

Without the projection term, in the pictured scenario, the predictor would move in the direction labelled *g+h* in the diagram, which actually helps the adversary. With the projection term, the predictor will never move in a direction that helps the adversary.

post-processing

General idea

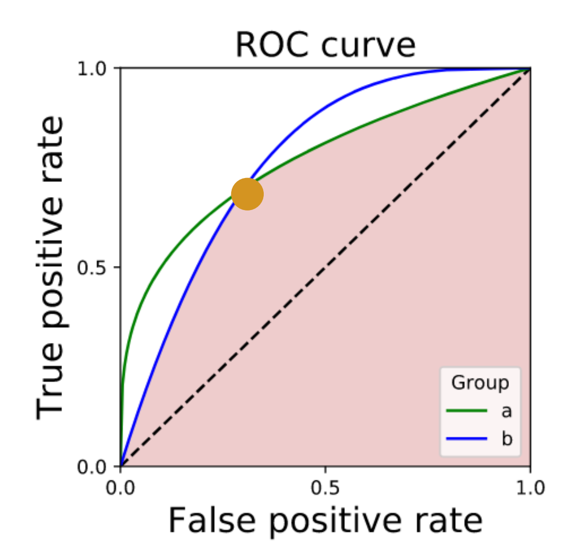
Tweak the threshold for different groups with respect to the sensitive variable

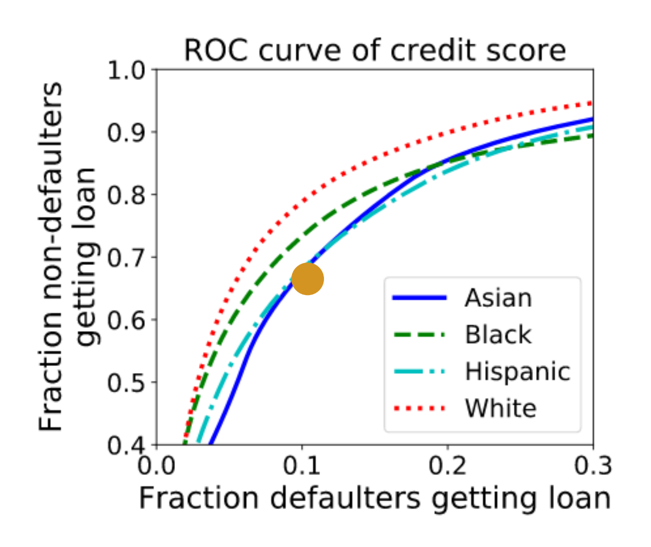
Demographic Parity

straightforward

Equality of Odds

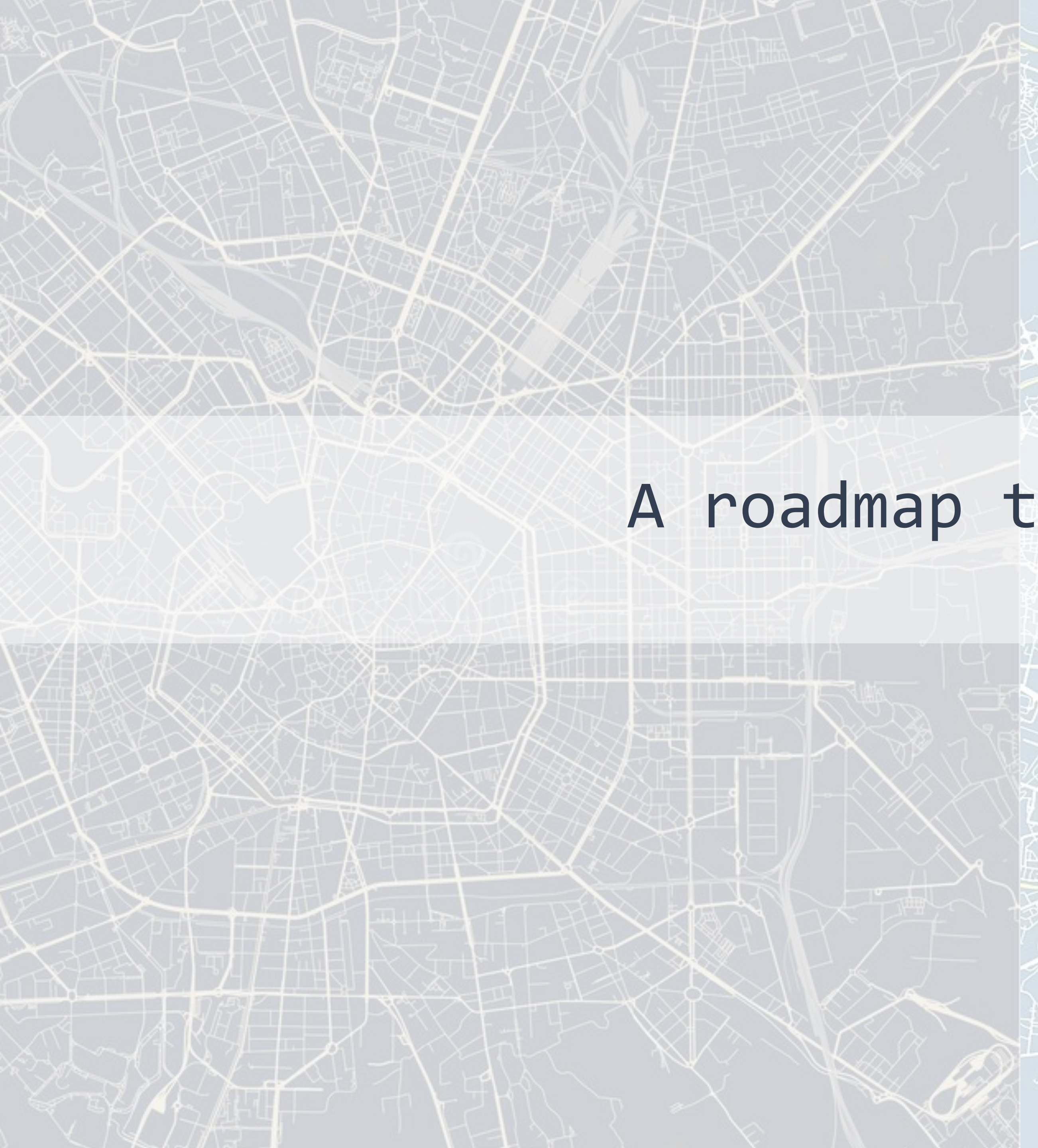
Need to look at the ROC

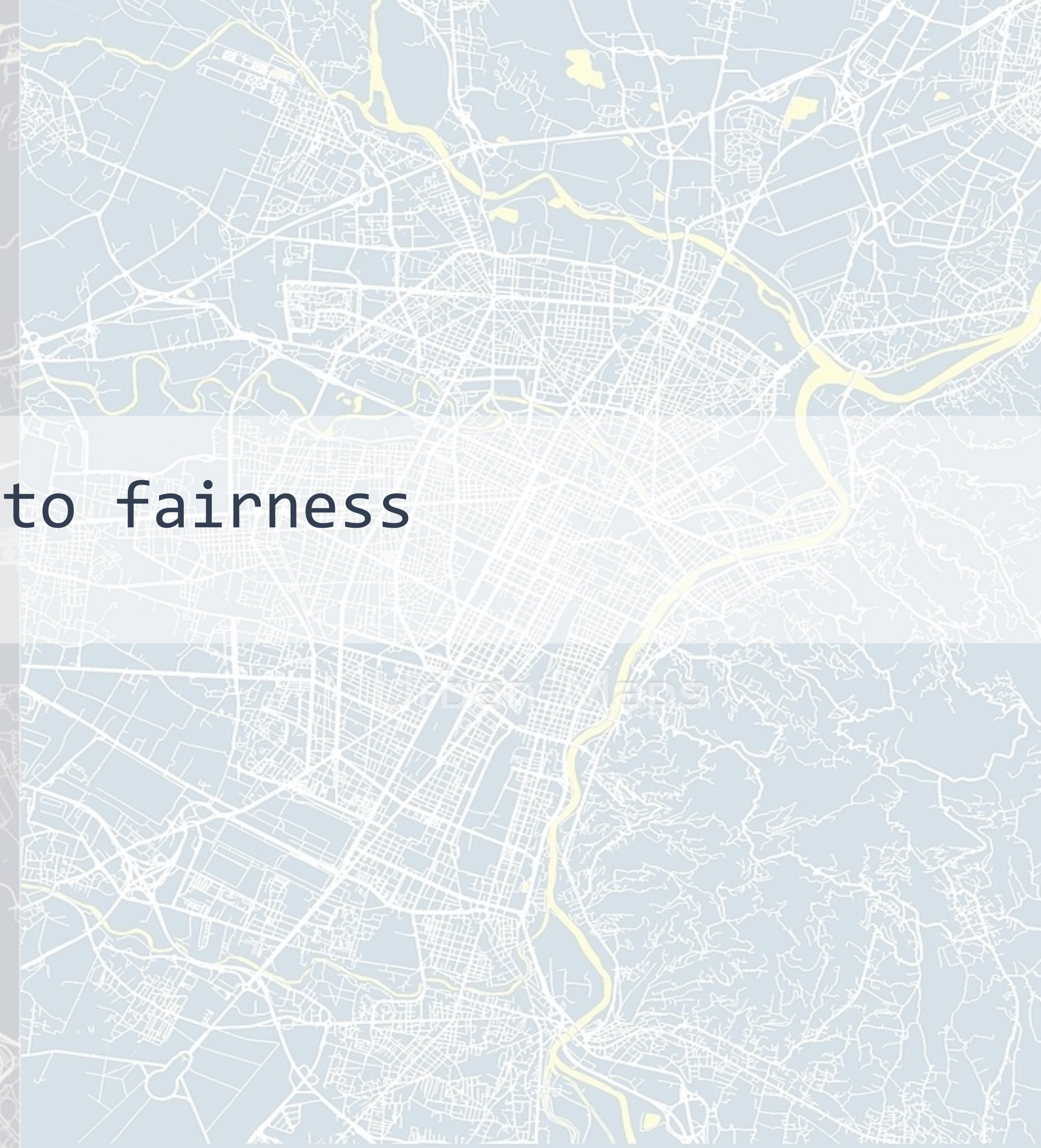




Plots from Barocas, Hardt, Narayanan https://fairmlbook.org

"Equality of opportunity in supervised learning", Hardt, Price, Srebro, NeurIPS 2016





A roadmap to fairness

Project description and objectives

Joint collaboration to research on Trustworthy AI in Financial domain.

INTESA SANPAOLO

FUJITSU

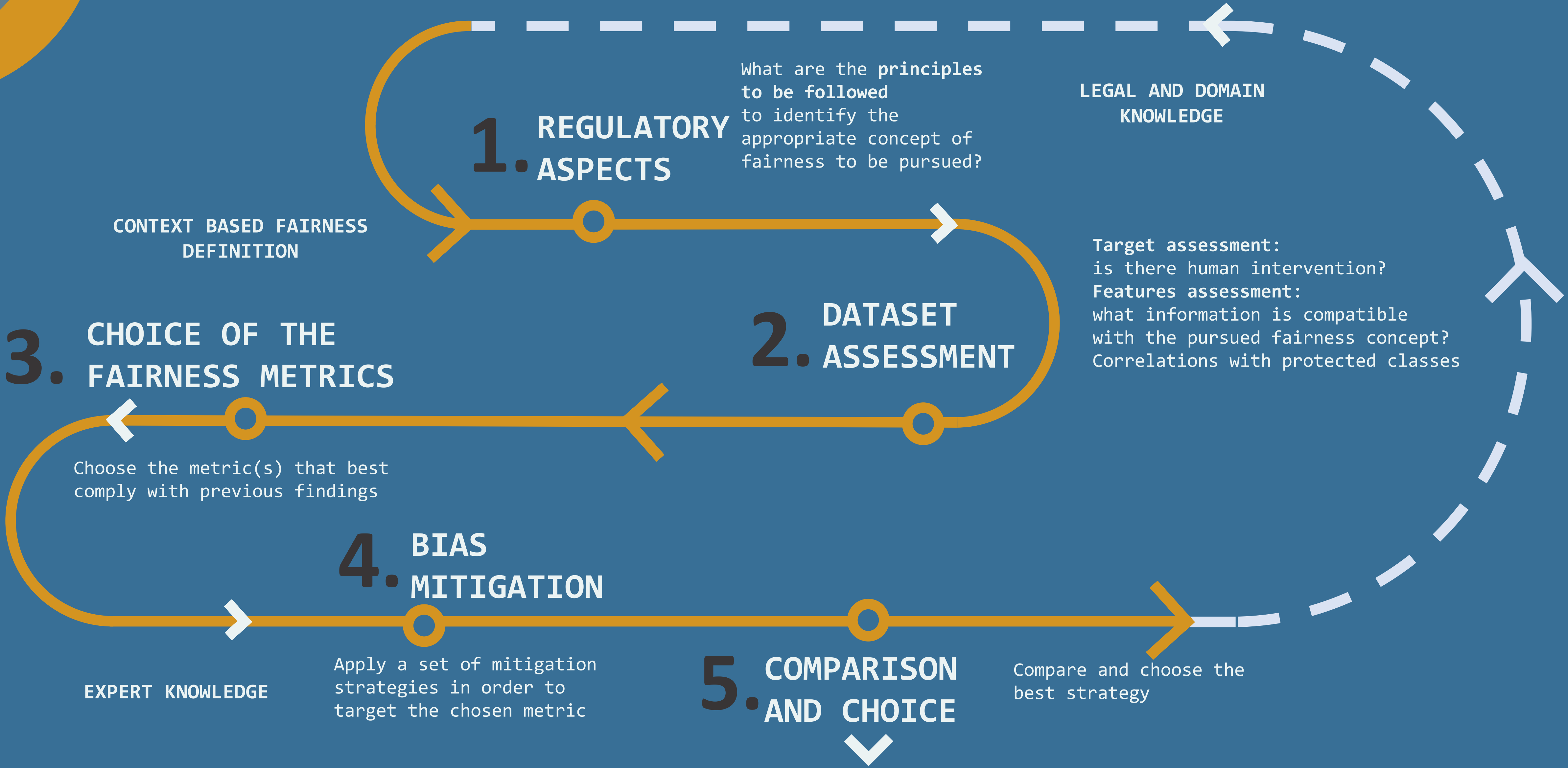
CITY UNIVERSITY LONDON

The **goal** is to overview the available metrics and techniques and to come up with a **roadmap to follow in order to pursue Fairness.**

To reach this goal, we carried out explorations on a **real-world financial use-case of credit lending.**

Collect tools of assessment, mitigation, visualization into a fairness toolbox called **BeFair.**

«BeFair: addressing Fairness in the Banking sector» Castelnovo, Crupi, Greco, Del Gamba, Naseer, Regoli, San Miguel Gonzalez, (2020 IEEE Big Data Conference)



1. REGULATORY ASPECTS

What are the **principles to be followed** to identify the appropriate concept of fairness to be pursued?

LEGAL AND DOMAIN KNOWLEDGE

CONTEXT BASED FAIRNESS DEFINITION

2. DATASET ASSESSMENT

Target assessment:
is there human intervention?
Features assessment:
what information is compatible with the pursued fairness concept?
Correlations with protected classes

3. CHOICE OF THE FAIRNESS METRICS

Choose the metric(s) that best comply with previous findings

4. BIAS MITIGATION

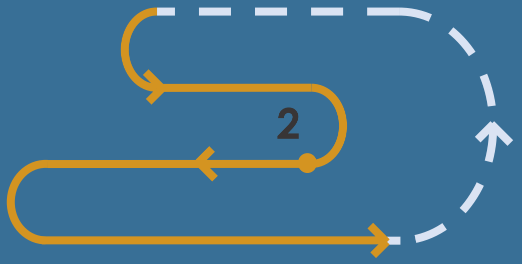
EXPERT KNOWLEDGE

Apply a set of mitigation strategies in order to target the chosen metric

5. COMPARISON AND CHOICE

Compare and choose the best strategy

BUSINESS NEEDS AND LOGICS



Credit Lending use case

Dataset assessment

~200,000 loan applications
~50 predictors, including financial variables and personal information.
The target is the final decision of a human officer.

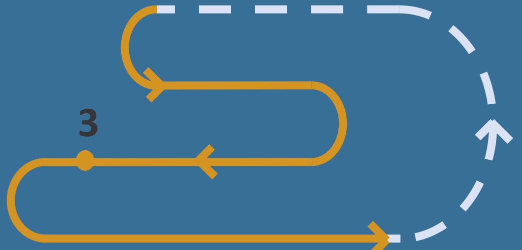
Throughout the analysis, we focus on

CITIZENSHIP = {0, 1}

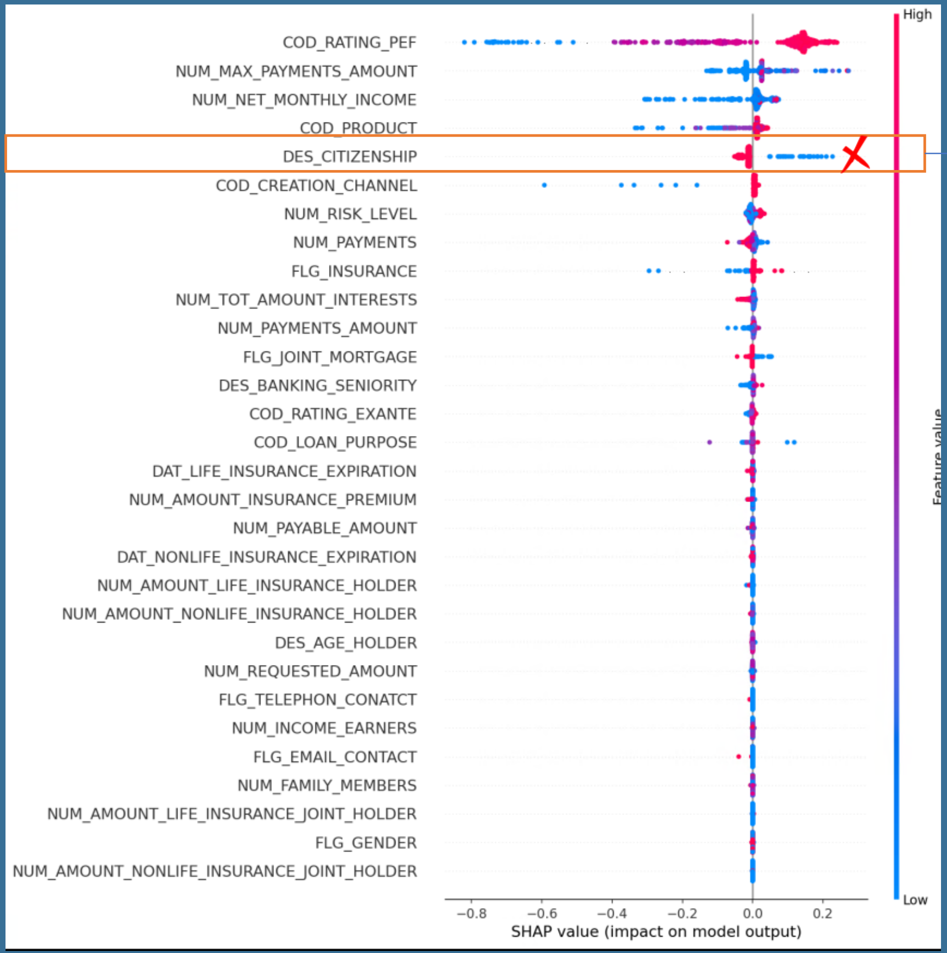
as **sensitive attribute** with respect to which assess fairness.

Bias, measured in terms of Demographic Parity, is negligible in the original target, but amplified by a the application of a ML model.

«BeFair: addressing Fairness in the Banking sector» Castelnovo, Crupi, Greco, Del Gamba, Naseer, Regoli, San Miguel Gonzalez, (2020 IEEE Big Data Conference)

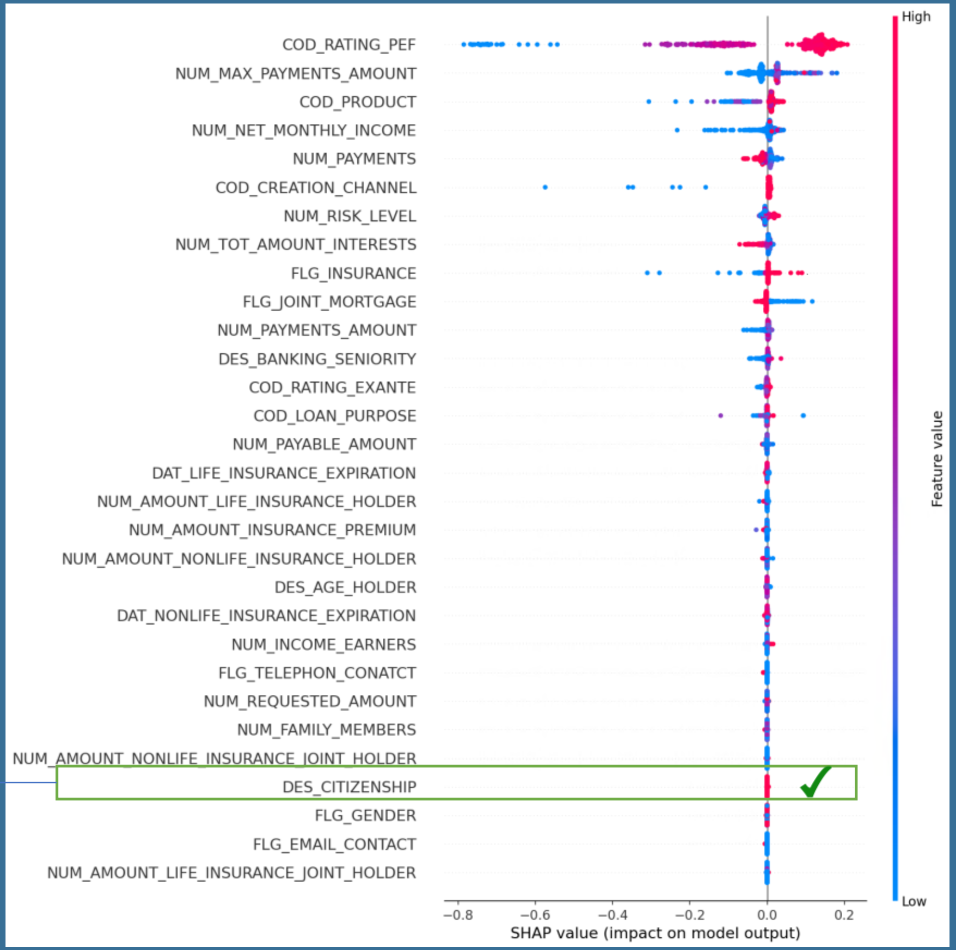


Mitigated Model – Group Level



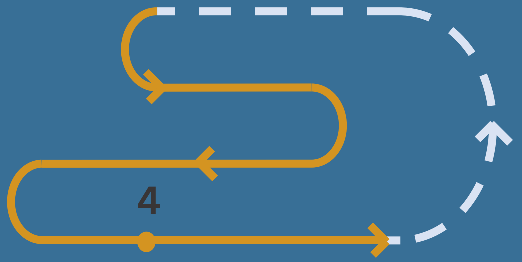
% loans allowed to citizens: 75,5%
% loans allowed to non-citizens: 75,1% ✓

Mitigated Model – Individual Level



% loans allowed to citizens: 77,5%
% loans allowed to non-citizens: 51,7% ✗

BeFair: developed methods and fairness goal



		Demographic Parity	Error Rate Parity	Individual Fairness
pre	FTU			✓
	Suppression	✓		
	Massaging	✓		
	Sampling	✓		
	CFF			✓
in	AdvDP	✓		
	AdvEO		✓	
	AdvCDP	✓		✓
	ReductionsGS	✓		
	ReductionsEG	✓		
post	ThreshDP	✓		
	ThreshEO		✓	
	ThreshEopp		✓	
	ThreshCDP	✓		✓

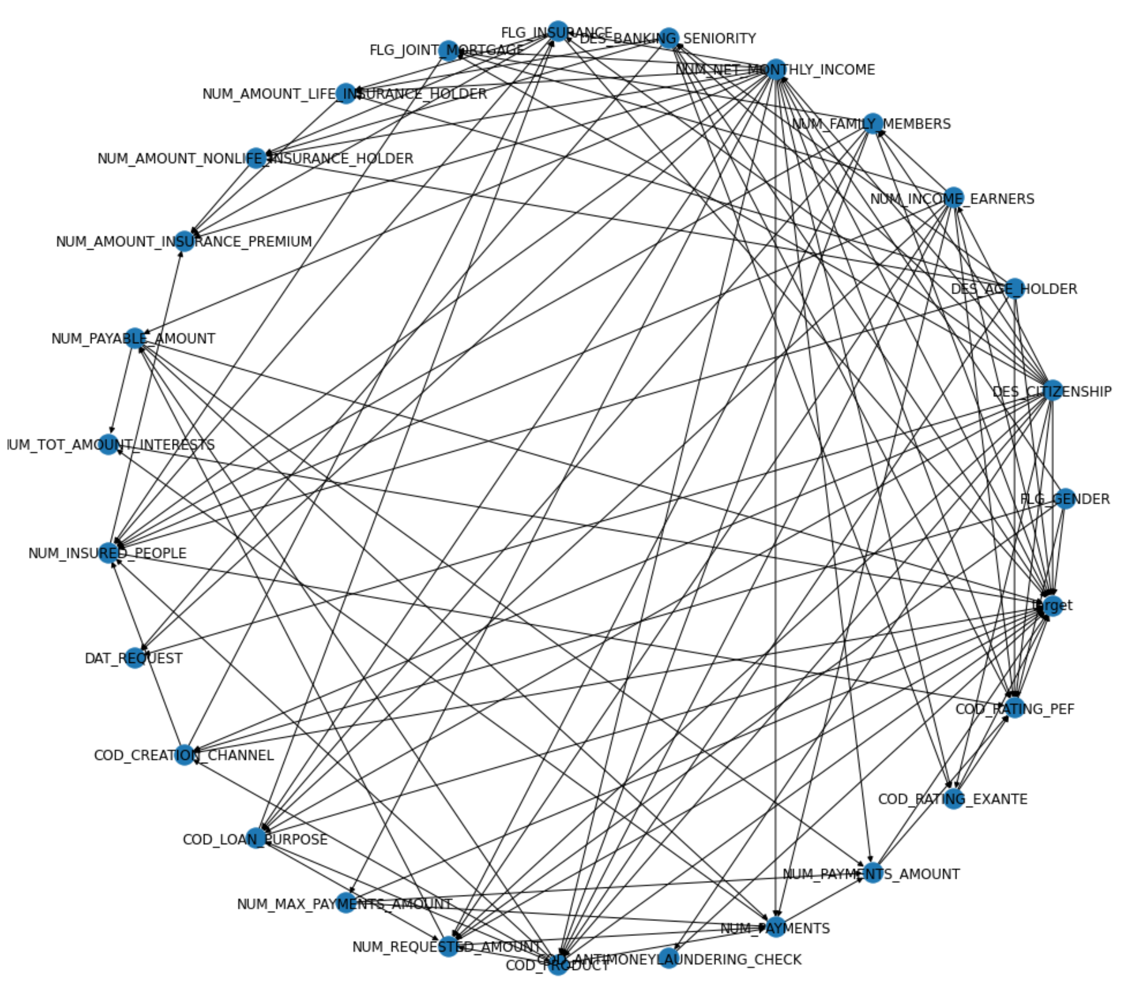
Bias mitigation

Counterfactual Fairness

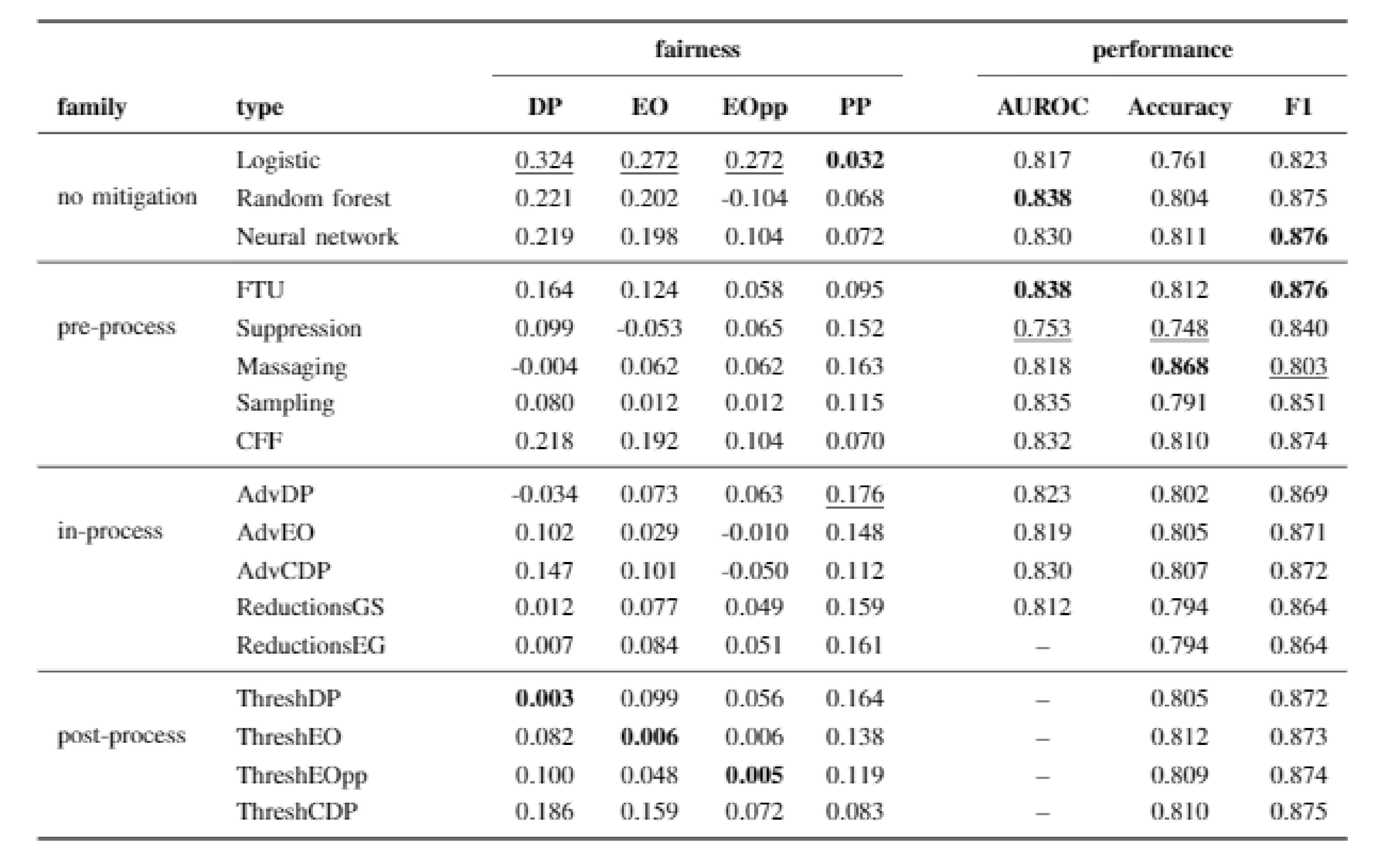
Nodes are variables, while directed edges express the causal relationships among them.

Build causal graph with **causal discovery algorithms** and validate with **domain experts**.

Employ the causal graph to train a counterfactually fair model (Kusner et al. 2017): no causal flow from sensitive attribute to final decision.



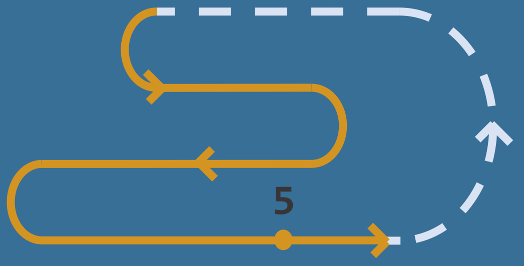
BeFair: bias mitigation results

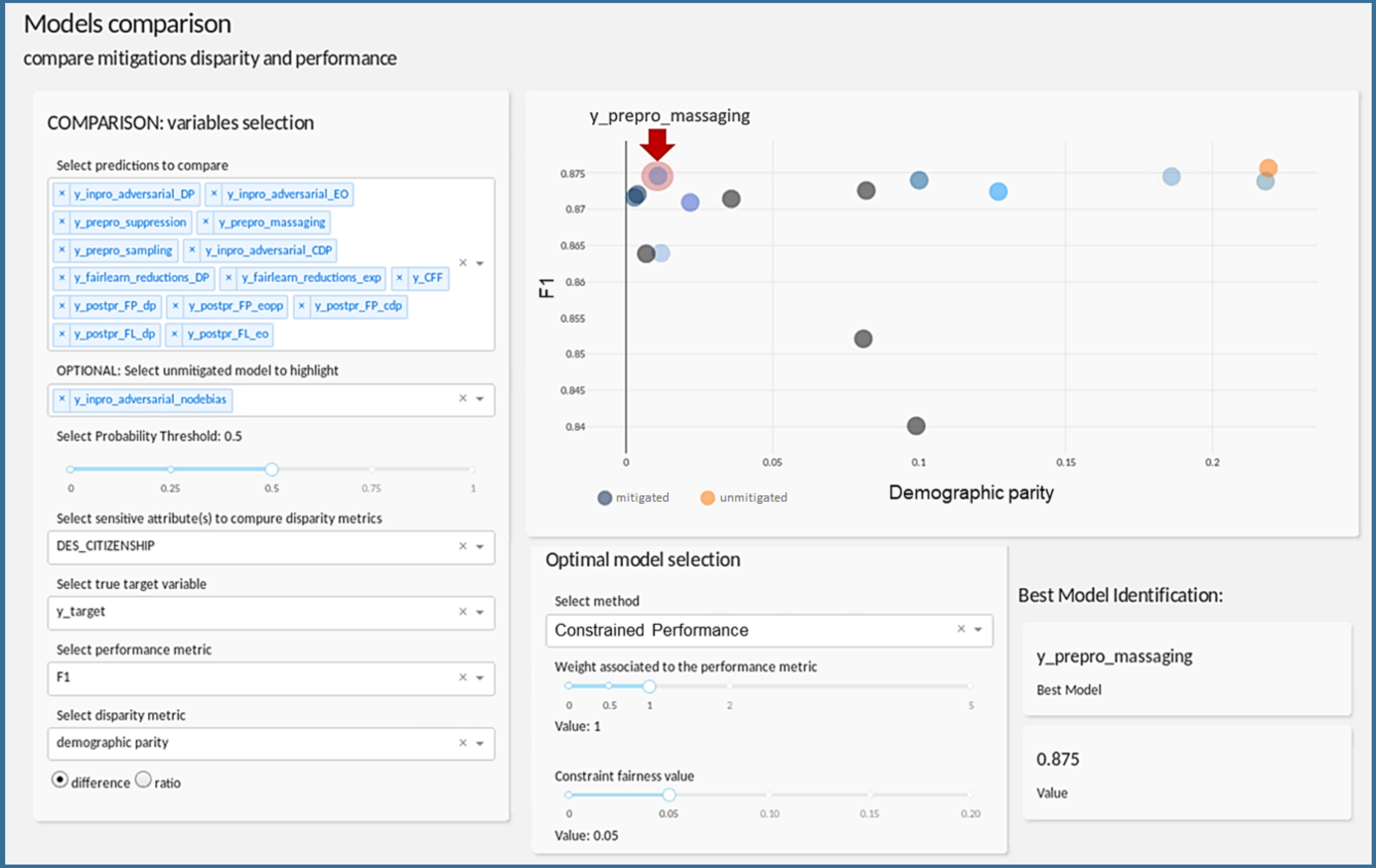


family	type	fairness				performance		
		DP	EO	EOpp	PP	AUROC	Accuracy	F1
no mitigation	Logistic	0.324	0.272	0.272	**0.032**	0.817	0.761	0.823
	Random forest	0.221	0.202	-0.104	0.068	**0.838**	0.804	0.875
	Neural network	0.219	0.198	0.104	0.072	0.830	0.811	**0.876**
pre-process	FTU	0.164	0.124	0.058	0.095	**0.838**	0.812	**0.876**
	Suppression	0.099	-0.053	0.065	0.152	0.753	0.748	0.840
	Massaging	-0.004	0.062	0.062	0.163	0.818	**0.868**	0.803
	Sampling	0.080	0.012	0.012	0.115	0.835	0.791	0.851
	CFF	0.218	0.192	0.104	0.070	0.832	0.810	0.874
in-process	AdvDP	-0.034	0.073	0.063	0.176	0.823	0.802	0.869
	AdvEO	0.102	0.029	-0.010	0.148	0.819	0.805	0.871
	AdvCDP	0.147	0.101	-0.050	0.112	0.830	0.807	0.872
	ReductionsGS	0.012	0.077	0.049	0.159	0.812	0.794	0.864
	ReductionsEG	0.007	0.084	0.051	0.161	–	0.794	0.864
post-process	ThreshDP	**0.003**	0.099	0.056	0.164	–	0.805	0.872
	ThreshEO	0.082	**0.006**	0.006	0.138	–	0.812	0.873
	ThreshEOpp	0.100	0.048	**0.005**	0.119	–	0.809	0.874
	ThreshCDP	0.186	0.159	0.072	0.083	–	0.810	0.875

«BeFair: addressing Fairness in the Banking sector» Castelnovo, Crupi, Greco, Del Gamba, Naseer, Regoli, San Miguel Gonzalez, (2020 IEEE Big Data Conference)

Comparison and choice





Models comparison

compare mitigations disparity and performance

COMPARISON: variables selection

Select predictions to compare

× y_inpro_adversarial_DP × y_inpro_adversarial_EO × y_prepro_suppression × y_prepro_massaging × y_prepro_sampling × y_inpro_adversarial_CDP × y_fairlearn_reductions_DP × y_fairlearn_reductions_exp × y_CFF × y_postpr_FP_dp × y_postpr_FP_eopp × y_postpr_FP_cdp × y_postpr_FL_dp × y_postpr_FL_eo

OPTIONAL: Select unmitigated model to highlight

× y_inpro_adversarial_nodebias

Select Probability Threshold: 0.5

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Select sensitive attribute(s) to compure disparity metrics

DES_CITIZENSHIP

Select true target variable

y_target

Select performance metric

F1

Select disparity metric

demographic parity

● difference ○ ratio

Optimal model selection

Select method

Constrained Performance

Weight associated to the performance metric

0 0.5 1 2 5

Value: 1

Constraint fairness value

0 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20

Value: 0.05

Best Model Identification:

y_prepro_massaging

Best Model

0.875

Value

Proposed methods to identify the best perfomance-fairness tradeoff:

Trade-off fairness-performance

$$(1+\beta^2)\frac{(1-|\phi|)*\pi}{\beta^2*(1-|\phi|)+\pi}$$

Constrained performance

$$\max_{\phi\leq\Phi}\pi$$

π and φ are the preferred performance and fairness metrics, respectively and beta is the weight associated with the performance metric.

other limits of current methodologies…

perimeter of application

most metrics are for **classifications**

most mitigation strategies target DP (sometimes Eodds) for **classification** only

sensitive attributes

what are the relevant sensitive attributes?

aggregation problems (e.g. age)

what about intersectional bias?

summarizing…

Bias discrimination is a concrete risk for AI applications at scale.

Fairness concepts are manifold, and care should be taken in any specific situation.

…a crucial point is that Fairness in Machine Learning cannot be left to Data Scientists only.

More research is needed on the ethical and legal side to clarify the needs of specific domains.

More research is needed on the technical side, e.g. to understand the relationship among different fairness metrics, to find appropriate metrics for various tasks (besides classifications) and to find mitigation strategies enforcing a wider range of metrics.

SOME REFERENCES

surveys

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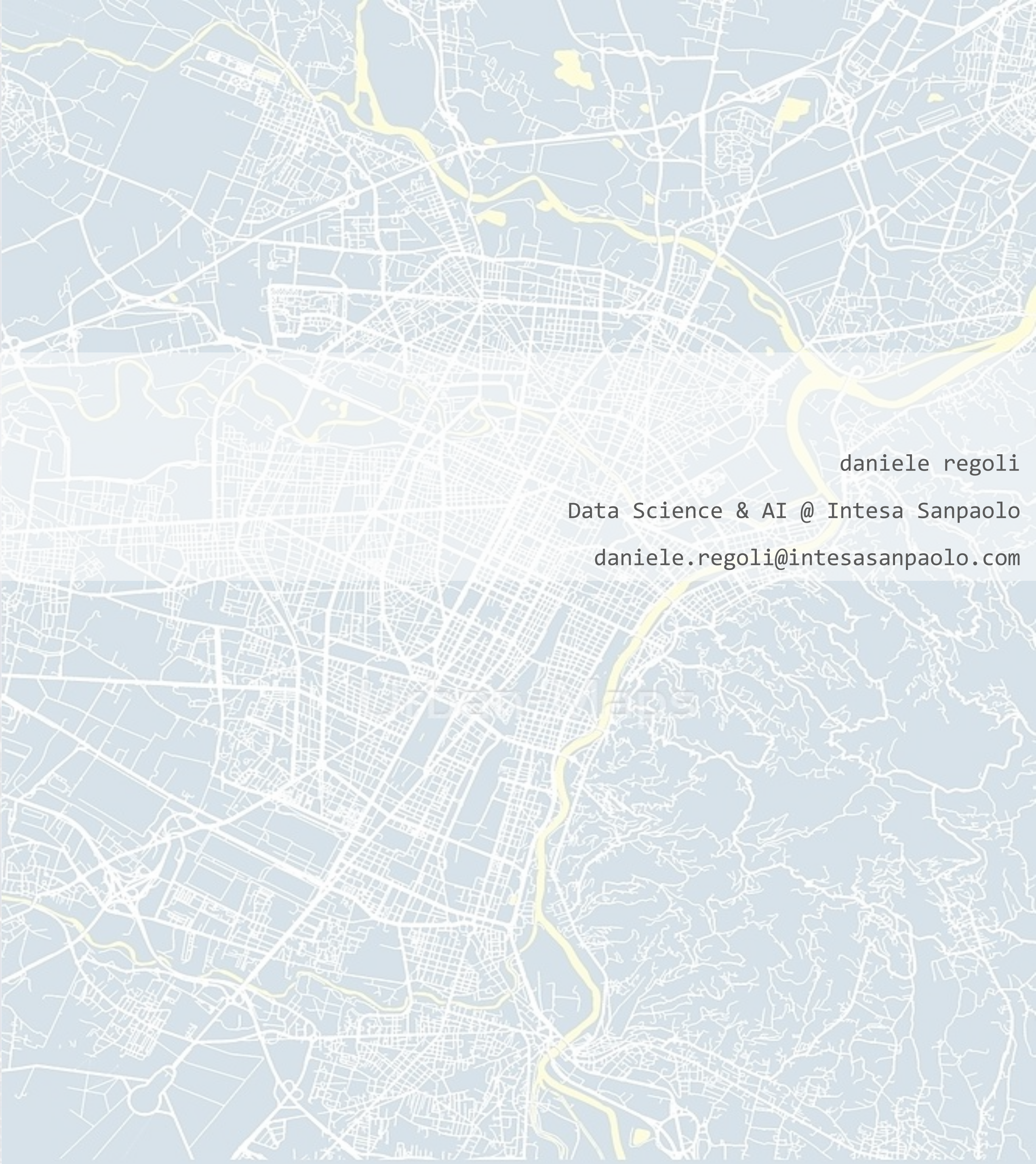

thank you

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