

The background is a stylized map of a city, likely Rome, showing a dense network of streets and a prominent river (the Tiber) winding through it. The map is rendered in a light blue and yellow color scheme. A semi-transparent grey rectangle is overlaid on the left side of the map, and a semi-transparent light blue rectangle is overlaid on the right side. The title text is centered across these two rectangles.

Fairness in ML

Data, algorithms and discrimination

2022.06.21 Intesa Sanpaolo Academy
AI4CITIZENS_DATA & AI ETHICS

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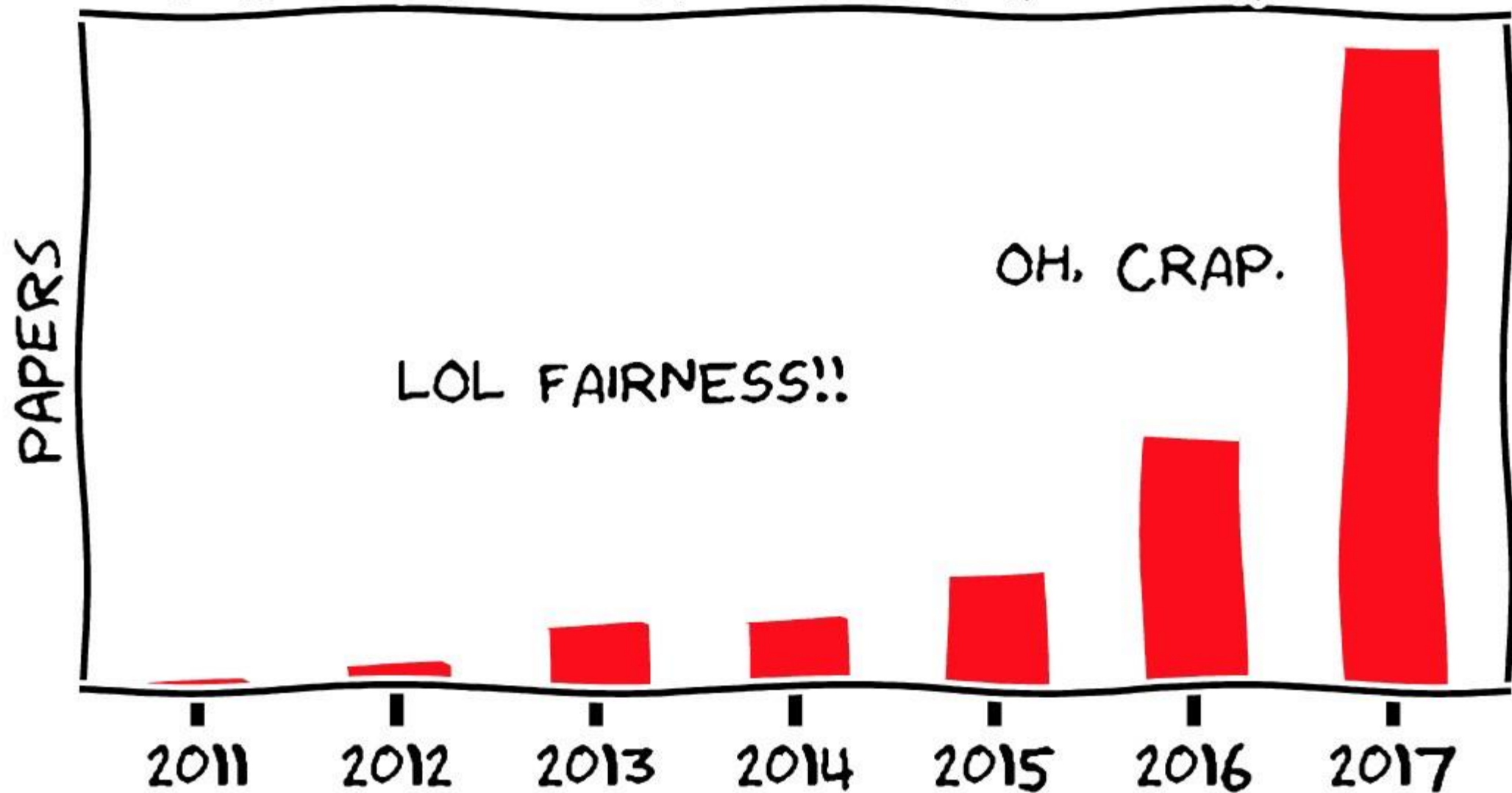
a roadmap to fairness

fairness
assessment



Why we talk about fairness in ML

BRIEF HISTORY OF FAIRNESS IN ML



risks for people

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

data as a social mirror

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

sample size imbalances

ML could disregard
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

risks for
companies

WILL KNIGHT

BUSINESS 11.19.2019 09:15 AM

The Apple Card Didn't 'Solve' 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



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

Rectangular Snip

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.

The background is a complex digital-themed illustration. It features a stylized human brain in the center-left, composed of glowing blue lines. To the right of the brain is a circuit board pattern with glowing blue lines and dots. A spiral of binary code (0s and 1s) is positioned between the brain and the circuitry. The entire scene is set against a light gray background with faint hexagonal patterns. A semi-transparent horizontal band across the middle contains the text.

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)

legal principles

DISPARATE TREATMENT



procedural / deontological

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

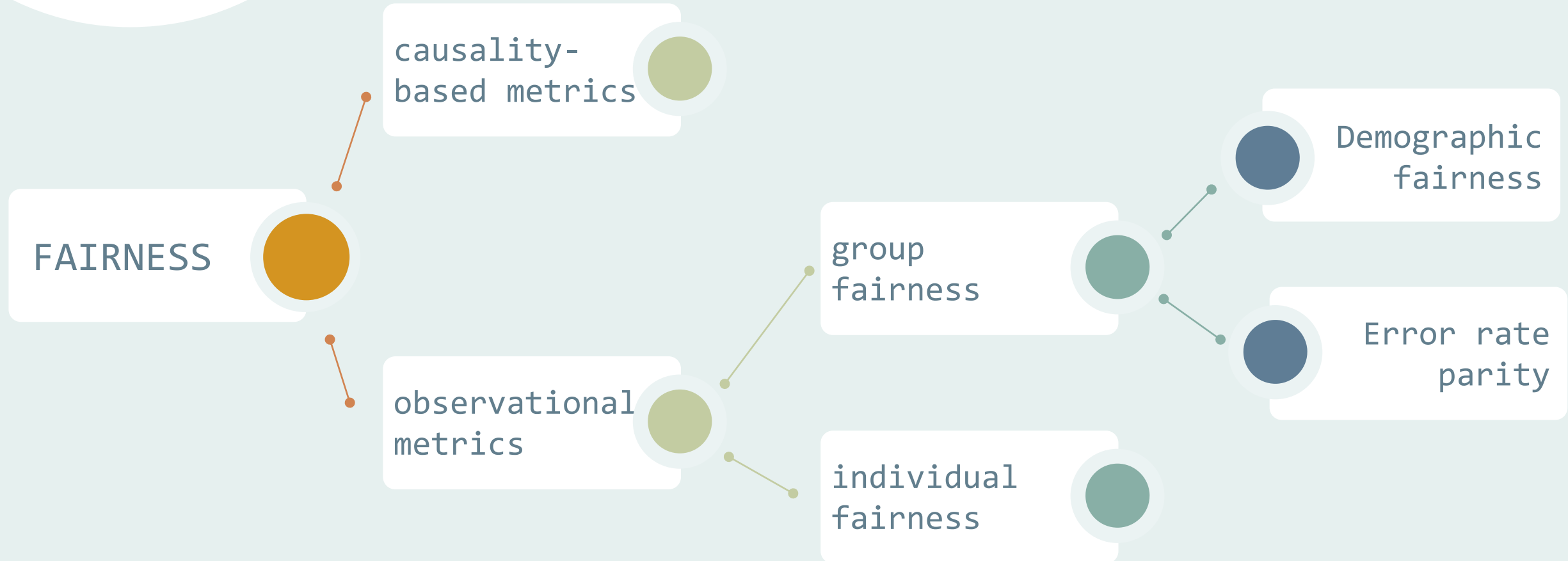
"Big Data's disparate
impact", Barocas and
Selbst, Calif. L. Review
(2016)



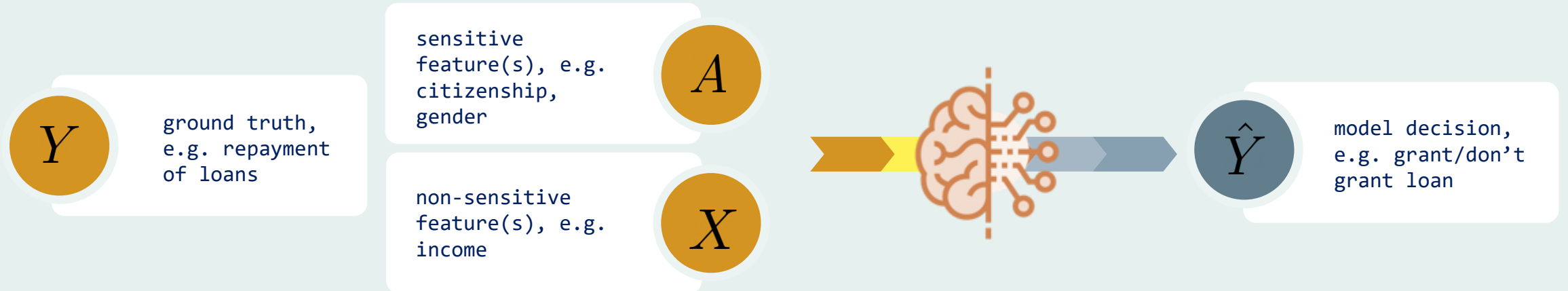
the zoo of fairness metrics

assessing fairness

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



Machine Learning model





INDEPENDENCE

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



SEPARATION

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



SUFFICIENCY

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

**group
fairness
criteria**

Independence

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

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

same percentage of loans granted to men and women

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

$$\frac{P(Y = 1 \mid A = a)}{P(Y = 1 \mid A = b)} > 1 - \epsilon \quad \text{DP ratio - 4/5 rule}$$

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**

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

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

individual fairness



equality

group fairness

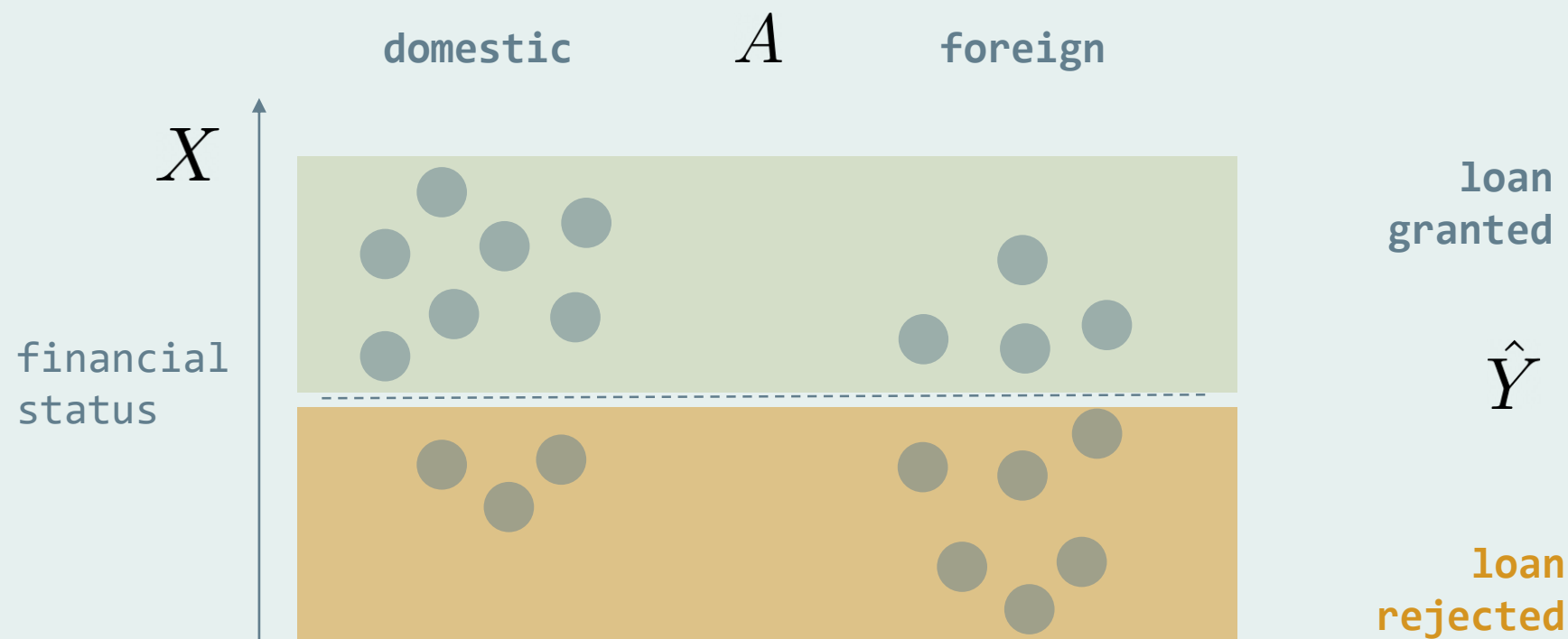


equity

individual fairness criteria

the devil
is in the
details

group fairness vs individual fairness

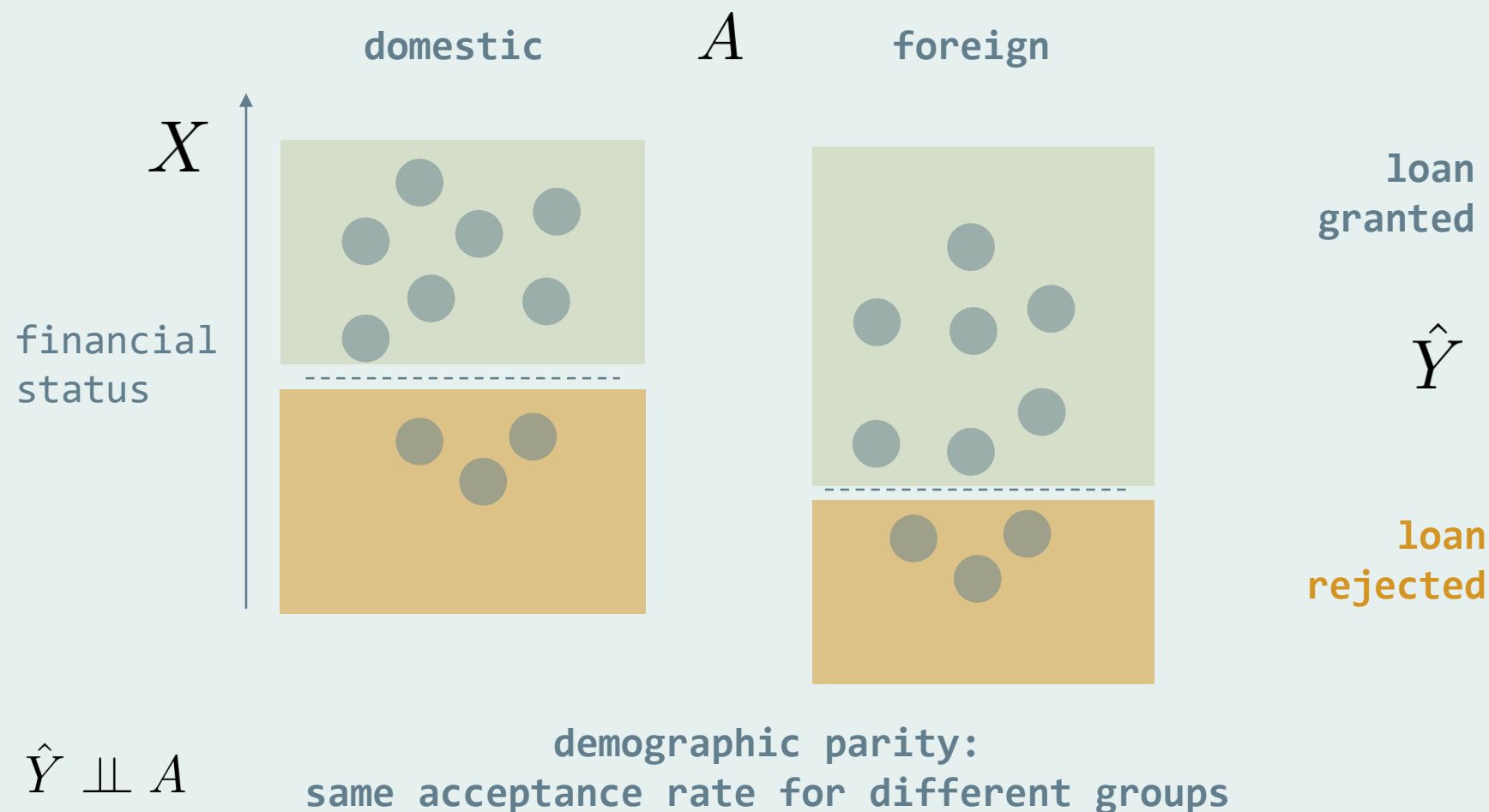


$\hat{Y} = f(X)$ fairness through unawareness:
don't use explicitly the sensitive variable

the devil
is in the
details

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

group fairness vs individual fairness



INDEPENDENCE



LIMITS

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!

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

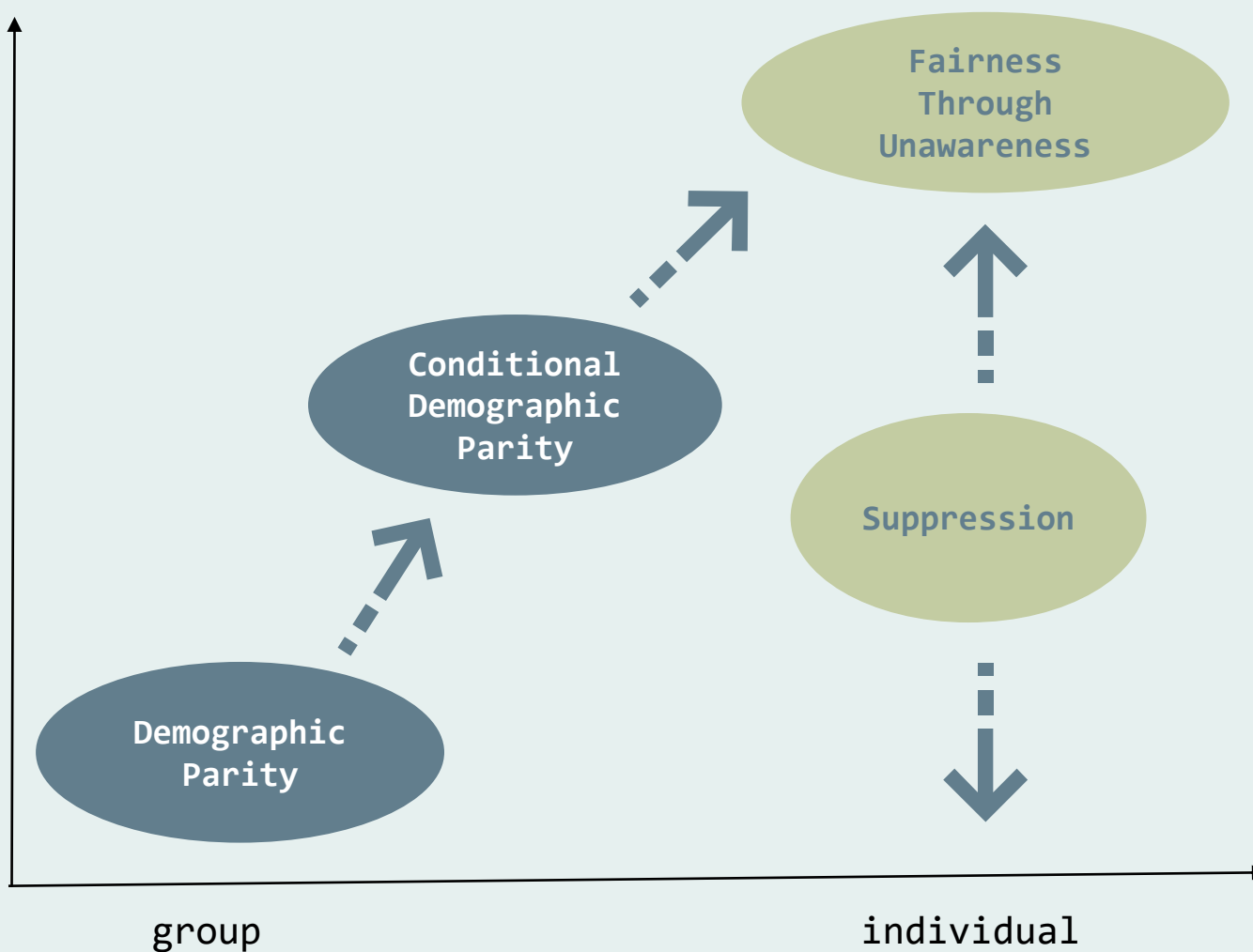
blindness has the obvious problems of proxies

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}

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



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



metrics
techniques



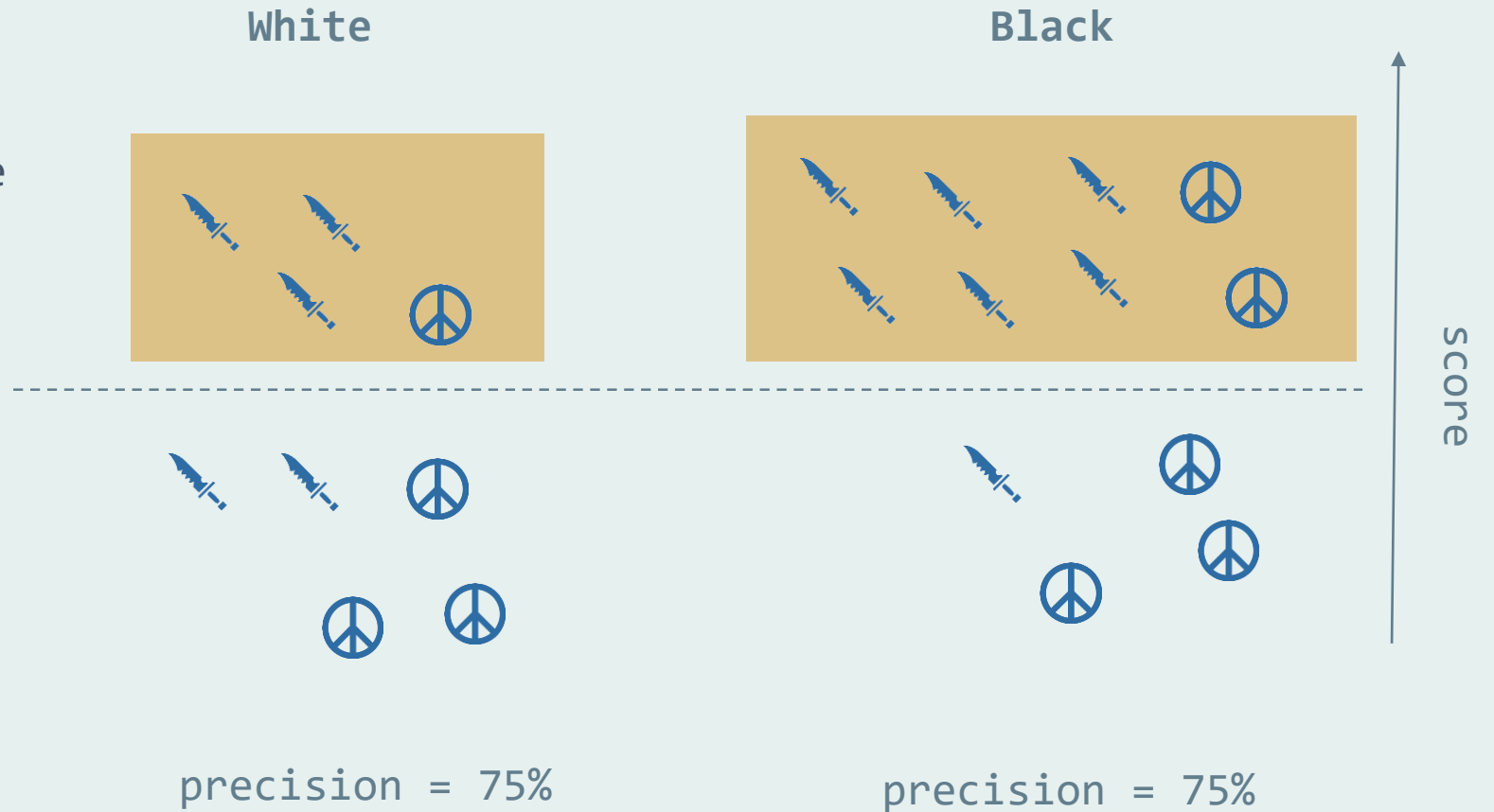
Error rate parities & the COMPAS debate

the devil
is in the
details

Predictive
Parity \sim
 $Y \perp\!\!\!\perp A \mid \hat{Y}$

 re-offend
 does not
re-offend

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



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


the devil
is in the
details


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

White

Black

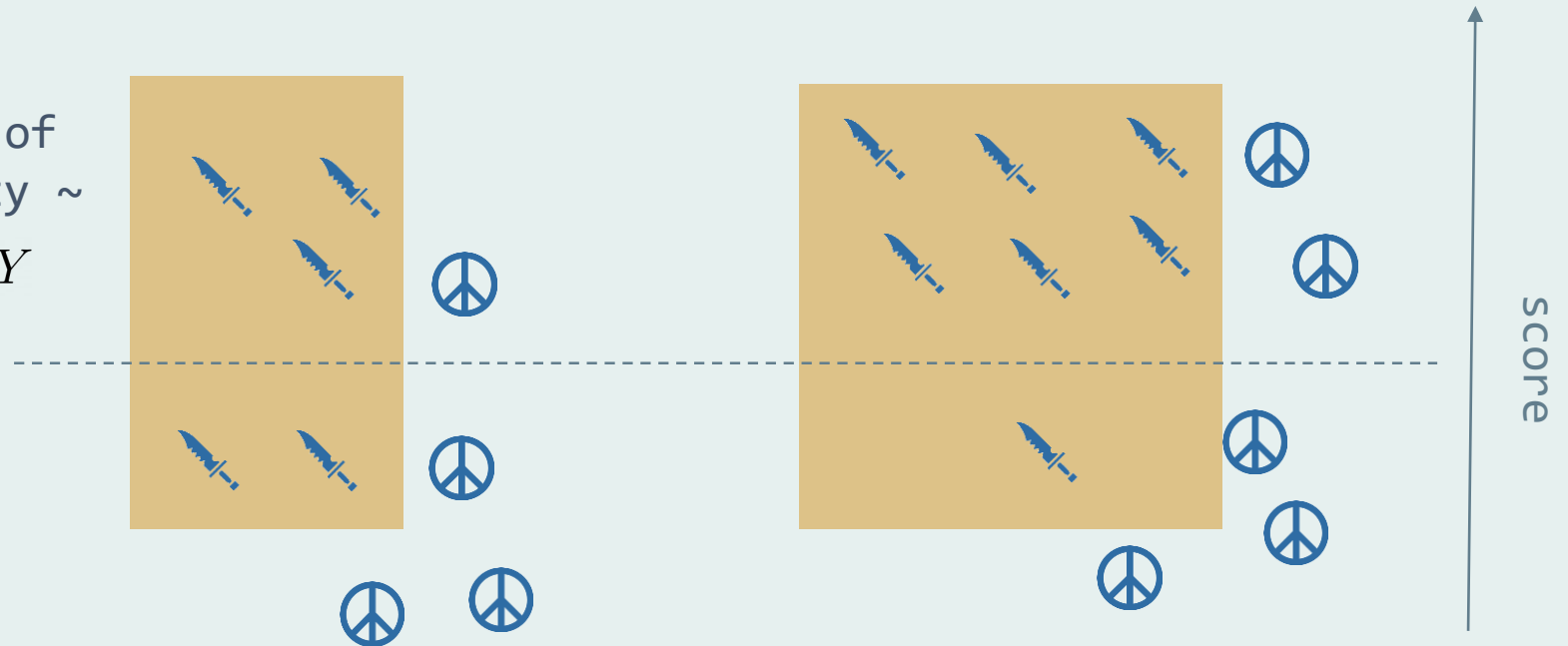
score

 re-offend

 does not
re-offend

recall = 60%

recall = 86%



Impossibility Theorem

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 fact²⁷ about conditional independence shows

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

Moreover,

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

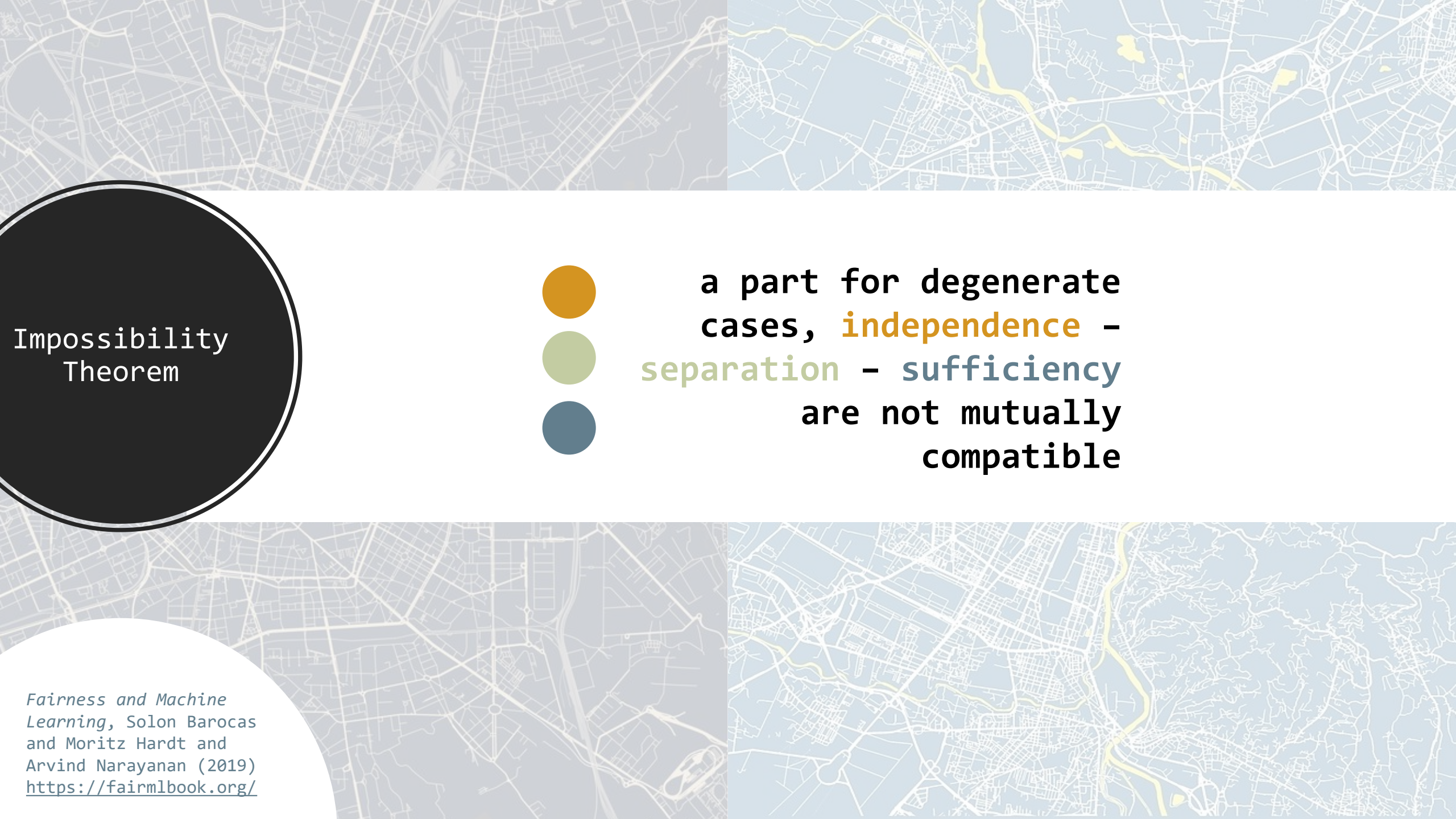
Taking the contrapositive completes the proof.

□

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

~recall parity

~precision parity



Impossibility Theorem



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

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

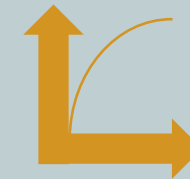
post-processing:



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

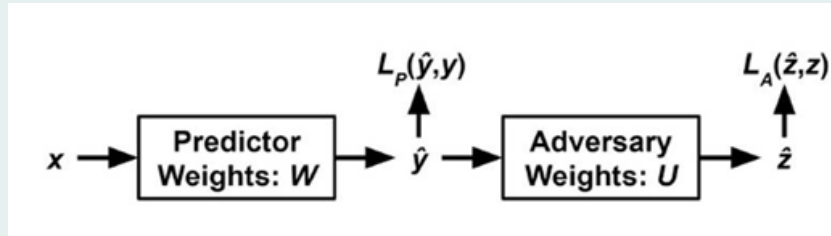
● Massaging

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

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 $\nabla_W L_P - \text{proj}_{\nabla_W L_A} \nabla_W L_P - \alpha \nabla_W L_A$

Estimates Y

reconstructs Z
and removes its
effect

pushes against
the Adversary

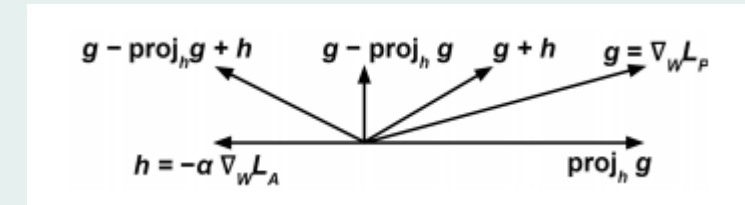


Diagram illustrating the gradients
Without the projection term, in the pictured scenario, the predictor would move in the direction labelled $g+h$ in the diagram, which actually helps the adversary. With the projection term, the predictor will never move in a direction that helps the adversary.

post-processing

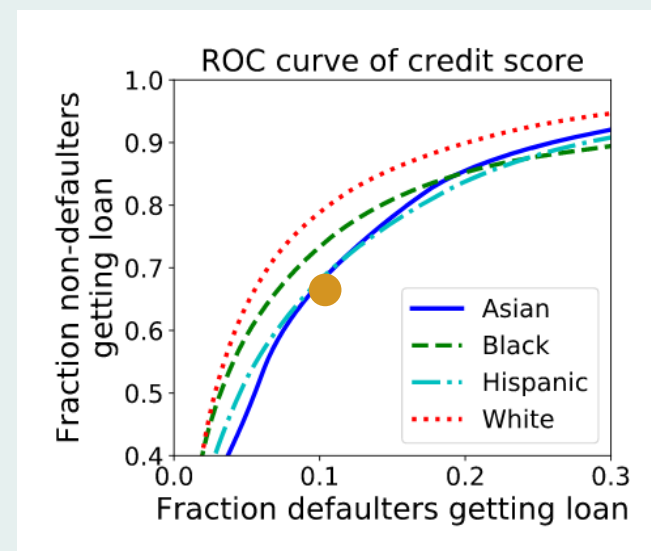
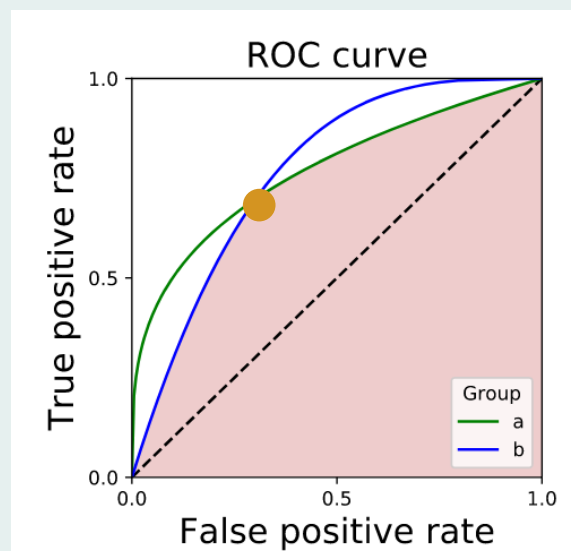
General idea

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

Demographic Parity
straightforward

Equality of Odds

Need to look at the ROC



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

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



A roadmap to fairness

Project description and objectives

Joint collaboration to research on Trustworthy AI in Financial domain.

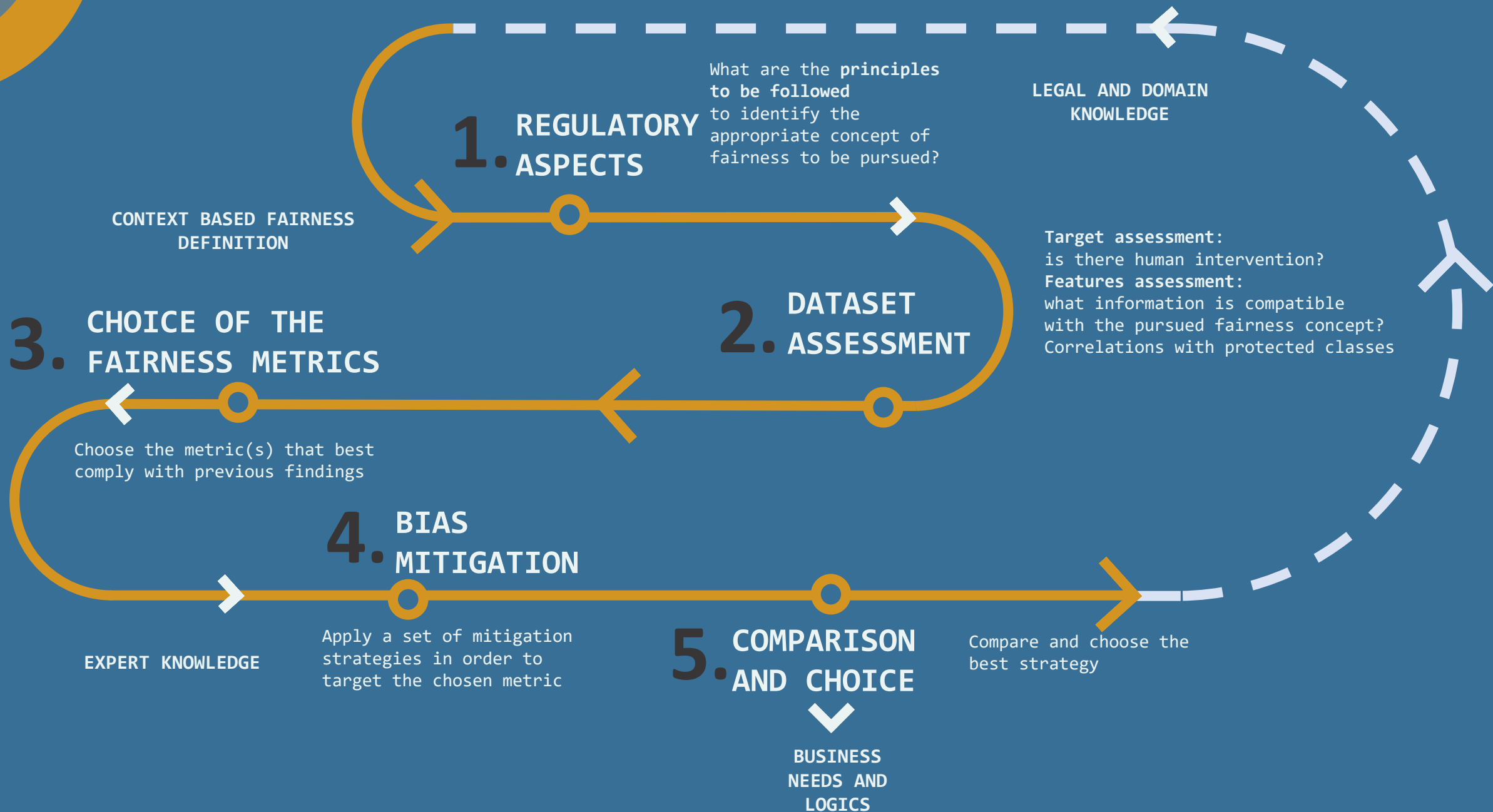


The **goal** is to overview the available metrics and techniques and to come up with a **roadmap to follow in order to pursue Fairness**.

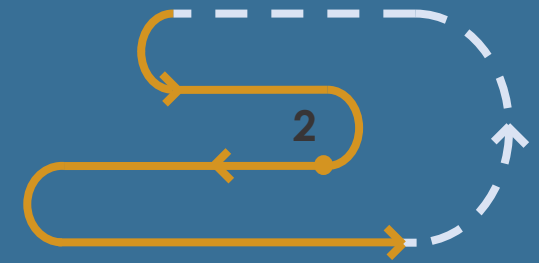
To reach this goal, we carried out explorations on a **real-world financial use-case of credit lending**.

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](#))



Credit Lending use case



Dataset assessment

~200,000 loan applications

~50 predictors, including financial variables and personal information.

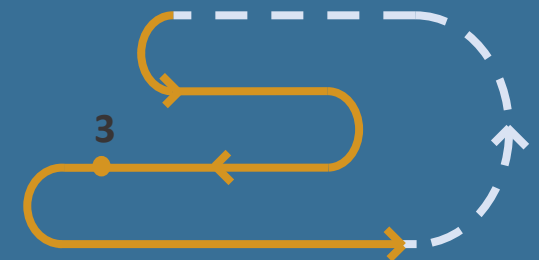
The target is the final decision of a human officer.

Throughout the analysis, we focus on

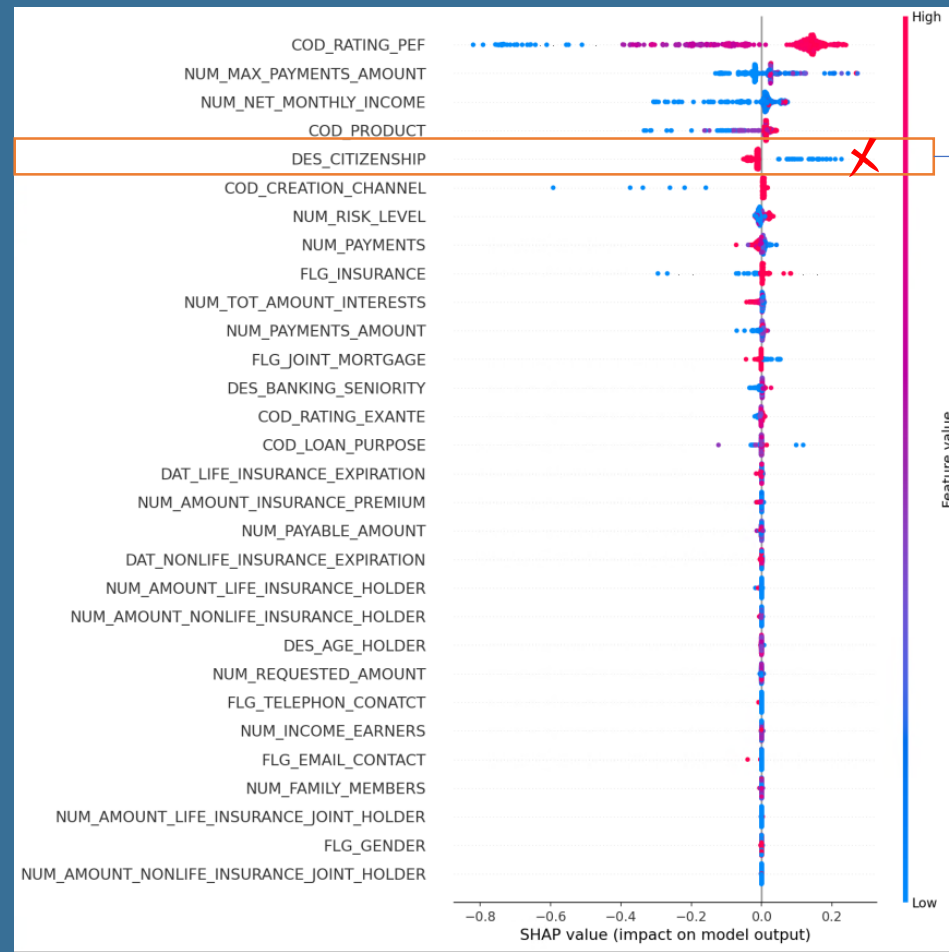
CITIZENSHIP = {0, 1}

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.

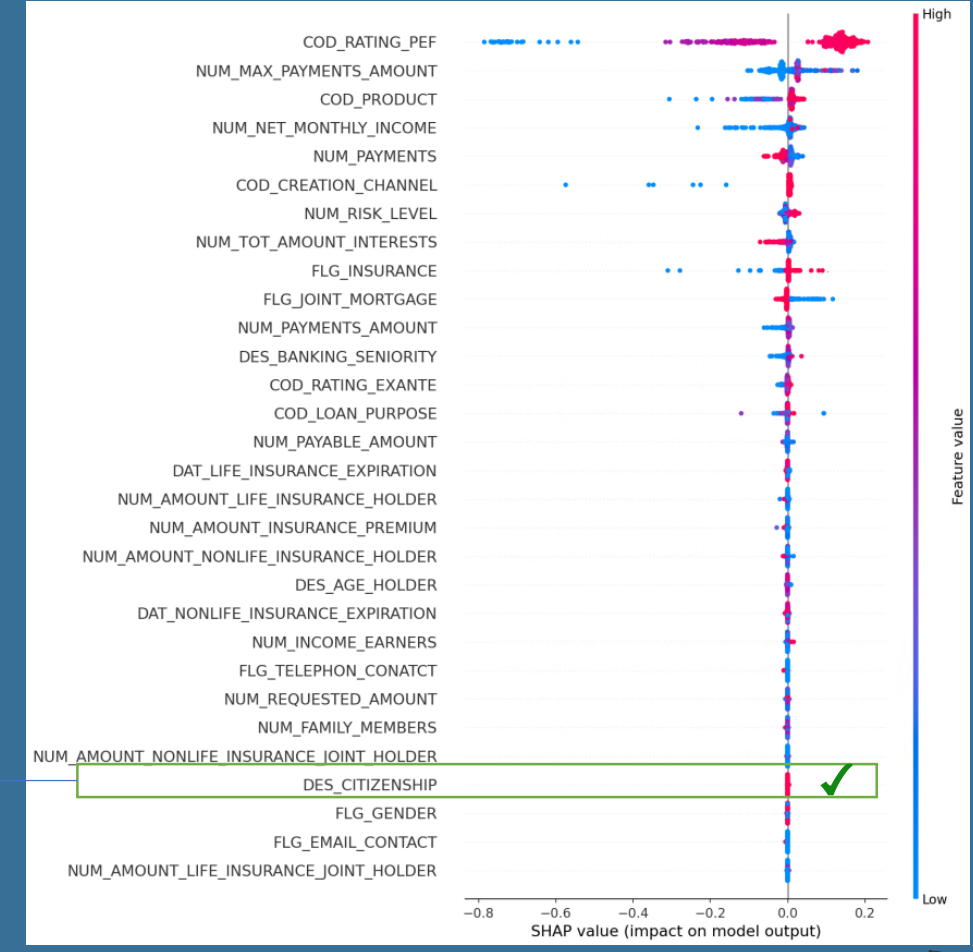


Mitigated Model - Group Level



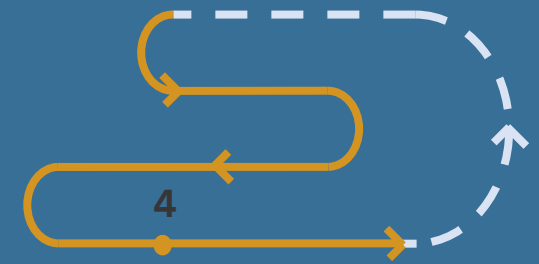
% loans allowed to citizens: 75,5%
 % loans allowed to non-citizens: 75,1% ✓

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	✓		✓

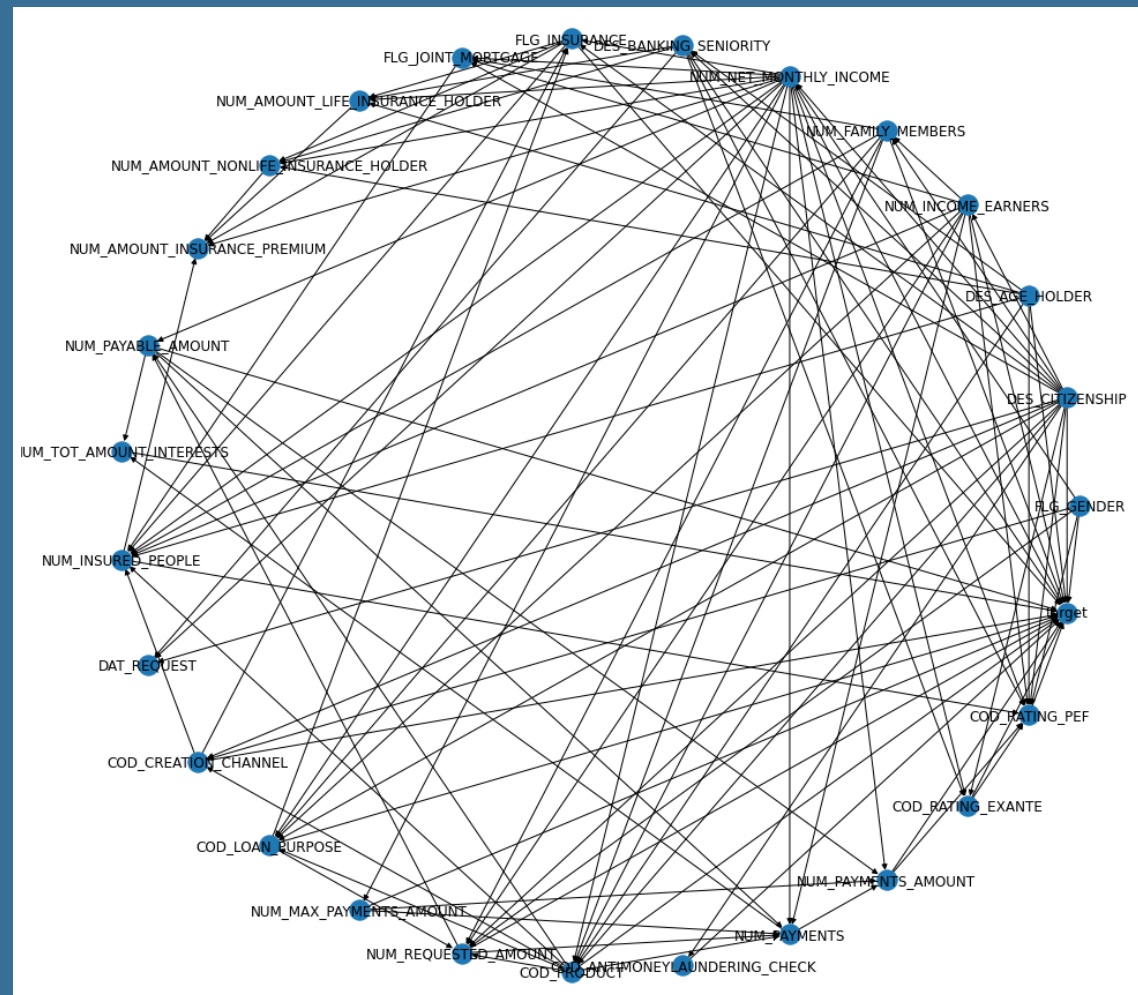
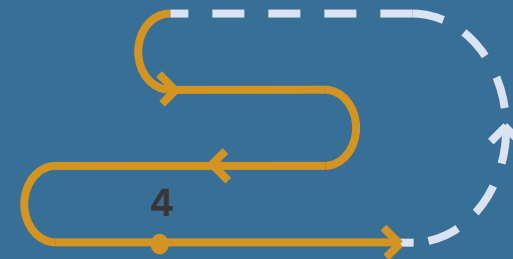
Bias mitigation

Counterfactual Fairness

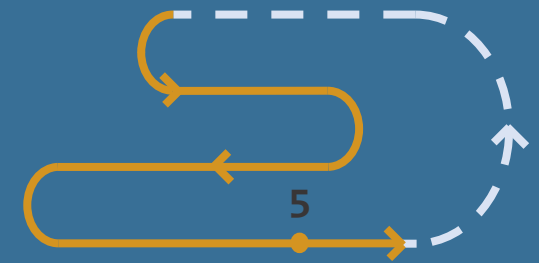
Nodes are variables, while directed edges express the causal relationships among them.

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.



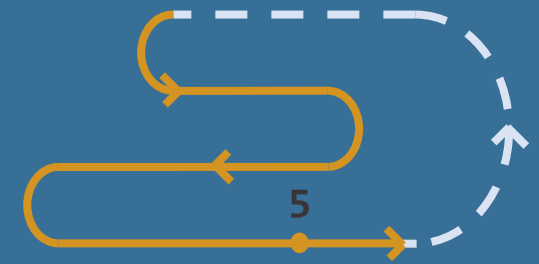
BeFair: bias mitigation results



family	type	fairness				performance		
		DP	EO	EOpp	PP	AUROC	Accuracy	F1
no mitigation	Logistic	<u>0.324</u>	<u>0.272</u>	<u>0.272</u>	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	<u>0.753</u>	<u>0.748</u>	0.840
	Massaging	-0.004	0.062	0.062	0.163	0.818	0.868	<u>0.803</u>
	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	<u>0.176</u>	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



Select sensitive attribute(s) to compare disparity metrics

- ☒ DES_CITIZENSHIP

Select true target variable

- ☒ y_target

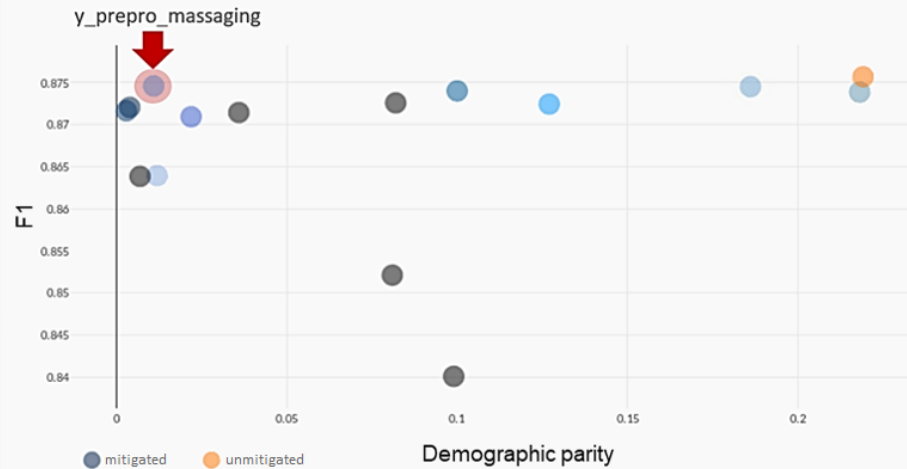
Select performance metric

- ☒ F1

Select disparity metric

- ☒ demographic parity

☒ difference ☐ ratio

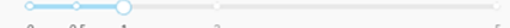


Optimal model selection

Select method

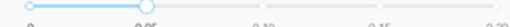
- ☒ Constrained Performance

Weight associated to the performance metric



Value: 1

Constraint fairness value



Value: 0.05

Best Model Identification:

y_prepro_massaging

Best Model

0.875

Value

Proposed methods to identify the best performance-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 β 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?



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.

summarizing...

Barocas, Hardt, Narayanan, Fairness and machine Learning, (2019)

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thank you

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