

# Insurance: bias, discrimination & fairness

**Arthur Charpentier<sup>1</sup> & Laurence Barry<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Université du Québec à Montréal    <sup>2</sup> Chaire Par

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# Context: European Gender Directive (2012)

The screenshot shows the European Commission's Press Corner page. At the top, there is the European Commission logo and language links for "English EN" and "français FR". Below the header is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon. The main content area has a blue background. At the top of this area, there is a breadcrumb navigation: "Home > Press corner >". Below it, a language selector shows "Available languages: English". The main headline is "EU rules on gender-neutral pricing in insurance industry enter into force", dated "Press release | 20 December 2012".

The screenshot shows the European Commission's Press Corner page in French. The layout is identical to the English version, with the European Commission logo, language links for "français FR", a search bar, and a blue-themed content area. The breadcrumb navigation reads "Accueil > Coin presse >". The language selector shows "Langues disponibles: français". The main headline is "La réglementation de l'UE sur la tarification unisexée en matière d'assurance entre en vigueur", dated "Communiqué de presse | 20 décembre 2012".

source [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_12\\_1430](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_12_1430)

# Agenda & keywords

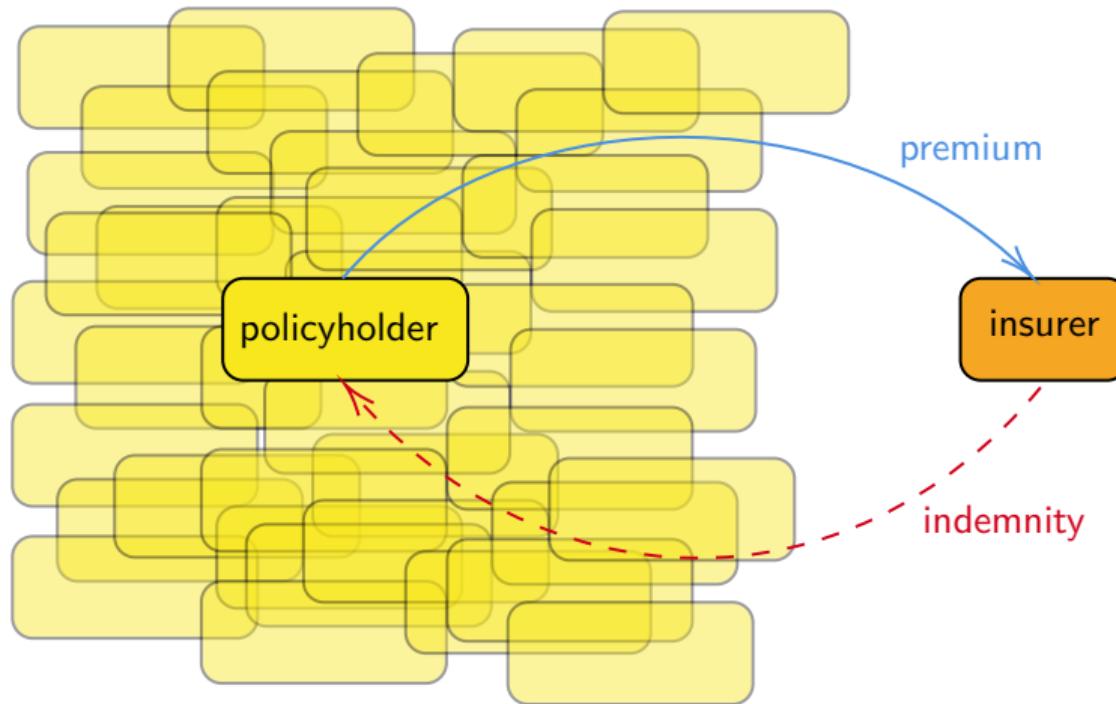
“*Technology is neither good nor bad; nor is it neutral*” , Kranzberg (1986)

- ▶ Insurance, mutualization, solidarity vs. individualization, heterogeneity
- ▶ Discrimination, *actuarial fairness*, legal aspects, discrimination by proxy
- ▶ Biases observation vs. experiment, selection bias, omitted variable bias
- ▶ Fairness,  $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P$ ,  $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P | Y$  or  $Y \perp\!\!\!\perp P | \hat{Y}$ , and individual fairness (counterfactual)
- ▶ Explainability and interpretability

see Charpentier (2022) for further details

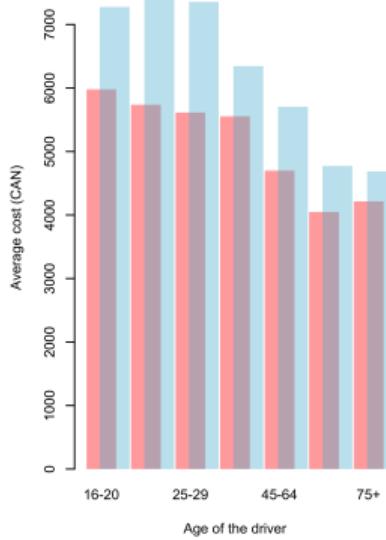
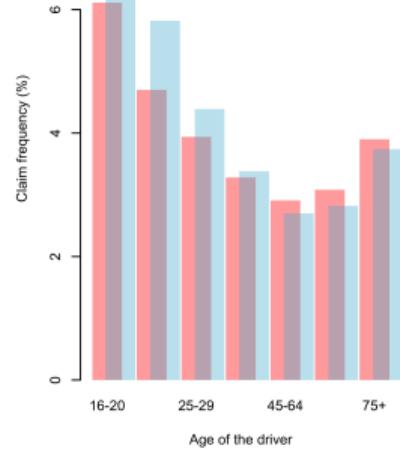
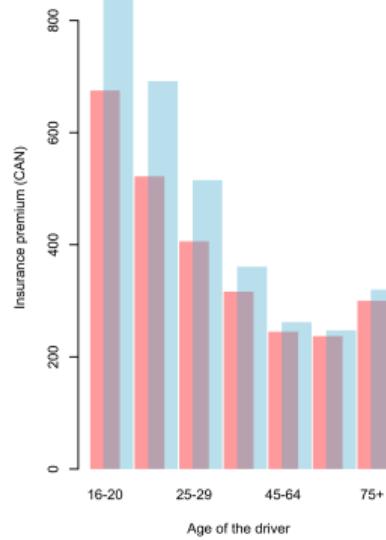
# Insurance, risk pooling & solidarity

- ▶ Insurance is the contribution of the many to the misfortune of the few



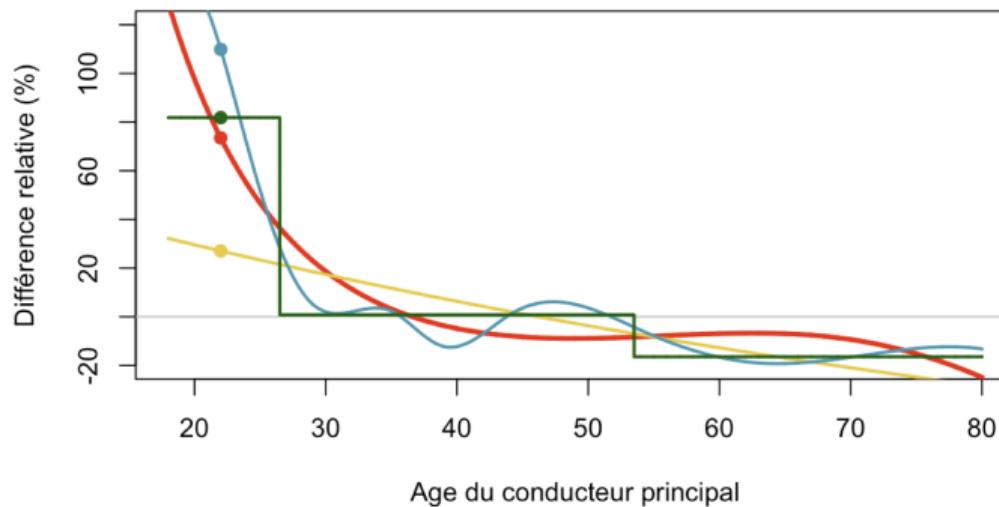
# Heterogenous Risks I

- ▶ Insurance premium (CAN), claim frequency (%) and average cost (CAN) as a function of the **age** and the **gender** of the driver (**Groupement des Assureurs Automobiles (2021)**) in Québec



## Heterogenous Risks II

- ▶ Claim frequency, as a function of the **age** of the driver (data **Charpentier (2014)**)



- ▶ “*actuaries smoothed because smoothing was a ‘mathematical and ethical’ good*”, **Bouk (2015)**
- ▶ **interpretability** and **explanability**, “*young drivers are more likely to have an accident*”

# Heterogenous Risks III

- ▶ Life insurance, life tables function of the **age** and the **gender**
- ▶ Men / women table, 1720 ([Struyck \(1912\)](#), page 231)

men				women				
0	1000	29.0%	45	371	16.6%	0	1000	28.9%
5	710	5.6%	50	313	19.2%	5	711	5.2%
10	670	4.2%	55	253	22.9%	10	674	3.3%
15	642	5.5%	60	195	27.2%	15	652	4.3%
20	607	6.6%	65	142	31.7%	20	624	5.8%
25	567	7.9%	70	97	37.1%	25	588	6.8%
30	522	9.2%	75	61	45.9%	30	548	7.3%
35	474	10.5%	80	33	51.5%	35	508	7.9%
40	424	12.5%	85	16		40	468	9.6%

## Heterogenous Risks IV

- ▶ Life insurance, life table as a function of the **age** and the **gender**
- ▶ More recent French life tables (TV, TD et INED)

TD 73-77		TV 73-77		TD 88-90		TV 88-90		INED (M)		INED (F)	
0	100000	0	100000	0	100000	0	100000	0	100000	0	100000
10	97961	10	98447	10	98835	10	99129	10	99486	10	99578
20	97105	20	98055	20	98277	20	98869	20	99281	20	99471
30	95559	30	97439	30	96759	30	98371	30	98656	30	99247
40	93516	40	96419	40	94746	40	97534	40	97661	40	98810
50	88380	50	94056	50	90778	50	95752	50	95497	50	97645
60	77772	60	89106	60	81884	60	92050	60	90104	60	94777
70	57981	70	78659	70	65649	70	84440	70	78947	70	89145
80	28364	80	52974	80	39041	80	65043	80	59879	80	77161
90	4986	90	14743	90	9389	90	24739	90	25123	90	44236
100	103	100	531	100	263	100	1479	100	1412	100	4874
110	0	110	0	110	0	110	2				

## Heterogenous Risks V

- ▶ Life insurance, residual life expectancy (in years) as a function of the **age**, the **gender** and a **smoker** (or not) status, (data **Benjamin and Michaelson (1988)** 1970-1975, US)
- ▶ **Hoffman (1931), Johnston (1945)** “*it is clear that smoking is an important cause of mortality*”, **Miller and Gerstein (1983)**

men		women		
	non-smoker	smoker	non-smoker	smoker
25	48.4	42.8	25	52.8
35	38.7	33.3	35	43.0
45	29.2	24.2	45	33.5
55	20.3	16.5	55	24.5
65	12.8	10.4	65	16.2
				49.8
				40.1
				31.0
				22.6
				15.1

## Heterogenous Risks VI

- ▶ Life insurance, life expectancy (in years) as a function of the **age**, the **gender** and the **weight** (BMI) (data [Steensma et al. \(2013\)](#) US)  
regular [ $18.5; 25\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ], over-weighted [ $25; 30\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ], obesity I [ $30; 35\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ],  
obesity II [ $35, 100\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ])
- ▶ [Crossley \(2005\)](#), [Czerniawski \(2007\)](#) or [Kelly and Markowitz \(2009\)](#)

	men			
	regular	over.	obesity I	obesity II
20	57.2	61.0	59.1	53.5
30	47.6	51.4	49.4	44.1
40	38.1	41.7	39.9	34.7
50	28.9	32.4	30.6	25.8
60	20.4	23.6	21.9	17.6
70	13.2	15.8	14.4	10.9

	women			
	regular	over.	obesity I	obesity II
20	62.8	66.5	64.6	59.3
30	53.0	56.7	54.8	49.5
40	43.3	46.9	45.0	39.9
50	33.8	37.3	35.5	30.6
60	24.9	28.1	26.4	21.9
70	16.8	19.7	18.2	14.3

## Heterogenous Risks VII

- ▶ handicap and genetic testing
- ▶ “*the insurance industry has generally regarded handicapped persons as undesirable risks*” Baker and Karol (1977)
- ▶ “*the denial of insurance coverage to an individual whose (non-inherited) cancer had been long cured would not constitute genetic discrimination, while the denial of insurance to that individual’s relatives because of the (erroneous) belief that that type of cancer is heritable would be genetic discrimination*” Natowicz et al. (1992)
- ▶ Schatz (1986), Clifford and Iculano (1987) (HIV), Jacobs and Sommers (2015) (inference from drug prescriptions)

# Insurance and premium “individualization” I

- ▶ “*It is important to distinguish two things when talking about insurance. The first, the insurance operation, is technical and has a collective dimension, the second, the insurance contract, is legal and has an individual dimension*”, Bigot and Cayol (2020) (aussi Thiery and Van Schoubroeck (2006), Lehtonen and Liukko (2015))
- ▶ **Individualistic approach**
  - ▶ The individualistic approach to equality analyses fundamental rights, such as the right to equal treatment, in terms of individuals.
  - ▶ An individual cannot be treated differently because of his or her membership in such a group, particularly in a group to which he or she has not chosen to belong.
- ▶ **Group approach**
  - ▶ The insurance tradition, on the other hand, analyses risks, premiums and benefit schedules in terms of groups
  - ▶ Unlike the individualistic approach, insurance classification schemes rely on the assumption that individuals answer to the average (stereotypical) characteristics of a group to which they belong.

## Insurance and premium “individualization” II

- ▶ “at the core of insurance business lies discrimination between risky and non-risky insureds”, Avraham (2017), see also Austin (1983) (“insurance classification controversy”), Frezal and Barry (2019), Barry (2020)
- ▶ perfect segmentation with observable latent risk factor  $\Theta$

	policyholder	insurer
loss	$\mathbb{E}[Y \Theta]$	$Y - \mathbb{E}[Y \Theta]$
average loss	$\mathbb{E}[Y]$	0
variance	$\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[Y \Theta]]$	$\text{Var}[Y - \mathbb{E}[Y \Theta]]$

$$\text{Var}[Y] = \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\text{Var}[Y|\Theta]\right]}_{\rightarrow \text{insurer}} + \underbrace{\text{Var}\left[\mathbb{E}[Y|\Theta]\right]}_{\rightarrow \text{policyholder}}.$$

## Insurance and premium “individualization” III

- ▶ statistical segmentation with observable features  $\mathbf{X} = (X_1, \dots, X_k)$   
“categorization based on immutable characteristics”, Crocker and Snow (2013)

	policyholder	insurer
loss	$\mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{X}]$	$Y - \mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{X}]$
average loss	$\mathbb{E}[Y]$	0
variance	$\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[Y \mathbf{X}]]$	$\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[Y \mathbf{X}]]$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}[\text{Var}[Y|\mathbf{X}]] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\mathbb{E}\left[\text{Var}[Y|\Theta] \middle| \mathbf{X}\right]\right] + \mathbb{E}\left[\text{Var}\left[\mathbb{E}[Y|\Theta] \middle| \mathbf{X}\right]\right] \\ &= \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left[\text{Var}[Y|\Theta]\right]}_{\text{perfect segmentation}} + \underbrace{\mathbb{E}\left\{\text{Var}\left[\mathbb{E}[Y|\Theta] \middle| \mathbf{X}\right]\right\}}_{\text{misfit}}.\end{aligned}$$

- ▶ “kanssolidariteit” vs “subsidierende solidariteit”, De Pril and Dhaene (1996)

# Assurance(s) & solidarité

- ▶ insurance health
- ▶ collective insurance
- ▶ natural catastrophes

*“La Nation proclame la solidarité et l'égalité de tous les Français devant les charges qui résultent des calamités nationales”, Constitution du 27 octobre 1946*

*“solidarity in insurance means deciding not to segment the corresponding risk market on the basis of observable characteristics of individuals' risks”, Gollier (2002).*

- ▶ non-life insurance

*“Tout ce qui n'est pas défendu par la Loi ne peut être empêché”, Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen, 1789, art. 5*

*“access to insurance means not only the ability to purchase a policy for coverage, but perhaps also at an economically reasonable, non-prohibitive, non-discouraging cost”, Noguéro (2010)*

# Legal Aspects I

	CA	HI	GA	NC	NY	MA	PA	FL	TX	AL	ON	NB	NL	QC
Gender	X	X	●	X	●	X	X	●	●	●	●	X	X	●
Age	X	X	●	X*	●	X	●	●	●	●	*	●	X	●
Driving experience	●	X	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Credit history	X	X	●	●	●	X	●*	●	●	X*	X	●*	X	●
Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Occupation	X	X	X	●	X	X	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Employment status	X	X	X	●	X	X	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marital status	●	X	●	●	●	X	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Housing situation	X	X	●	●	●	X	●	●	●	X	X	●	●	●
Address/ZIP code	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	X	X	●	●	●
Insurance history	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

CA: Californie, HI: Hawaii, GA: Georgia, NC: Caroline du nord, NY: New York, MA: Massachusetts, PA: Pennsylvanie, FL: Floride, TX: Texas

Bureau d'Assurance du Canada (2021)

## Legal Aspects II

En France,

- ▶ le **sexe ou le genre** (art. A. 111-6 du Code des assurances, Commission européenne (Arr. 18 déc. 2012, NOR : EFIT1238658A, relatif à l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes en assurance, JO 20 déc., mod. par Arr. 3 févr. 2014, NOR : EFIT1400411A, JO 11 févr.))
- ▶ distinction fondée sur l'**âge** (C. pén., art. 225-1 et 225-2), (“*belonging to a particular race or sex is akin to joining one specific 'club' at the moment of conception, whereas age...*”, Macnicol (2006))
- ▶ la **situation de famille** ou sur l' **orientation sexuelle** (C. pén., art. 225-1 et 225-2)
- ▶ en raison du **lieu de résidence** d'une personne constitue une discrimination au sens pénal (C. pén., art. 225-1)
- ▶ “*Nul ne peut faire l'objet de discriminations en raison de ses caractéristiques génétiques*” (C. C., art. 16-13)

## Legal Aspects III

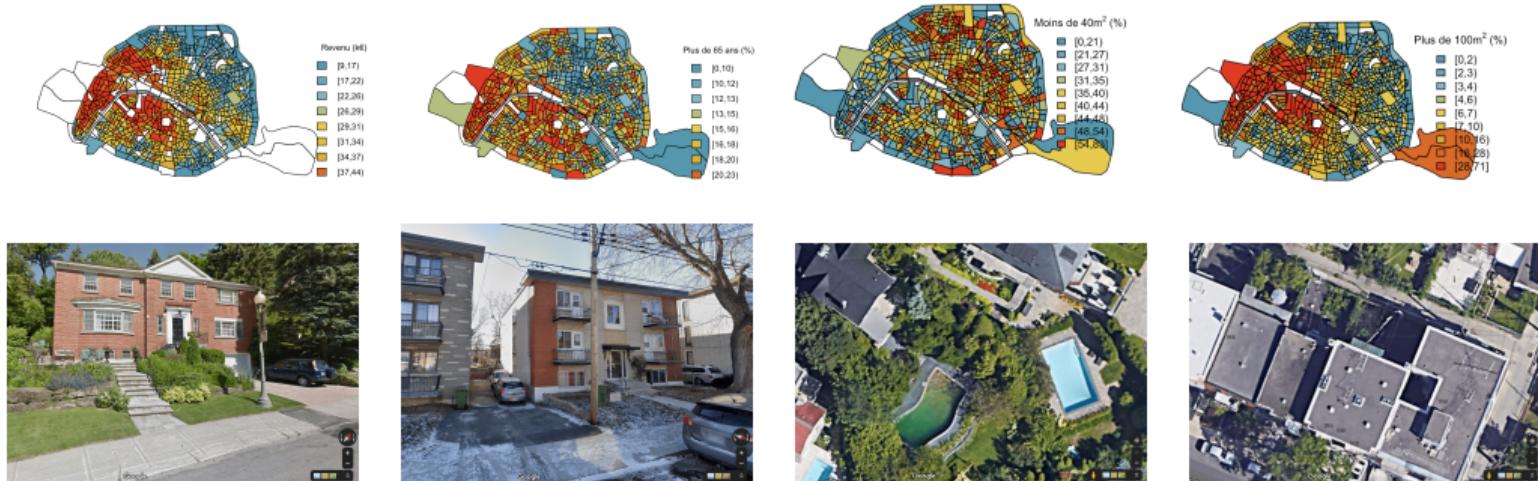
au Québec

- ▶ “Toute personne a droit à la reconnaissance et à l'exercice, en pleine égalité, des droits et libertés de la personne, sans distinction, exclusion ou préférence fondée sur la race, la couleur, le sexe, l'identité ou l'expression de genre, la grossesse, l'orientation sexuelle, l'état civil, l'âge sauf dans la mesure prévue par la loi, la religion, les convictions politiques, la langue, l'origine ethnique ou nationale, la condition sociale, le handicap ou l'utilisation d'un moyen pour pallier ce handicap.” (C-12 - Charte des droits et libertés de la personne, art. 10)
- ▶ *“la distinction fondée sur l'âge, le sexe ou l'état civil est permise lorsqu'elle repose sur un facteur qui permet de déterminer un risque. Par exemple, une compagnie d'assurance peut vous poser des questions sur votre âge et votre sexe pour fixer votre prime”* (art. 20.1)

# Proxy Based Discrimination (?) I

- ▶ location (policyholder home address)

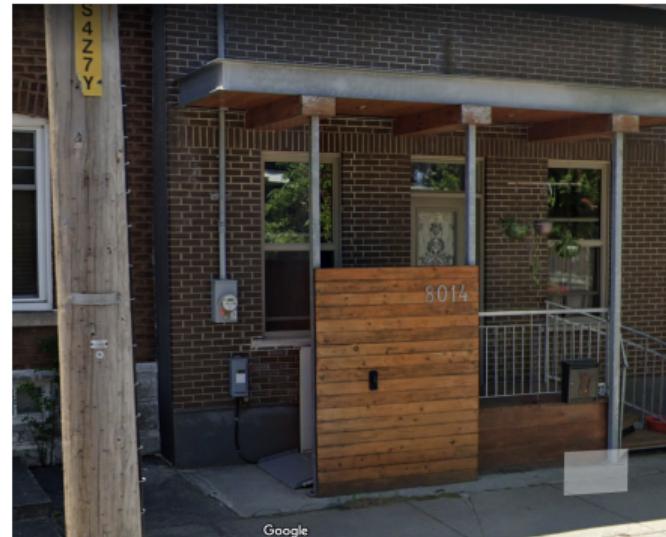
Jean et al. (2016), Seresinhe et al. (2017), Gebru et al. (2017), Law et al. (2019), Illic et al. (2019), Kita and Kidziński (2019), see also redlining



# Proxy Based Discrimination (?) II

- ▶ location (policyholder home address)

Jean et al. (2016), Seresinhe et al. (2017), Gebru et al. (2017), Law et al. (2019), Illic et al. (2019), Kita and Kidziński (2019), see also redlining



# Proxy Based Discrimination (?) III

- ▶ **facial recognition**, recently some insurers have considered the idea of using facial recognition to predict certain diseases, [Shikhare \(2021\)](#)



source <https://nvlabs-fi-cdn.nvidia.com/stylegan2-ada-pytorch/>, cf Karras et al. (2020)

- ▶ cf "phrénologie" [Lombroso \(1876\)](#) et [Bertillon and Chervin \(1909\)](#)
- ▶ cf "ugly laws" [TenBroek \(1966\)](#) et [Burgdorf and Burgdorf Jr \(1974\)](#)

# Proxy Based Discrimination (?) IV

- ▶ credit scoring,

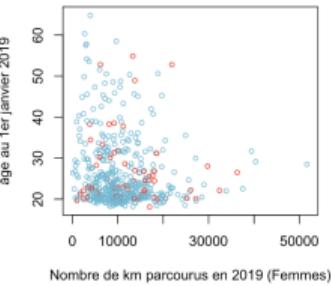
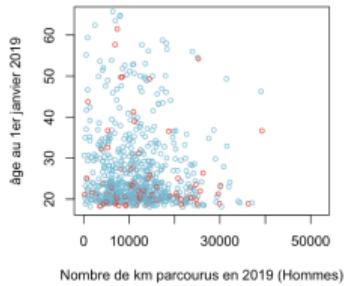
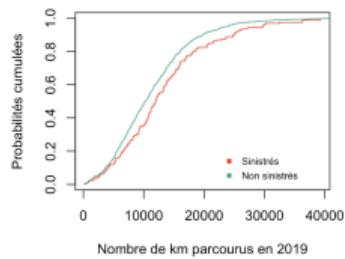
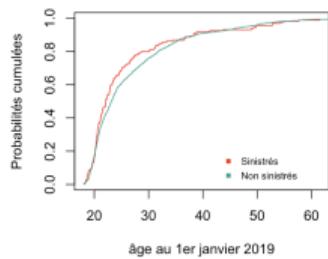
Kabler (2004), Arya et al. (2013), Miller et al. (2003) Bartik and Nelson (2016), O'Neil (2016), Lauer (2017), Morris et al. (2017), Kiviat (2019)



source <https://www.incharge.org/debt-relief/credit-counseling/>

# Proxy Based Discrimination (?) V

- ▶ telematics, “behavioral” approach



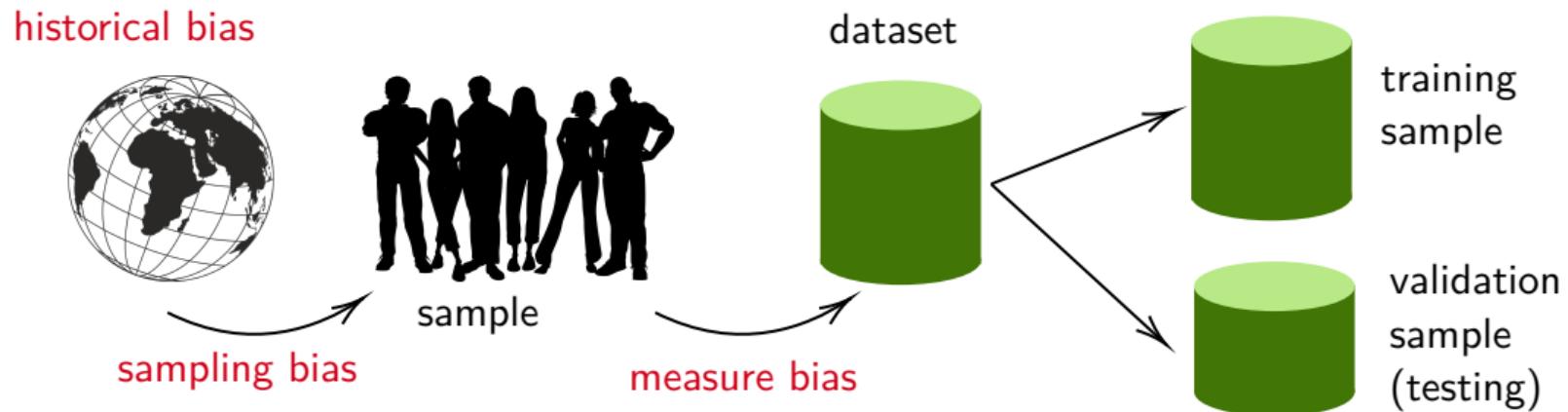
E.g. driven distance and policyholder gender [Verbelen et al. \(2018\)](#)

## to go further on discrimination

- ▶ Notion of **sensitive variable** in GDPR
- ▶ Strong cultural component
- ▶ In high dimension (many explanatory variables  $x$ ), there are strong chances to have variables (strongly) correlated with a sensitive variable

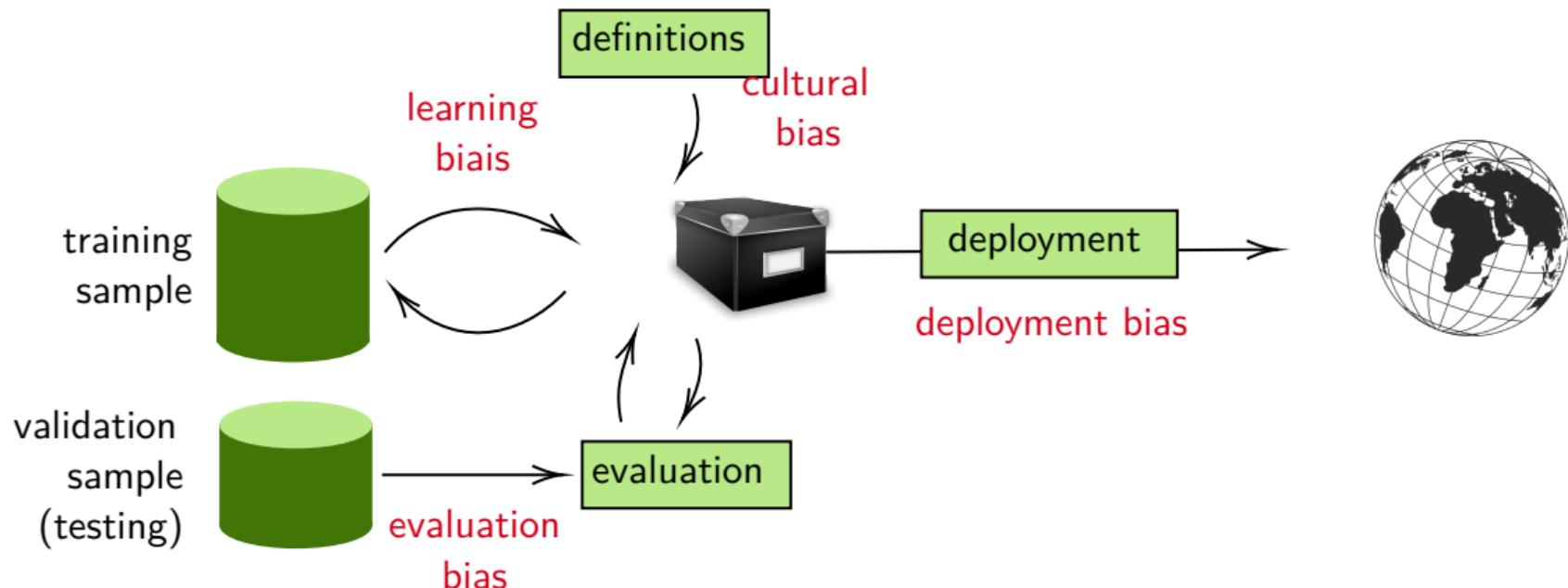
	Total	Men	Women	Proportions
Total	5233/12763 ~ 41%	3714/8442 ~ <b>44%</b>	1512/4321 ~ 35%	66%-34%
Top 6	1745/4526 ~ 39%	1198/2691 ~ <b>45%</b>	557/1835 ~ 30%	59%-41%
A	597/933 ~ 64%	512/825 ~ 62%	89/108 ~ <b>82%</b>	88%-12%
B	369/585 ~ 63%	353/560 ~ 63%	17/ 25 ~ <b>68%</b>	96%- 4%
C	321/918 ~ 35%	120/325 ~ <b>37%</b>	202/593 ~ 34%	35%-65%
D	269/792 ~ 34%	138/417 ~ 33%	131/375 ~ <b>35%</b>	53%-47%
E	146/584 ~ 25%	53/191 ~ <b>28%</b>	94/393 ~ 24%	33%-67%
F	43/714 ~ 6%	22/373 ~ 6%	24/341 ~ <b>7%</b>	52%-48%

# Biases in Data Generation



(inspired by Suresh and Guttag (2019)).

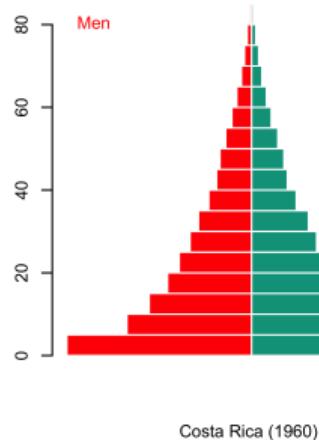
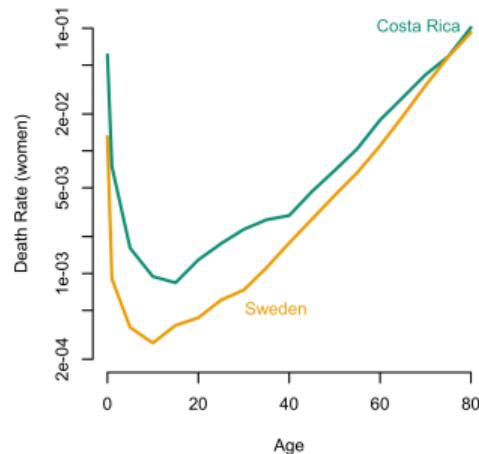
# Biases in Modeling



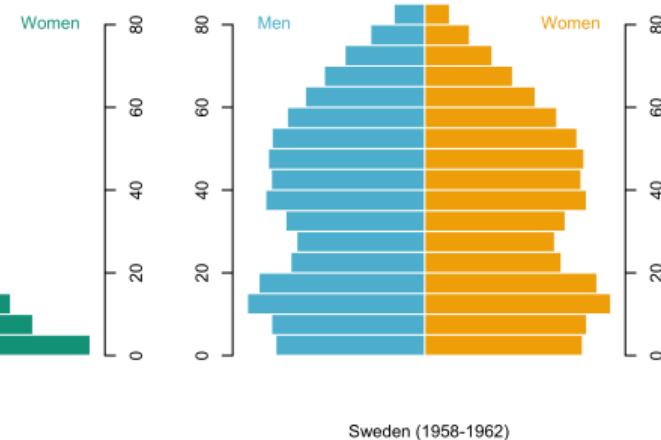
(inspired by Suresh and Guttag (2019)).

# Simpsons Paradox & Ecological Fallacy

- ▶ Simpson's paradox, ecological fallacy\* (missing important variables)  
ex: number of accidents pedestrian-cars and maximum speed, Davis (2004)  
ex: mortality rate comparisons (local vs. global) Cohen (1986)



Costa Rica (1960)



Sweden (1958-1962)

# Retroaction & Goodhart Law

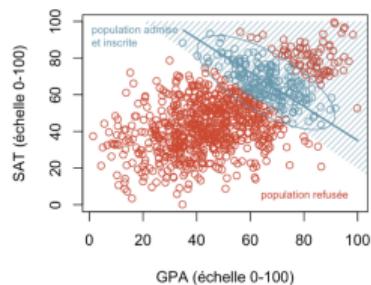
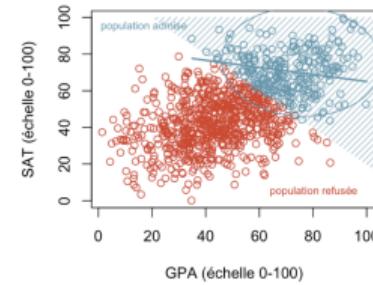
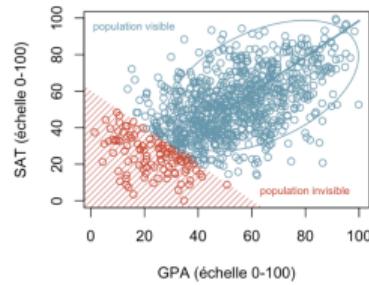
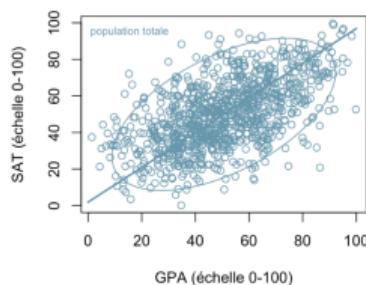
## ► Goodhart's law (and feedback bias)

*“when a measure becomes a goal, it ceases to be a good measure”*

ex: telematics and gamification

*“insurers can eliminate uncertainty by shaping behavior”*, Jarvis et al. (2019)

ex: covid-related data, Giles (2020)



## To go further on biases

- ▶ “*dark data*” by Hand (2020)
- ▶ Data We Know Are Missing
- ▶ Data We Dont Know Are Missing
- ▶ Choosing Just Some Cases
- ▶ Self-Selection
- ▶ Missing What Matters
- ▶ Data Which Might Have Been
- ▶ Changes with Time
- ▶ Definitions of Data
- ▶ Summaries of Data
- ▶ Measurement Error
- ▶ Feedback and Gaming
- ▶ Information Asymmetry
- ▶ Intentionally Darkened Data
- ▶ Fabricated and Synthetic Data
- ▶ Extrapolating beyond Your Data

# Measuring and quantifying equity I

Notations:

$$\begin{cases} y \in \{0, 1\} & \text{variable of interest} \\ p \in \{0, 1\} & \text{protected variable (sensitive)} \\ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d & \text{'explanatory' variables} \\ s \in [0, 1] & \text{score, classically } s = s(\mathbf{x}, p) \\ \hat{y} \in \{0, 1\} & \text{classifier, classically } \hat{y} = \mathbf{1}(s > t) \end{cases}$$

Fairness Through Unawareness, Kusner et al. (2017)

Protected attribute  $p$  is not explicitly used in decision function  $\hat{y}$ .

## Measuring and quantifying equity II

**Demographic Parity**, (Corbett-Davies et al. (2017), Agarwal (2021))

Decision function  $\hat{y}$  satisfies demographic parity if  $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P$ , i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = y | P = 0] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = y | P = 1], \forall y \text{ or } \mathbb{E}[\hat{Y} | P = 0] = \mathbb{E}[\hat{Y} | P = 1]$$

In practice, compare  $DI(\hat{y}, p)$  (**disparate impact**) with 80%

$$DI(\hat{Y}, P) = \frac{\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0]}{\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1]} \stackrel{?}{\leq} 80\%$$

see Feldman et al. (2015), Mercat-Bruns (2016) ou Biddle (2017) used by the State of California Fair Employment Practice Commission (FEPC) since 1971  
(see also Besse et al. (2021))

# Measuring and quantifying equity III

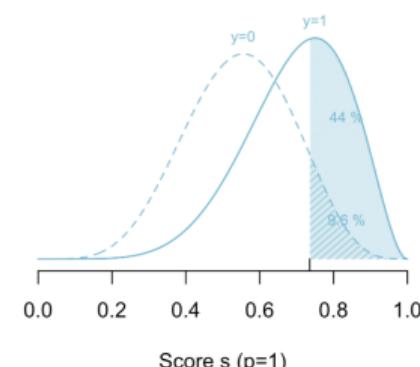
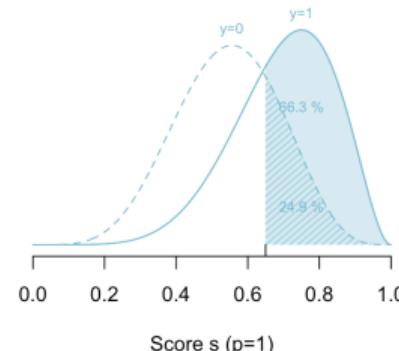
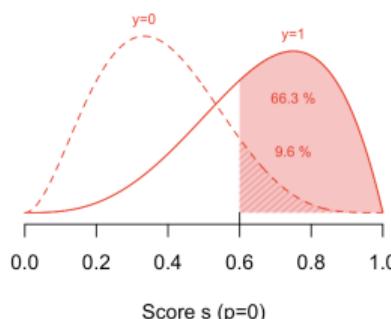
**Equal Opportunity**, Hardt et al. (2016)

True positive parity

$$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0, Y = 1] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1, Y = 1]$$

or false positive parity

$$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0, Y = 0] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1, Y = 0]$$



## Measuring and quantifying equity IV

### Equalized Odds, Hardt et al. (2016)

The parity of false positives and true positives is called equal opportunity,

$$\begin{cases} \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0, Y = 1] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1, Y = 1] \\ \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0, Y = 0] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1, Y = 0] \end{cases}$$

or

$$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 0, Y = y] = \mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1 | P = 1, Y = y], \forall y \in \{0, 1\}$$

i.e.,  $\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P$  conditionnal on  $Y$ .

Etc... there are many concepts, often incompatible with each other.

# Measuring and quantifying equity V

<i>statistical parity</i>	Dwork et al. (2012)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1   P = p] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	independence
<i>conditional statistical parity</i>	Corbett-Davies et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1   P = p, X = x] = \text{cst}_x, \forall p, y$	$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P$
<i>equalized odds</i>	Hardt et al. (2016)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1   P = p, Y = y] = \text{cst}_y, \forall p, y$	separation
<i>equalized opportunity</i>	Hardt et al. (2016)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1   P = p, Y = 1] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	
<i>predictive equality</i>	Corbett-Davies et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = 1   P = p, Y = 0] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	$\hat{Y} \perp\!\!\!\perp P   Y$
<i>balance (positive)</i>	Kleinberg et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{E}[S   P = p, Y = 1] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	$S \perp\!\!\!\perp P   Y$
<i>balance (negative)</i>	Kleinberg et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{E}[S   P = p, Y = 0] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	
<i>conditional accuracy equality</i>	Berk et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[Y = y   P = p, \hat{Y} = y] = \text{cst}_y, \forall p, y$	sufficiency
<i>predictive parity</i>	Chouldechova (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[Y = 1   P = p, \hat{Y} = 1] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	
<i>calibration</i>	Chouldechova (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[Y = 1   P = p, S = s] = \text{cst}_s, \forall p, s$	$Y \perp\!\!\!\perp P   \hat{Y}$
<i>well-calibration</i>	Chouldechova (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[Y = 1   P = p, S = s] = s, \forall p, s$	
<i>accuracy equality</i>	Berk et al. (2017)	$\mathbb{P}[\hat{Y} = Y   P = p] = \text{cst}, \forall p$	
<i>treatment equality</i>	Berk et al. (2017)	$\frac{\text{FN}_p}{\text{FP}_p} = \text{cst}_p, \forall p$	

# Measuring and quantifying equity VI

**Lipschitz property**, Duivesteijn and Feelders (2008)

$$D(\hat{y}_i, \hat{y}_j) \text{ ou } D(s_i, s_j) \leq d(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathbf{x}_j), \quad \forall i, j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Cf formal intervention “ $\mathbf{X}$  is fixed at  $\mathbf{x}$ ”, see “ $do(\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x})$ ” in Pearl (1998) (or simply  $do(\mathbf{x})$ ), (historically, from Wright (1921), Neyman et al. (1923) or Rubin (1974) Holland (1986))

**Counterfactual fairness**, Kusner et al. (2017) If the prediction in the real world is the same as the prediction in the counterfactual world where the individual would have belonged to a different demographic group, we have counterfactual equity, i.e.

$$\mathbb{P}[Y_{P \leftarrow p}^* = y | \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}, P = p] = \mathbb{P}[Y_{P \leftarrow p'}^* = y | \mathbf{X} = \mathbf{x}, P = p], \quad \forall p', \mathbf{x}, y.$$

# To go further on quantifying fairness



## Un homme change de sexe pour faire baisser la facture de son assurance auto

FREDERIC MERCIER  
MÉTRO MONTRÉAL, 27 JANVIER 2012

Désirant faire baisser le montant de sa prime d'assurance, un automobiliste de l'Alberta a fait changer son sexe sur son certificat de naissance.

«J'ai profité d'une faille dans le système», a expliqué l'albertain de 24 ans en entrevue avec CBC News.

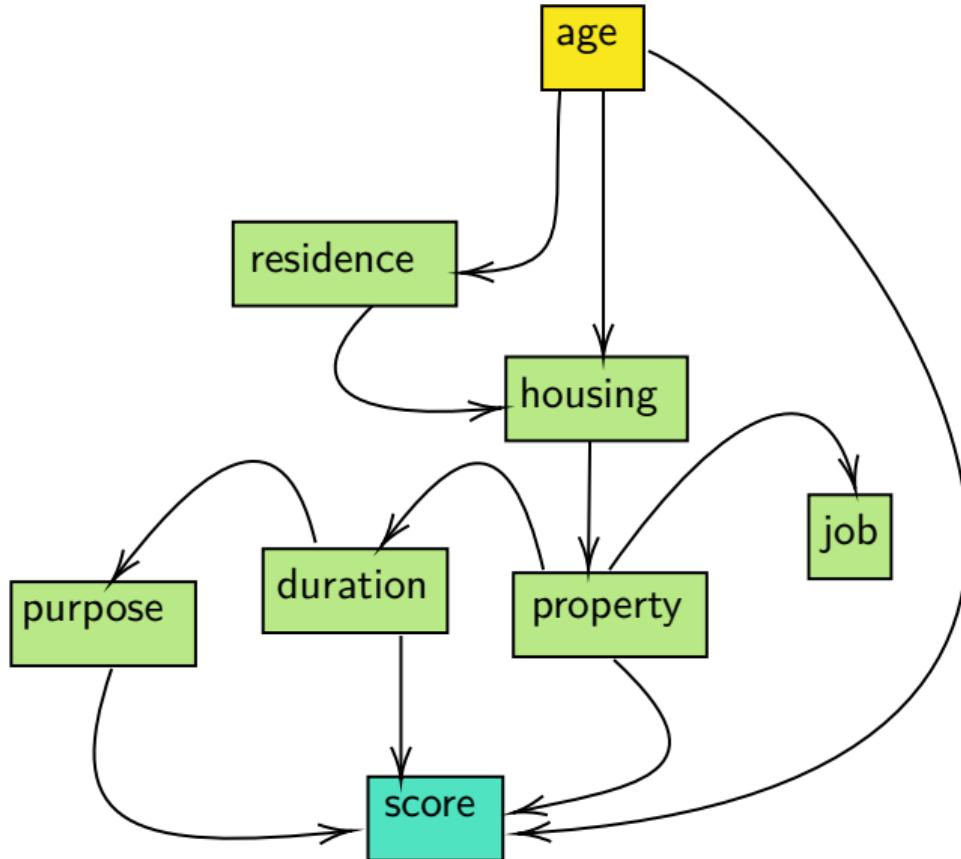
S'il n'a aucunement l'intention d'entreprendre de réelles procédures pour devenir une femme, le jeune homme désirant garder l'anonymat a tout de même fait changer son statut pour devenir officiellement une femme auprès du gouvernement albertain. Et il l'a fait uniquement pour économiser sur sa prime d'assurance.

### Une différence marquée

L'idée de changement de sexe est venue au jeune homme après avoir appelé une compagnie d'assurance pour une soumission sur une voiture qu'il désirait acheter. Montant de la prime: 4517\$ par année.

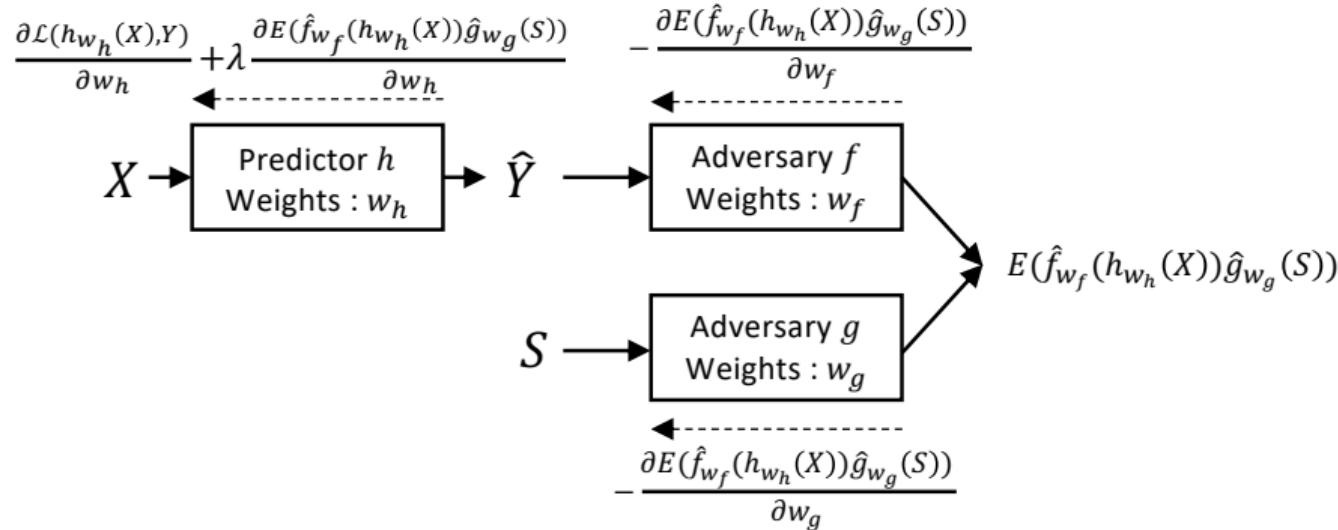
Curieux, le jeune homme a demandé à l'assureur combien lui coûterait une assurance sur le même véhicule s'il était une femme. On lui aurait alors répondu que la prime chuterait à 3423\$ par année.

- ▶  $P$  must be collected
- ▶ Looking for **counterfactual**
- ▶ DAGs are important



# Fair pricing model (to go further)

Grari et al. (2022) A fair pricing model via adversarial learning



## Wrap-up

- ▶ “Member States may decide (...) to allow proportionate differences in premiums and benefits for individuals where the use of sex is a determining factor in the assessment of risk, on the basis of relevant and accurate actuarial and statistical data”  
**causal** model ?
- ▶ “the myth of the actuary, a powerful rhetorical situation in which decisions appear to be based on objectively determined criteria when they are also largely based on subjective ones”, **Glenn (2000)**  
“virtually every aspect of the insurance industry is predicated on stories first and then numbers”, **Glenn (2003)**  
importance of the **narrative** part of modeling  
“*all models are wrong but some models are useful*”, **Box et al. (2011)**

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