

Productionizing ethical AI credit-scoring

ORGANIZED BY  databricks



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Speaker introduction

Specialist Solutions Architect at Databricks

- Help customers productionize their machine learning applications

Graduated in Plant Sciences and Zoology

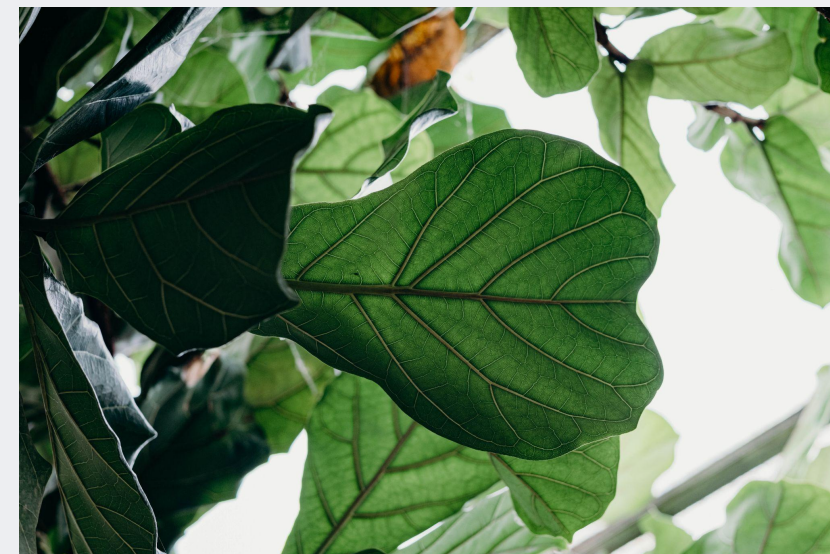
- Improve photosynthesis in rice
- Dissect cancer pathways in B-cell lymphoma

Unifying theme

- Career impact



Koalas



Overview

Why should we care?

Why can AI-driven credit scoring be unfair?

Some existing solutions to mitigate unfairness:

- Specialised metrics eg. equal odds
- Assessment methodologies released by regulators

Remaining challenges

- **Track** fairness metrics across different code, data and model combinations
- **Make auditing simple** by standardizing and automating reporting

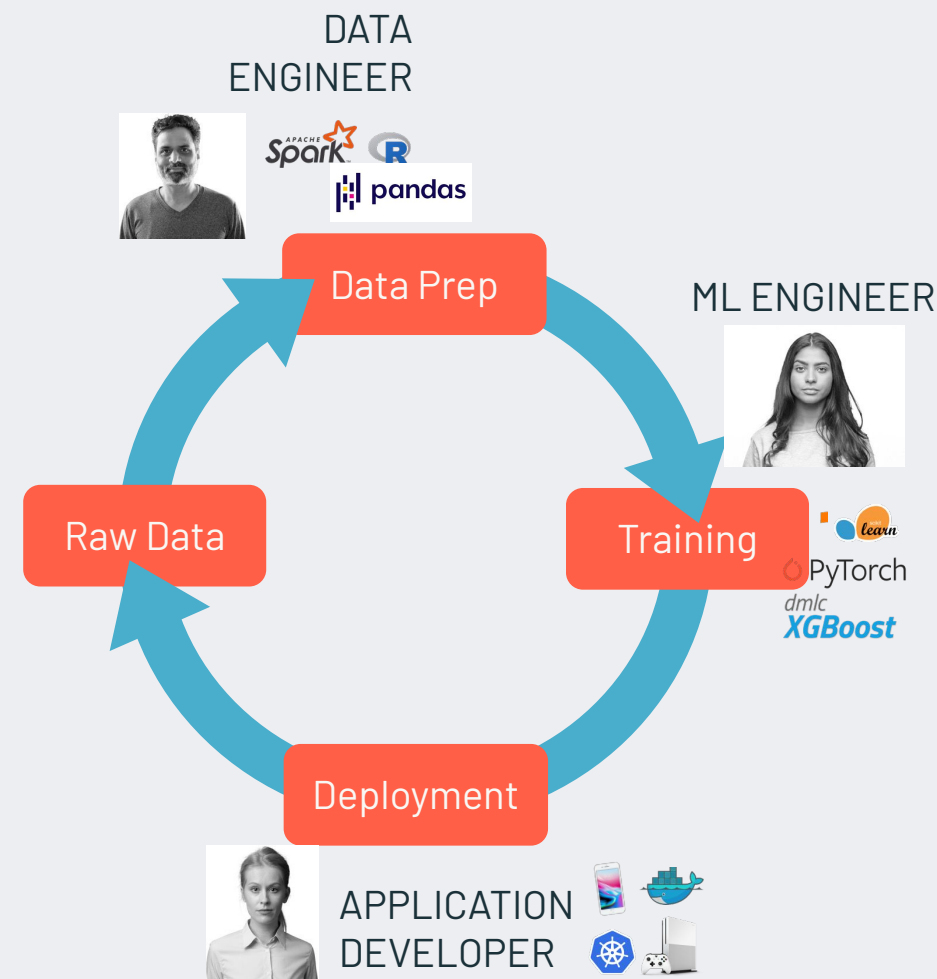


Image credits: Alex Ott, Databricks

Why should we care?

Automated credit scoring systems have high stakes

**Determine life outcomes eg.
housing loans and employability**

**But can systematically
disadvantage vulnerable groups**

Strong need for fairer systems



Why can AI-driven credit
scoring systems be
unfair?

Historical bias in data

For **historically underserved** groups, credit scores are **noisy indicators** of default risk

Poor quality credit data, not poor model fit, is the main cause of noise

How Costly is Noise?

Data and Disparities in Consumer Credit*

Laura Blattner	Scott Nelson
Stanford University	Chicago Booth

[source](#)

Lack of clear definitions of fairness

146 papers analysing “bias” in NLP systems had “**vague**” and “**inconsistent**” motivations that were “**lacking in normative reasoning**”. [source](#)

Previously abstract ideas such as “creditworthiness” and “risk-to-society” are now **forcibly quantified**

Language (Technology) is Power: A Critical Survey of “Bias” in NLP

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Operationalisation Challenges

Academic literature has extensive treatment of algorithmic fairness

From the recent Neurips 2021 Conference:

- Algorithmic Fairness through the lens of Causality and Robustness
- On the Impossibility of Fairness-Aware Learning from Corrupted Data
- Fairness for Robust Learning to Rank
- Fair SA: Sensitivity Analysis for Fairness in Face Recognition
- Counterfactual Fairness in Mortgage Lending via Matching and Randomization

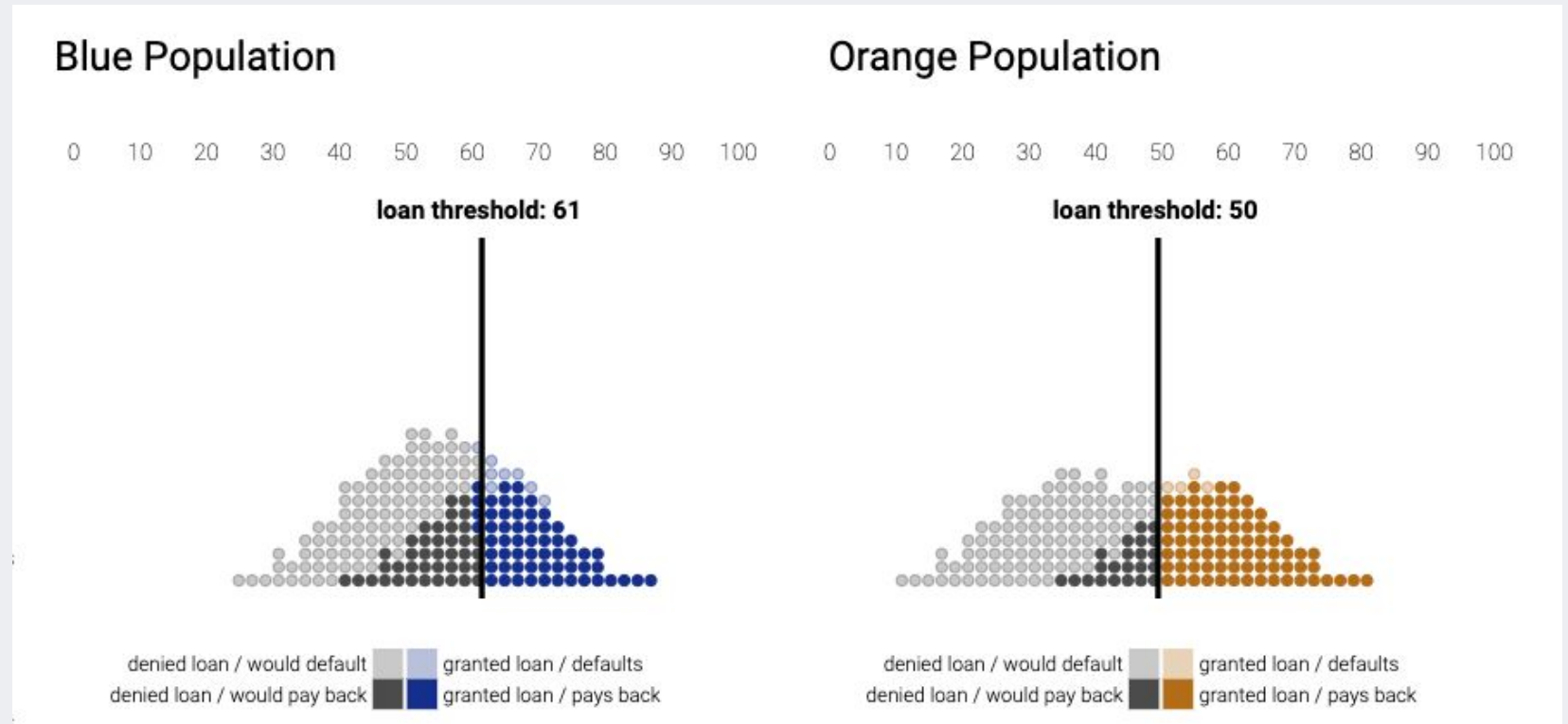
Industry players lack guidelines that are **practical** and **actionable**.

- Monetary Authority of Singapore Veritas Framework
- Financial Conduct Authority UK – [Machine Learning in UK Financial Services](#)

Current Solutions

- Fairness-aware metrics
- Regulatory frameworks

Max profit



Source: <http://research.google.com/bigpicture/attacking-discrimination-in-ml/>

Different thresholds

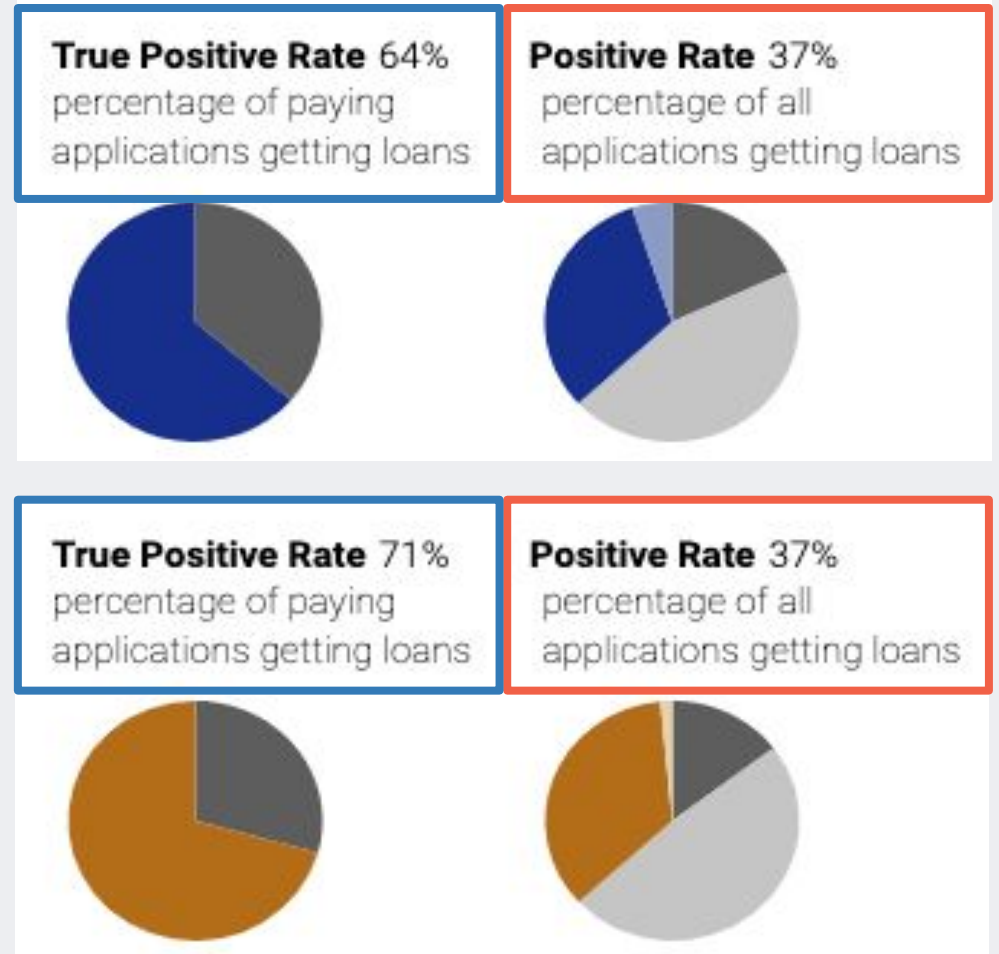
Groups held to different standards

60% paying applicants in blue group correctly granted a loan versus 78% in orange group

Demographic parity

Percentage of granted loans equal between groups

Fewer **qualified** people in **blue group (64%)** are granted loans compared to **71% in orange group**

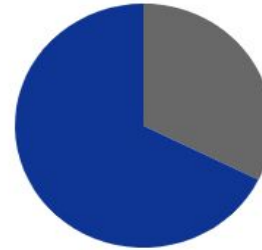


Equal opportunity

Among applicants who **would pay back loan**, percentage of loans between groups are equal

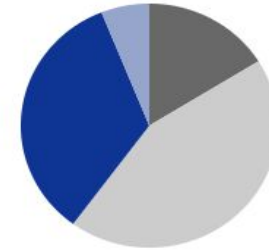
True Positive Rate 68%

percentage of paying applications getting loans



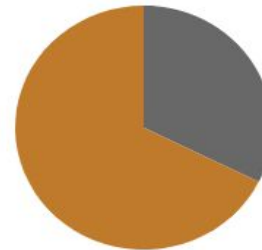
Positive Rate 40%

percentage of all applications getting loans



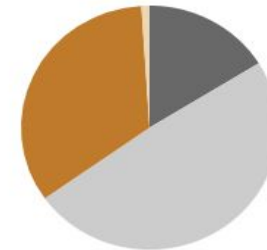
True Positive Rate 68%

percentage of paying applications getting loans



Positive Rate 35%

percentage of all applications getting loans



Regulatory frameworks

MAS Veritas Consortium Assessment Methodologies

What is **corrective procedures** are implemented to improve fairness for potentially disadvantaged groups, for example, **post-hoc calibration**?

What **trade-offs** exist between maximising commercial metrics and ensuring fairness? Has an analysis been done?



Veritas Document 3A

FEAT Fairness Principles Assessment Methodology

3

3A

3B

3C

4

Remaining challenges

“Enforcing fairness for production-ready ML systems in Fintech requires specific engineering commitments at different stages of ML system life cycle”

-FICO AI Research

Features of a production-ready ethical credit scoring system

Reproducible

Versioned parameters,
code and data

Feature engineering logic is
consistent between
training and serving

Fairness is quantified

Measure system fairness
pre-deployment

Protected variables are
monitored for production
drift

Auditable

Models, even previous
ones, are transparent and
searchable

Demo

Metrics and technology are only a few tools to
improve machine learning

Ensuring fair systems will involve a
multi-disciplinary approach



References

Open source packages

Monetary Authority of Singapore veritastool Github

Definitions of Fairness

Counterfactual Fairness

On Fairness and Calibration

How Do Fairness Definitions Fare? Examining Public Attitudes Towards Algorithmic Definitions of Fairness

Fairness and Machine Learning

Hands-on Fairness tutorial

Interactive visualisation of different fairness metrics

Causes of ML bias

How Costly is Noise? Data and Disparities in Consumer Credit

Language (Technology) is Power: A Critical Survey of “Bias” in NLP