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The Bias Report

Audit Date: 11 Dec 2022

Data Audited: 1000 rows

Attributes Audited:

Age

Audit Goal(s):

Equal Parity - Ensure all protected groups are have equal representation in the selected

set.

Proportional Parity - Ensure all protected groups are selected proportional to their

percentage of the population.

False Positive Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have the same false positive rates

as the reference group).

False Discovery Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have equally proportional false

positives within the selected set (compared to the reference group).

False Negative Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have the same false negative

rates (as the reference group).

False Omission Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have equally proportional false

negatives within the non-selected set (compared to the reference group).

Reference Groups:

Custom group - The reference groups you selected for each attribute will be used to

calculate relative disparities in this audit.

Fairness
Threshold:

90%. If disparity for a group is within 90% and 111% of the value of the reference group on

a group metric (e.g. False Positive Rate), this audit will pass.

Audit Results:

- 1. Summary
- 2. Details by Fairness Measures
- 3. Details by Protected Attributes
- 4. Bias Metrics Values

Audit Results: Summary

Equal Parity - Ensure all protected groups are have equal representation in the selected Passed Details set. Proportional Parity - Ensure all protected groups are selected proportional to their Passed Details percentage of the population. False Positive Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have the same false positive rates **Failed** Details as the reference group). False Discovery Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have equally proportional false **Failed** Details positives within the selected set (compared to the reference group). False Negative Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have the same false negative **Failed** Details rates (as the reference group). False Omission Rate Parity - Ensure all protected groups have equally proportional false **Failed** Details negatives within the non-selected set (compared to the reference group).

Audit Results: Details by Fairness Measures

Equal Parity: Passed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have equal parity is every group is equally represented in the selected set. For example, if race (with possible values of white, black, other) has equal parity, it implies that all three races are equally represented (33% each)in the selected/intervention set.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to intervene equally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria.

Which groups failed the audit:

Based on the fairness threshold used, all groups passed the audit for this metric.

Proportional Parity: Passed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have proportional parity if every group is represented proportionally to their share of the population. For example, if race with possible values of white, black, other being 50%, 30%, 20% of the population respectively) has proportional parity, it implies that all three races are represented in the same proportions (50%, 30%, 20%) in the selected set.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to intervene proportionally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria.

Which groups failed the audit:

Based on the fairness threshold used, all groups passed the audit for this metric.

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False Positive Rate Parity: Failed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have False Positive parity if every group has the same False Positive Error Rate. For example, if race has false positive parity, it implies that all three races have the same False Positive Error Rate.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to make false positive errors equally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria. This is important in cases where your intervention is punitive and has a risk of adverse outcomes for individuals. Using this criteria allows you to make sure that you are not making false positive mistakes about any single group disproportionately.

Which groups failed the audit:

For Age (with reference group as Older) Middle1 with 1.26X Disparity Younger with 1.52X Disparity Go to Top

False Discovery Rate Parity: Failed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have False Discovery Rate parity if every group has the same False Discovery Error Rate. For example, if race has false discovery parity, it implies that all three races have the same False Discovery Error Rate.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to make false positive errors equally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria. This is important in cases where your intervention is punitive and can hurt individuals and where you are selecting a very small group for interventions.

Which groups failed the audit:

For Age (with reference group as Older)
Middle2 with 0.89X
Disparity
Younger with 2.10X
Disparity
Middle1 with 1.42X
Disparity

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False Negative Rate Parity: Failed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have False Negative parity if every group has the same False Negative Error Rate. For example, if race has false negative parity, it implies that all three races have the same False Negative Error Rate.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to make false negative errors equally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria. This is important in cases where your intervention is assistive (providing helpful social services for example) and missing an individual could lead to adverse outcomes for them. Using this criteria allows you to make sure that you're not missing people from certain groups disproportionately.

Which groups failed the audit:

For Age (with reference group as Older) Younger with 0.85X Disparity

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False Omission Rate Parity: Failed

What is it?

This criteria considers an attribute to have False Omission Rate parity if every group has the same False Omission Error Rate. For example, if race has false omission parity, it implies that all three races have the same False Omission Error Rate.

When does it matter?

If your desired outcome is to make false negative errors equally on people from all races, then you care about this criteria. This is important in cases where your intervention is assistive (providing help social services for example) and missing an individual could lead to adverse outcomes for them, and where you are selecting a very small group for interventions. Using this criteria allows you to make sure that you're not missing people from certain groups disproportionately.

Which groups failed the audit:

For Age (with reference group as Older) Younger with 0.88X Disparity

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Audit Results: Details by Protected Attributes

Age

Attribute Value	Equal Parity	Proportional Parity	False Discovery Rate Parity	False Positive Rate Parity	False Omission Rate Parity	False Negative Rate Parity
Middle1	Middle1	Middle1	Middle1	Middle1	Middle1	Middle1
Middle2	Middle2	Middle2	Middle2	Middle2	Middle2	Middle2
Older	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref
Younger	Younger	Younger	Younger	Younger	Younger	Younger

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Audit Results: Bias Metrics Values

Age

Attribute Value	Predicted Positive Rate Disparity	Predicted Positive Group Rate Disparity	False Discovery Rate Disparity	False Positive Rate Disparity	False Omission Rate Disparity	False Negative Rate Disparity
Middle1	0.96	1.02	1.42	1.26	1.04	1.04
Middle2	1.02	1.0	0.89	0.96	1.03	1.0
Older	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Younger	1.0	1.07	2.1	1.52	0.88	0.85

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Audit Results: Group Metrics Values

Age

Attribute Value	Group Size Ratio	Predicted Positive Rate	Predicted Positive Group Rate	False Discovery Rate	False Positive Rate	False Omission Rate	False Negative Rate
Middle1	0.24	0.24	0.75	0.22	0.55	0.45	0.16
Middle2	0.26	0.26	0.74	0.14	0.42	0.45	0.15
Older	0.26	0.25	0.74	0.16	0.44	0.43	0.15
Younger	0.24	0.25	0.79	0.33	0.67	0.38	0.13

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