

# Predicting Recidivism Rates

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# Problem Statement

In this project, we are conducting analysis on behalf of the Department of Justice to investigate the validity of recidivism prediction models. Specifically, we are interested in pinpointing where racial bias occurs. To this end, we will make recommendations to the Department of Justice, based on our findings, on whether or not it's advisable for states to continue using recidivism models such as COMPAS.

# Data Preparation, EDA

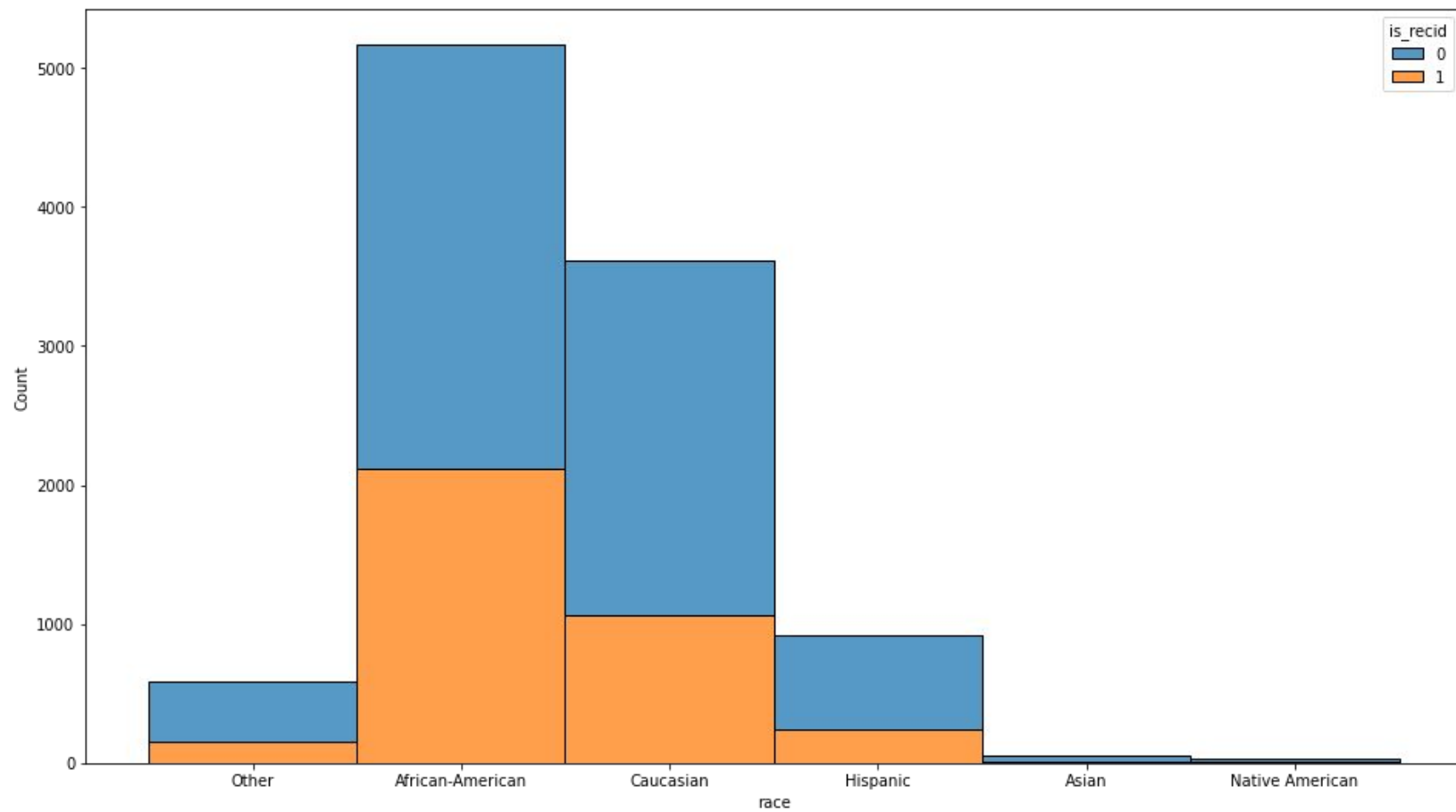
# Data Collection

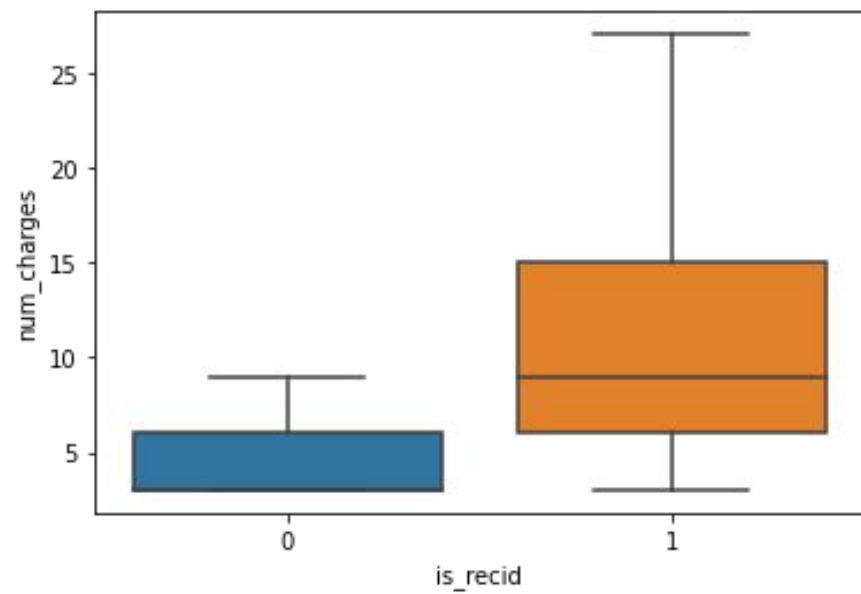
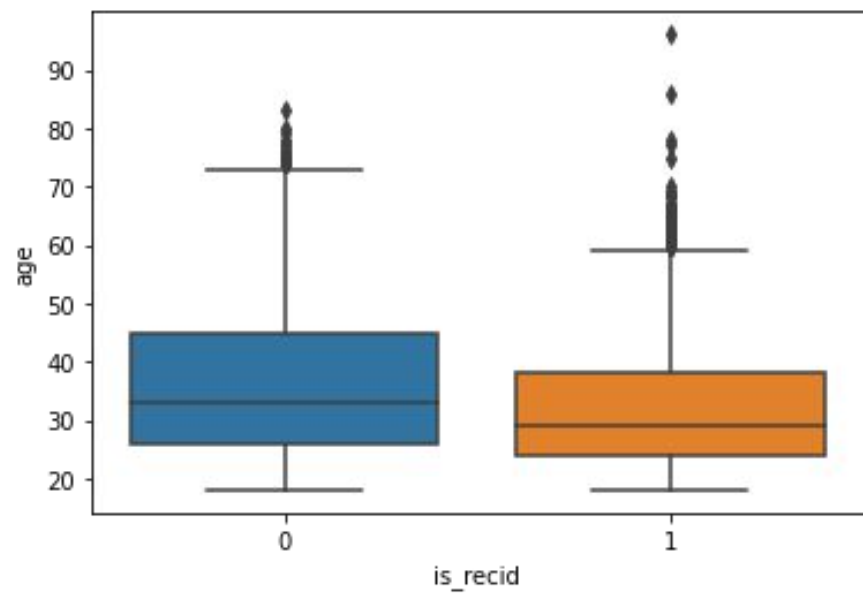
- SQLite Database from ProPublica
- Defendants from Broward County, 2013-2014

## Columns:

- Demographics: sex, age, race, marital status
- Prior offenses, juvenile offenses
- Charge degree (felony vs misdemeanor), times in/out of custody (jail & prison)

Challenge: missing data dictionary





# Modelling

model	train	test
Bernoulli NB	0.7550	0.7564
Gaussian NB	0.6972	0.6955
Decision Tree	0.7733	0.7722
KNN	0.8445	0.7205
Logistic Regression	0.7313	0.7409
Random Forest	0.6913	0.6985
AdaBoost	0.7689	0.7691
Gradient Boosting	0.7747	0.7679
Multilayer Perceptron	0.7702	0.7718
Quadratic Discrimination	0.6524	0.6491
XGBoost	0.8045	0.7656



	Train	Test
Decision Tree	0.7648	0.7652
<b>Random Forest</b>	<b>0.7727</b>	<b>0.7656</b>
XGBoost	0.8045	0.7655

# Discussion

# Addressing Representation in Workflow

- Frequent Discussions
- Didn't have control of data collection
- African-Americans over-represented
- Caucasians under-represented
- Data only included Florida corrections

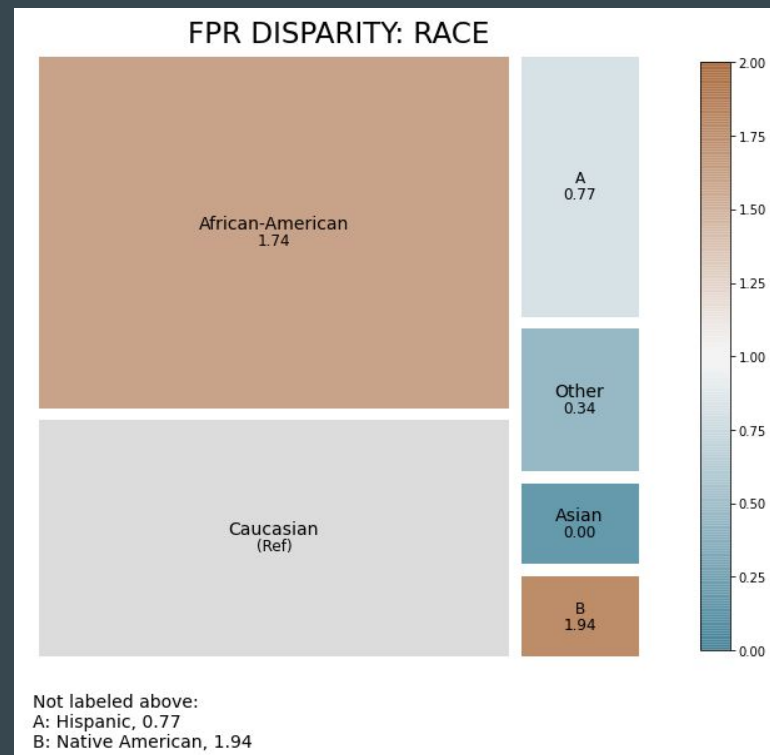
# Proxies for race

- Systemic Bias
- Priors count, juvenile counts

# Analysis of findings

- 22% FPR - African-Americans
  - 9% FPR - Hispanic
  - 13 % FPR - Caucasian
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- 32% FNR - African-Americans
  - 49% FNR - Hispanic
  - 44 % FNR - Caucasian

Fairness Threshold = 1.25



# Next steps/Conclusions

- Collect better data
- More data for smaller populations
- Try under/over sampling
- Account for proxies of race