

Fair and Ethical Admissions: Mitigating Bias with Data-Driven Solutions

A Case of iLink University

Team- “Data Ninjas”

Team Members:

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Problem Overview

Challenge

- Biases in historical admissions data
- Preferences for legacy admissions
- Disparities related to demographic factors like gender and cultural identity

Impact

- Perpetuates unfairness
- Leads to an underrepresentation of certain demographic groups
- Undermines diversity within the M.S. in Analytics program

Goal

- Develop a data-driven, ethical admissions process
- Mitigate bias and promote fairness
- Ensure evaluation of all applicants based on their true potential



Data Discovery (EDA)

Dataset Overview

- **Dataset Size:** 1,000 applicants
- **Target Variable:** Admitted (Yes = 1, No = 0)
- **Admission Breakdown:** 80% not admitted, 20% admitted

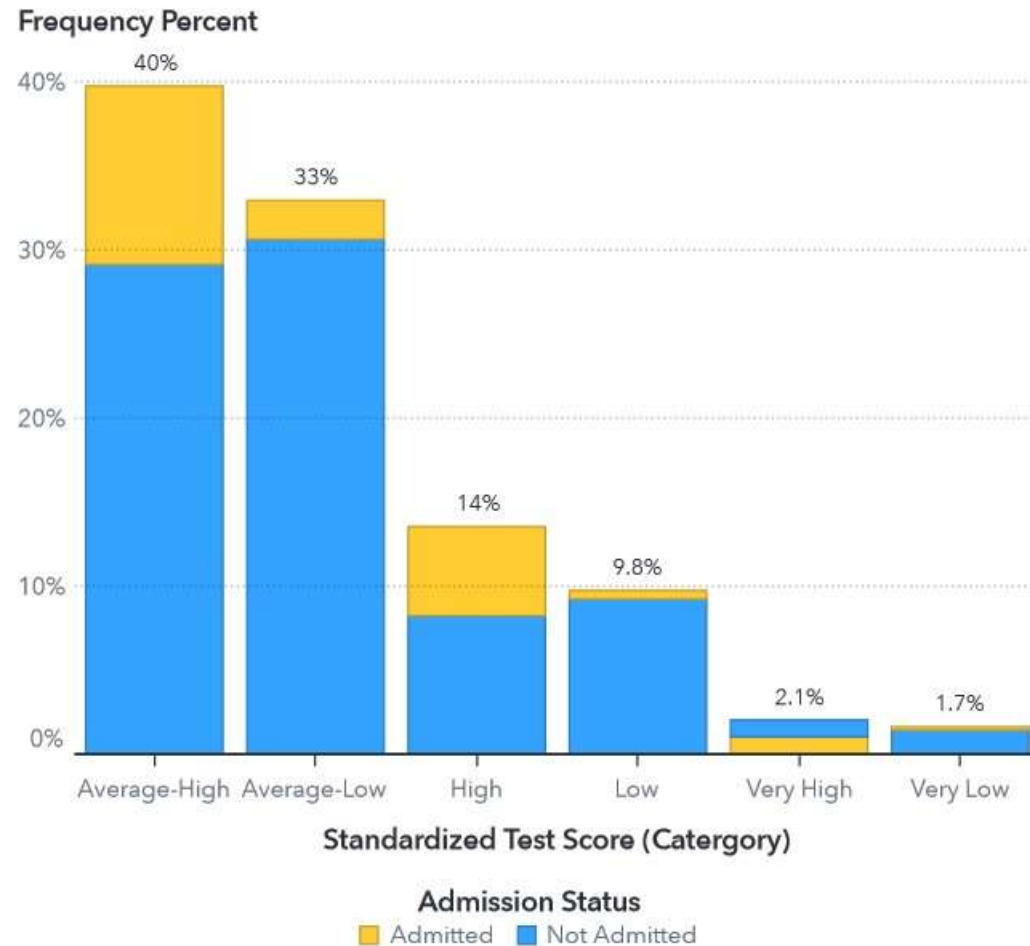
Feature Engineering Applied to

- **Test Scores:** Categorized into 'Low,' 'Average,' 'High'
- **Work Experience, Recommendations**

Key Findings

- **High Test Scores:** 52% admission rate
- **Weak Recommendations:** Only 2.5% admission rate

Frequency Percent of Standardized Test Score by Admission Status

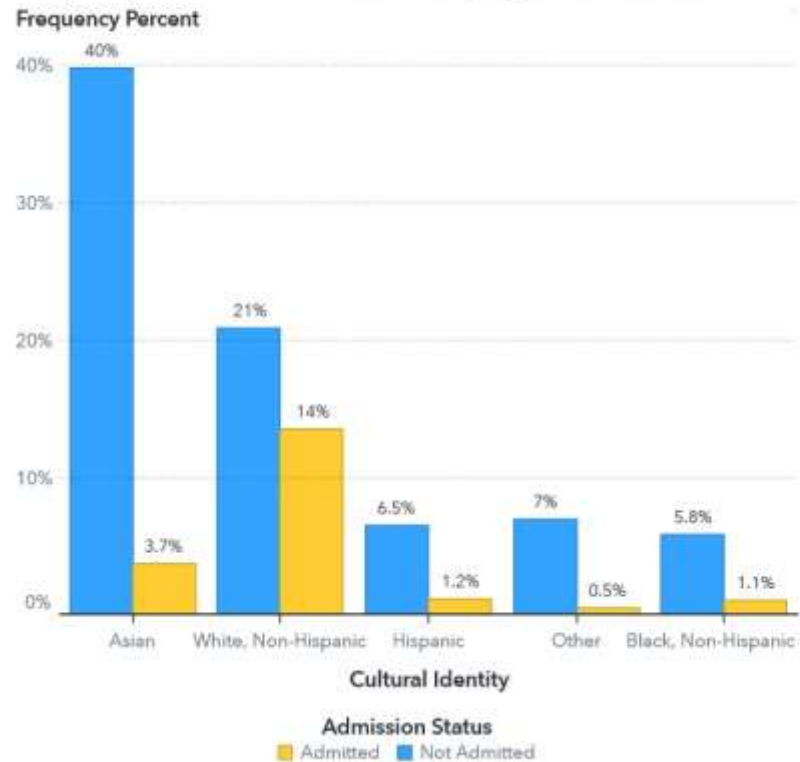


Data Discovery (EDA)

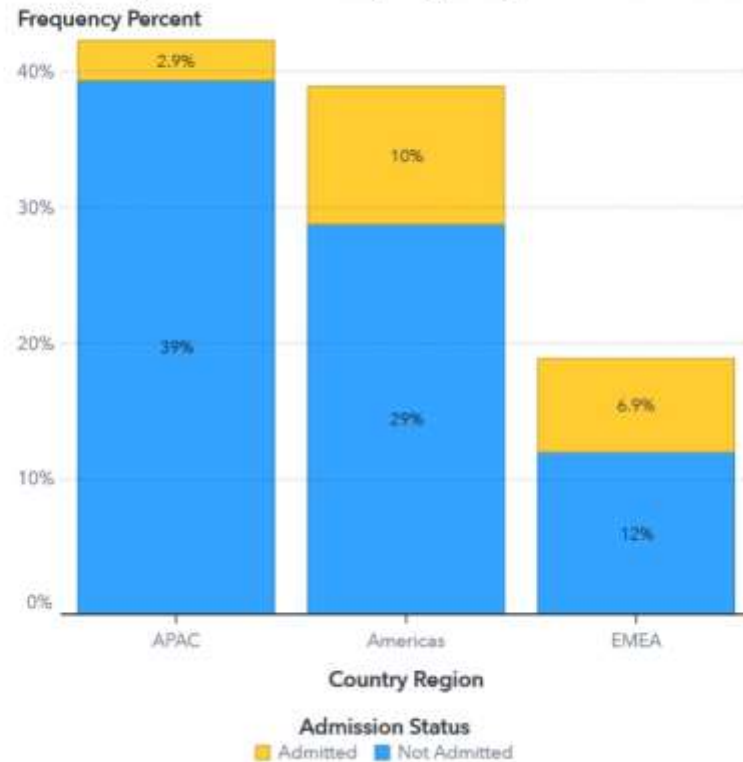
Bias Indications:

- **Cultural Bias:** White, Non-Hispanic admitted at 14%, Asians at 3.7%.
- **Regional Bias:** Americas 10%, APAC 2.9%, EMEA 6.9%.
- **Underrepresentation:** Black and Hispanic rates lower than White, Non-Hispanic.

Frequency Percent of Cultural Identity by Admission Status



Frequency Percent of Country Region by Admission Status

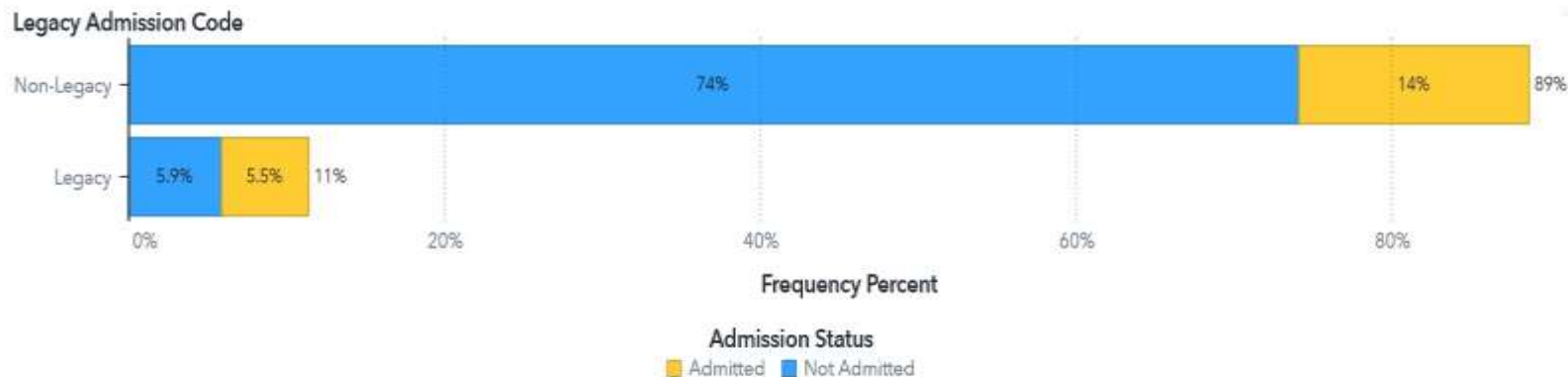


Data Discovery (EDA)

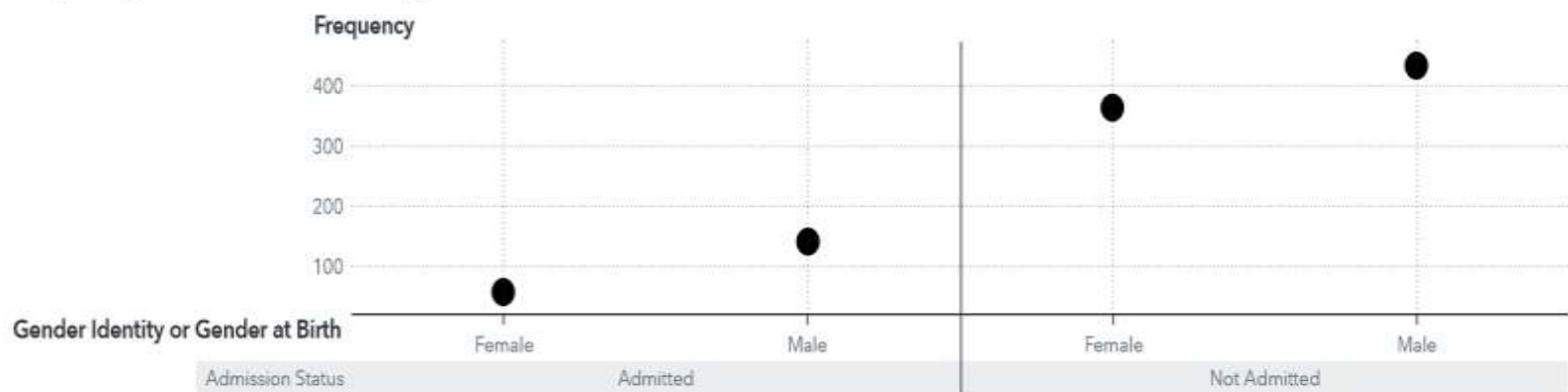
Bias Indications:

- **Legacy Bias:** Legacy admitted at 48%, non-legacy at 16%.
- **Gender Bias:** Males admitted more often than females.
- **Rejection Rates:** Non-legacy 74%, legacy 52%.

Frequency Percent of Legacy Admission Code grouped by Admission Status



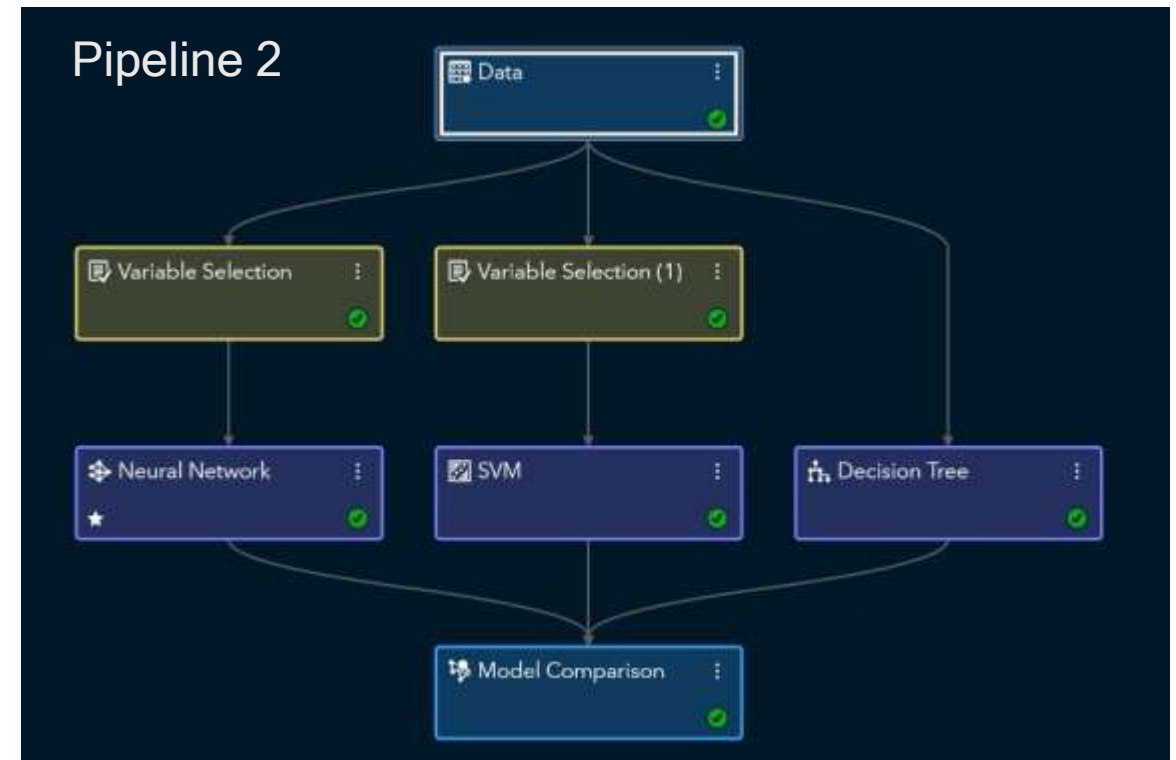
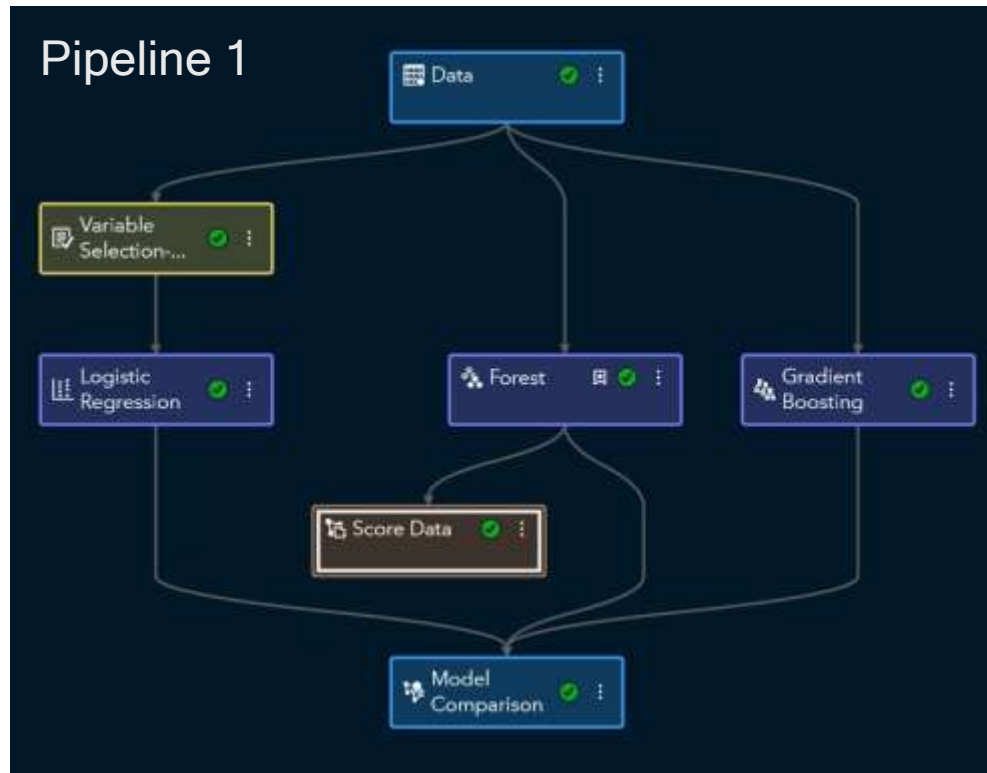
Frequency of Admission Status by Gender



Initial Model Building

Model Strategies and Pipeline Design

- **Pipeline 1:** Logistic Regression, Forest, Gradient Boosting.
- **Pipeline 2:** SVM (RBF kernel), Neural Networks, Decision Trees.
- **Variable Selection:** Applied to Logistic Regression, SVM, and Neural Networks to optimize performance.
- **Exclusion** of Mission Statement: Omitted due to subjectivity and missing data.




The Champion Model

Forest Model: Outperformed others with high accuracy, KS, and AUC.

Class Imbalance: 20% admitted; adjusted by sorting predictions by probability to meet the target of 40 students.

Bias Indicators: Disparities detected in cultural identity, gender, and legacy status, prompting bias assessment.

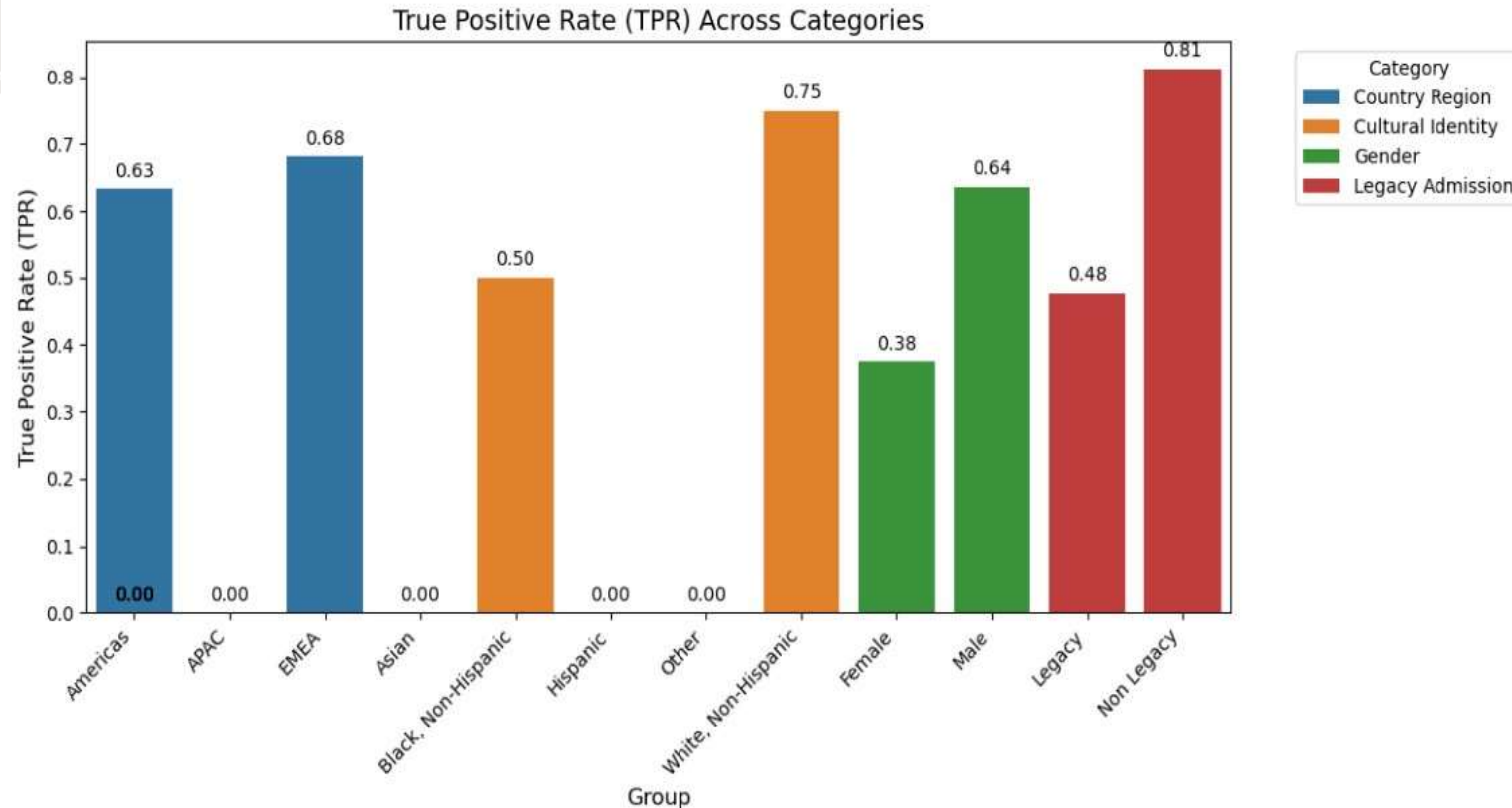
Model Comparison



Model	Accuracy	KS	Lift	AUC	F1 Score
Forest	0.88	0.65	5	0.9045	0.6538
Neural Network	0.8867	0.6125	3.6667	0.8724	0.6792
Logistic Regression	0.873	0.6375	3.3333	0.887	0.6667
Decision Tree	0.8367	0.55	2.2222	0.8039	0.6016
SVM	0.8167	0.5917	3	0.8721	0.1791
Gradient Boosting	0.8	0.5833	3.9189	0.842	0

BIAS Assessment: Identifying Inequities

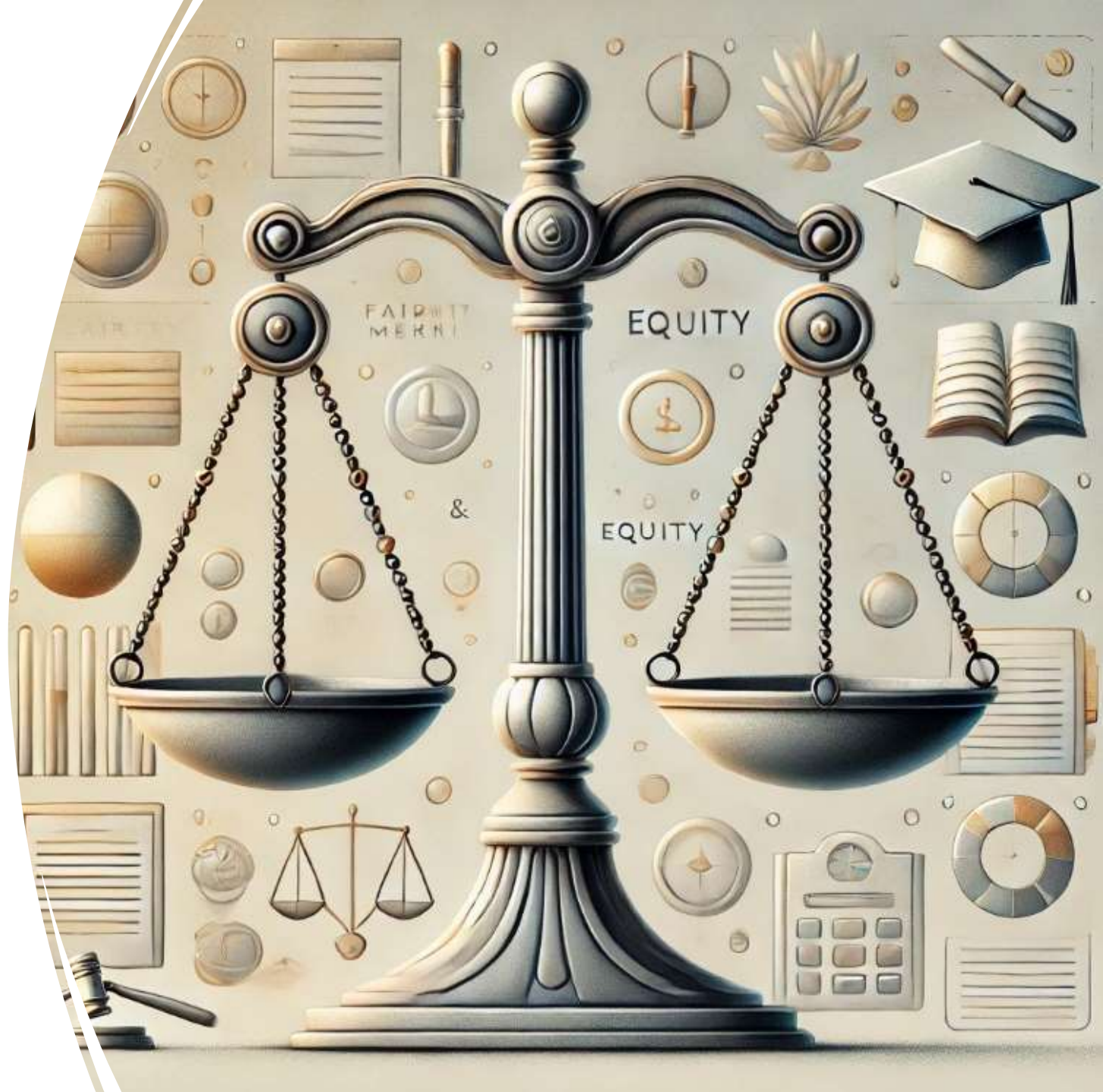
- **Performance Bias:** Significant disparities in TPR across groups (e.g., 75% for White, 0% for Asian).
- **Prediction Bias:** Model more likely to favor specific groups (e.g., White over Asian, male over female).
- **Next Steps:** Address biases to ensure fairer outcomes.



Rebuilding The Model

Rebuilding the Model for Fairness

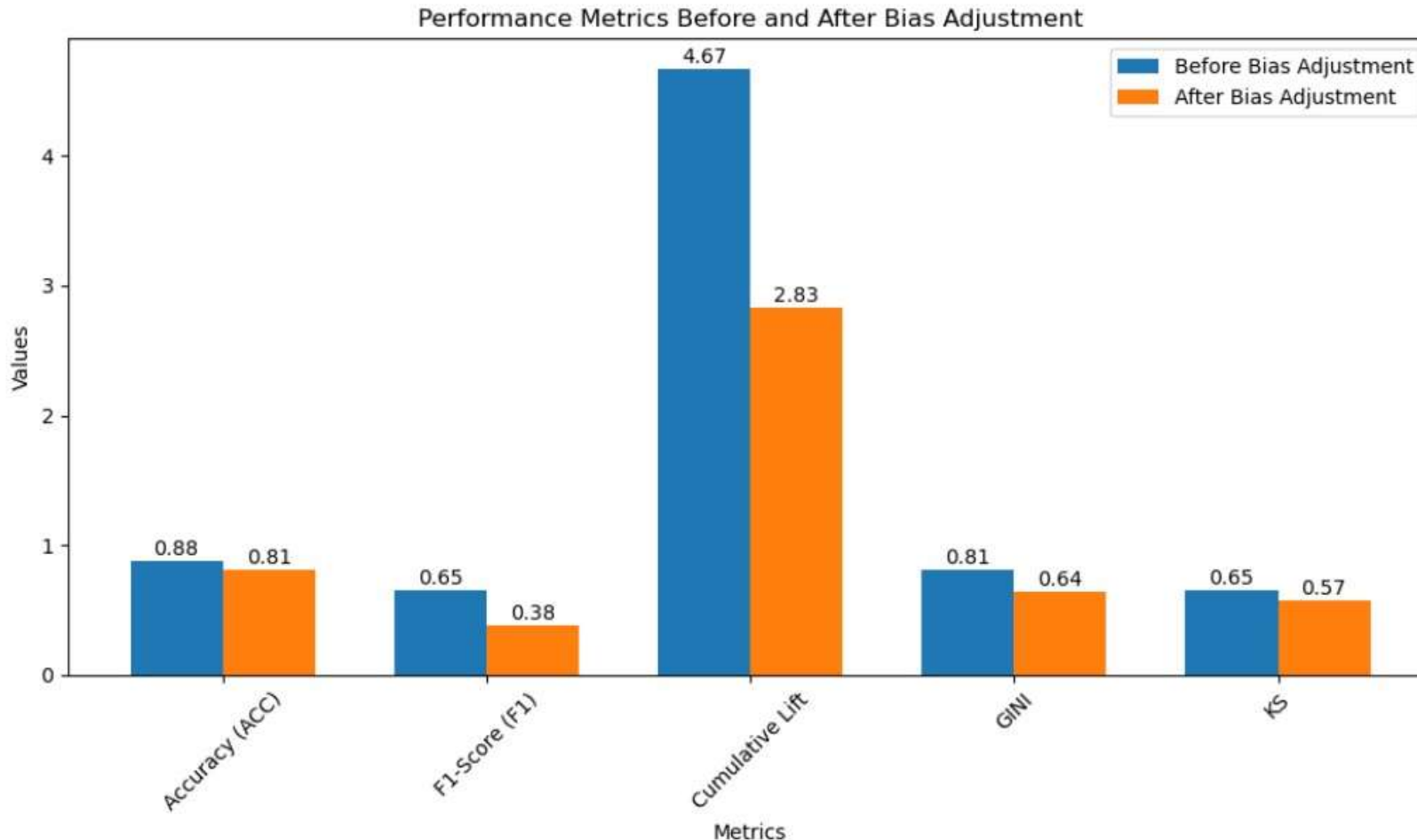
- To ensure fairness, we removed key biased variables: Gender, Cultural Identity, Country/Region, and Legacy Admission.
- This action aimed to eliminate skewed predictions and provide an equitable admissions process across all groups.
- The rebuilt model focused solely on merit-driven variables, reducing the risk of biased decision-making.



The Trade Offs: Performance Vs. Fairness

Compromised Performance

- Accuracy dropped by 6.7%, indicating it's slightly less precise in predicting admissions.
- F1 Score decreased by 27.6%, showing a reduced ability to balance precision and recall, meaning the model struggles more to predict true admissions and avoid false positives.
- Cumulative Lift also declined, indicating the model is now less effective at identifying top candidates compared to random guessing



The Trade Offs: Performance Vs. Fairness

Improved Fairness

Metric	Before Bias Adjustment	After Bias Adjustment	Comments
True Positive Rate (TPR)	Max difference: 0.75 (Cultural Identity: White vs Asian)	Max difference: 0.5 (Cultural Identity: Black vs Other)	Improved parity across groups, indicating better balance in positive admissions predictions.
False Positive Rate (FPR)	Max difference: 0.16 (Cultural Identity: White vs Asian)	Max difference: 0.11 (Cultural Identity: Other vs Black)	Reduced disparity in incorrect positive predictions, which indicates fewer false admissions across groups.
Accuracy	Max difference: 0.14 (Cultural Identity)	Max difference: 0.24 (Cultural Identity)	Slight increase in accuracy disparity ; however, the fairness trade-off often leads to such variations.
Area Under ROC (AUC)	Max difference: 0.21 (Legacy Admission)	Max difference: 0.07 (Legacy Admission)	AUC parity significantly improved , indicating better balanced performance post-adjustment.
Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS)	Max difference: 0.78 (Gender: Male vs Female)	Max difference: 0.59 (Gender: Male vs Female)	Reduced KS disparity , indicating improved model fairness in distinguishing admitted vs. non-admitted students across genders.
Predicted Probability	Max difference: 0.304 (Cultural Identity: White vs Asian)	Max difference: 0.084 (Cultural Identity: White vs Black)	Significantly reduced prediction bias , showing a much more equitable model in terms of admissions predictions.

Admissions: Before vs. After Bias Adjustment

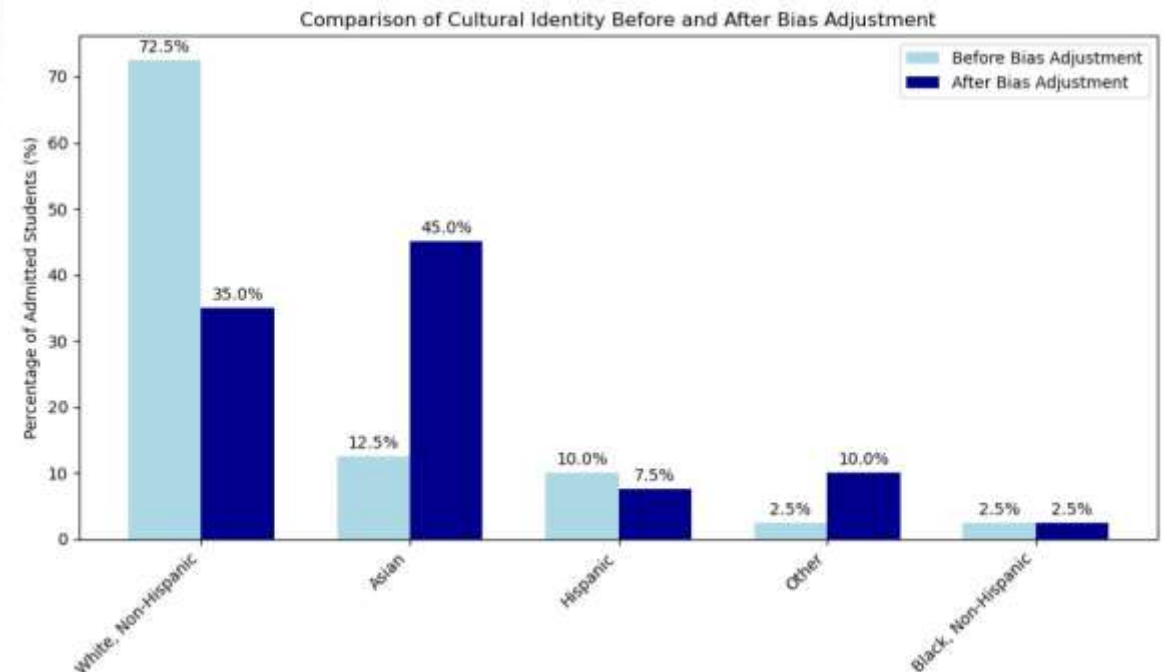
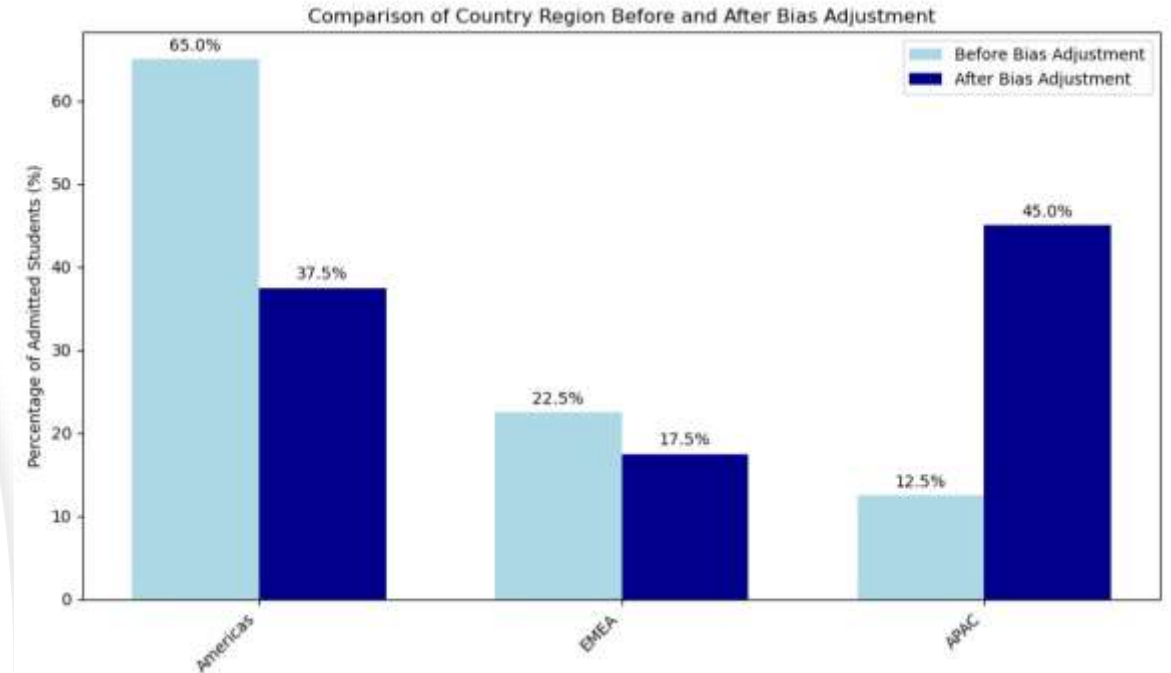
Shifts in Diversity and Representation

■ Cultural Identity

- ✓ More equitable admissions process that actively recognizes and includes underrepresented groups post adjustment.
- ✓ Representation of Asian applicants increased significantly from **12.5% to 45%**, while White applicants decreased from **72.5% to 35%**.

• Country Region

- ✓ Commitment to global diversity, ensuring that students from various regions contribute to a richer academic environment.
- ✓ Admissions from the Americas dropped from **65% to 37.5%**, while representation from the APAC region rose from **12.5% to 45%**.



Admissions: Before vs. After Bias Adjustment

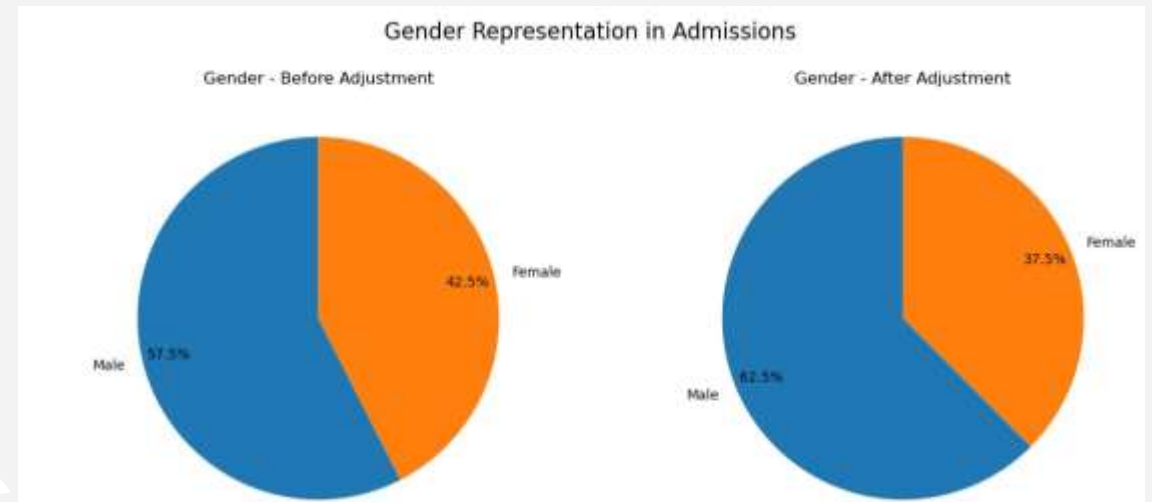
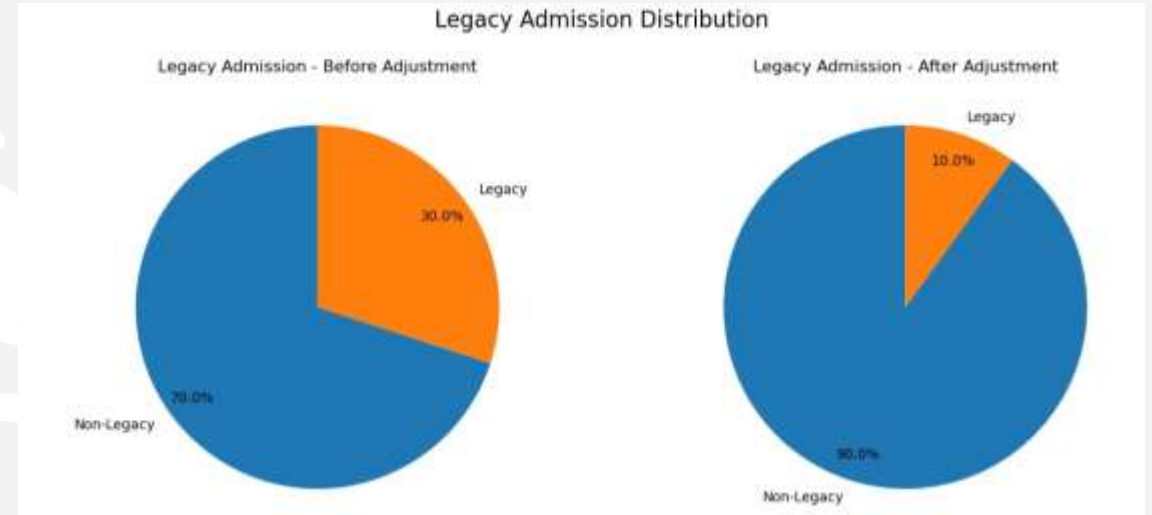
Shifts in Diversity and Representation

▪ Legacy Admission

- ✓ move towards a merit-based admissions process, prioritizing qualifications over legacy status, which enhances fairness and inclusivity.
- ✓ Percentage of legacy students admitted dropped from 30% to 10%, while non-legacy admissions increased from 70% to 90%.

▪ Gender

- ✓ Male admissions rose from 57.5% to 62.5%, while female admissions decreased from 42.5% to 37.5%.
- ✓ The reduction in female admissions highlights a cost of fairness that the university must address through policies aimed at ensuring gender equality and representation.



Merit-Based Admissions: Reinforcing Bias Adjustment

- **Stronger Academic Performance:**

Increased average standardized test scores post-adjustment, emphasizing high-achieving candidates.

- **Relevant Work Experience:**

Rise in mean years of work experience, favoring candidates with practical skills.

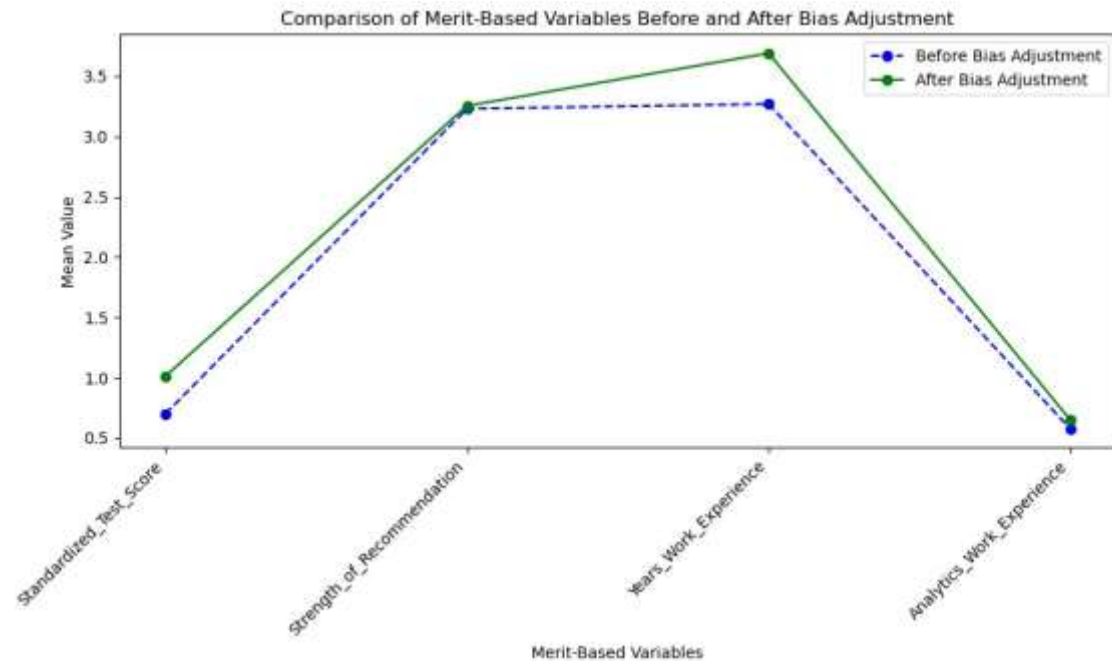
- **Additional Considerations:**

Strength of Recommendation: Consistent importance of peer and mentor support.

Analytics Work Experience: Increased focus on candidates with specialized skills.

- **Diverse Perspectives:**

Prioritizing merit fosters a well-rounded student body, enriching the academic environment.



Bringing Fairness to Admissions: A Balanced Approach

Mission

- Removing bias for fair, merit-based admissions

Key Wins

- Increased representation for underrepresented groups
- Reduced legacy admissions
- Balanced academic standards with fairness

The Human Touch

- SOPs and Mission Statements matter!

Call to Action

- Combining data and human judgment for a better future
- Standardized assessments or situational judgment tests for soft skills and cultural competency
- Project-based for practical evidence of skills and experience beyond personal narratives
- Gather behavioral data from how applicants interact with application platforms





THANK YOU FOR
YOUR TIME!

TEAM DATA NINJAS