

Machine Learning in Production Measuring Fairness

Diving into Fairness...

Fundamentals of Engineering AI-Enabled Systems

Holistic system view: AI and non-AI components, pipelines, stakeholders, environment interactions, feedback loops

Requirements:

- System and model goals
- User requirements
- Environment assumptions
- Quality beyond accuracy
- Measurement
- Risk analysis
- Planning for mistakes

Architecture + design:

- Modeling tradeoffs
- Deployment architecture
- Data science pipelines
- Telemetry, monitoring
- Anticipating evolution
- Big data processing
- Human-AI design

Quality assurance:

- Model testing
- Data quality
- QA automation
- Testing in production
- Infrastructure quality
- Debugging

Operations:

- Continuous deployment
- Contin. experimentation
- Configuration mgmt.
- Monitoring
- Versioning
- Big data
- DevOps, MLOps

Teams and process: Data science vs software eng. workflows, interdisciplinary teams, collaboration points, technical debt

Responsible AI Engineering

Provenance,
versioning,
reproducibility

Safety

Security and
privacy

Fairness

Interpretability
and explainability

Transparency
and trust

Ethics, governance, regulation, compliance, organizational culture

Reading

Required:

- Nina Grgic-Hlaca, Elissa M. Redmiles, Krishna P. Gummadi, and Adrian Weller. [Human Perceptions of Fairness in Algorithmic Decision Making: A Case Study of Criminal Risk Prediction](#) In WWW, 2018.

Recommended:

- Ian Foster, Rayid Ghani, Ron S. Jarmin, Frauke Kreuter and Julia Lane. [Big Data and Social Science: Data Science Methods and Tools for Research and Practice](#). Chapter 11, 2nd ed, 2020
- Solon Barocas and Moritz Hardt and Arvind Narayanan. [Fairness and Machine Learning](#). 2019 (incomplete book)
- Pessach, Dana, and Erez Shmueli. "[A Review on Fairness in Machine Learning](#)." ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) 55, no. 3 (2022): 1-44.

Learning Goals

- Understand different definitions of fairness
- Discuss methods for measuring fairness
- Outline interventions to improve fairness at the model level

Fairness: Definitions

How do we measure fairness of an ML model?

Fairness is still an actively studied & disputed concept!



Fairness: Definitions

- Anti-classification (fairness through blindness)
- Group fairness (independence)
- Equalized odds (separation)
- ...and numerous others and variations!

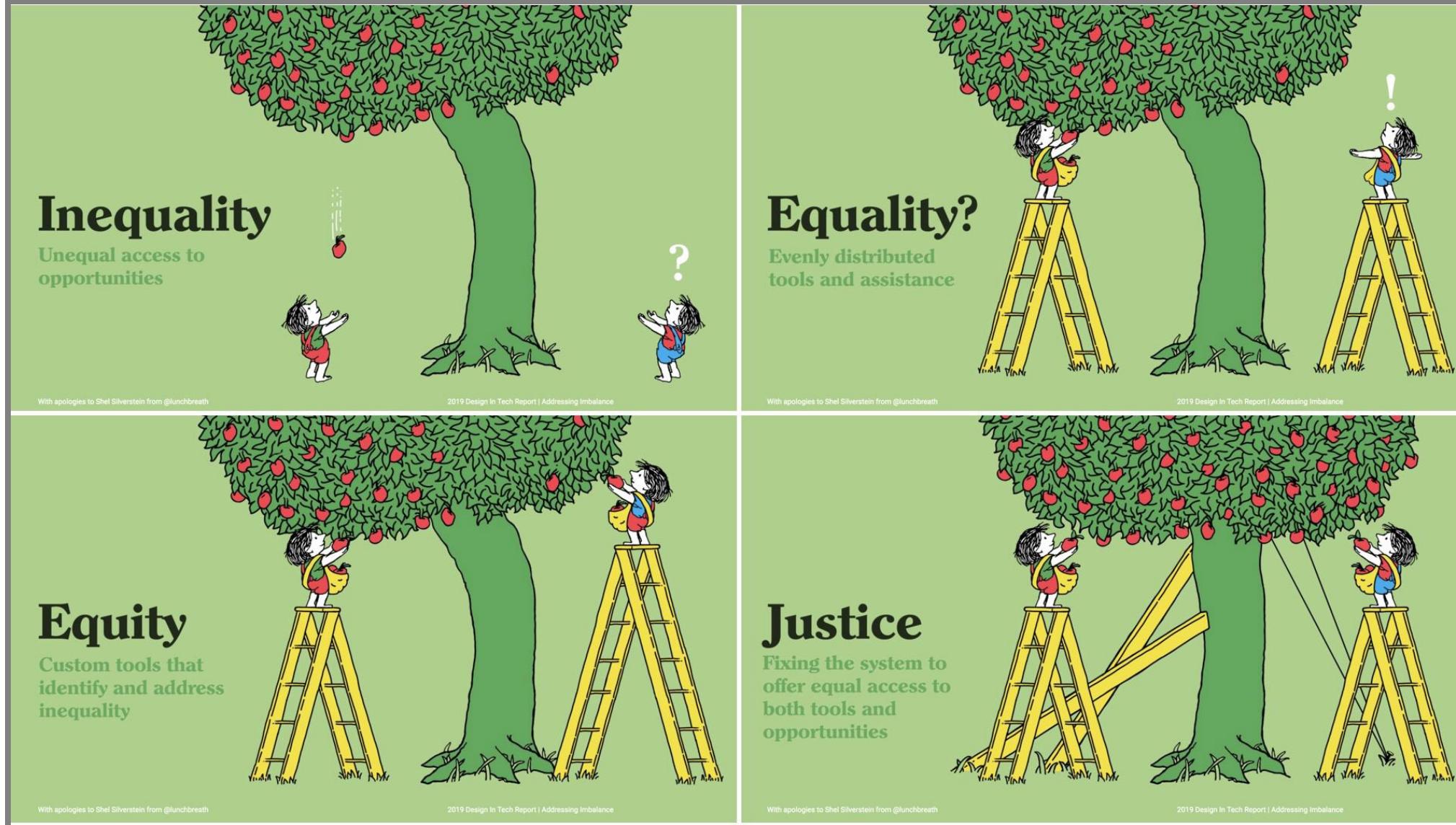
Running Example: Mortgage Applications

- Large loans repaid over long periods
- Home ownership is key path to build generational wealth
- Past decisions often discriminatory (redlining)
- Replace biased human decisions by accurate ML model
 - income, other debt, home value
 - past debt and payment behavior (credit score)

Recall: What is fair?

Fairness discourse asks questions about how to treat people and whether treating different groups of people differently is ethical. If two groups of people are systematically treated differently, this is often considered unfair.

Recall: What is fair?



What is fair in mortgage applications?

Speaker notes

slack vote



Caveat on Intersectionality

Individuals can and do fall into multiple groups!

Subgroup fairness gets *extremely* technically complicated quickly.

We therefore focus on the simple cases for the purposes of the material in this class.

Redlining



Withhold services (e.g., mortgage, education, retail) from people in neighborhoods deemed "risky"

Map of Philadelphia, 1936, Home Owners' Loan Corps. (HOLC)

- Classification based on estimated "riskiness" of loans

Past bias, different starting positions

Median before-tax family income



Median family net-worth



Source: Federal Reserve's Survey of Consumer Finances

Speaker notes

much of fairness discourse here is trying to account for unequal starting positions



Fairness: Definitions

- *Anti-classification (fairness through blindness)*
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Anti-Classification



Anti-Classification: Example

Remote Appraisals of Homes Could Reduce Racial Bias

Desktop appraisals, in which an appraiser never meets a homeowner, could reduce discriminatory practices, such as undervaluing homes owned by Black people.

"After Ms. Horton removed all signs of Blackness, a second appraisal valued a Jacksonville home owned by her and her husband, Alex Horton, at 40 percent higher."

= <https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/21/realestate/remote-home-appraisals-racial-bias.html>

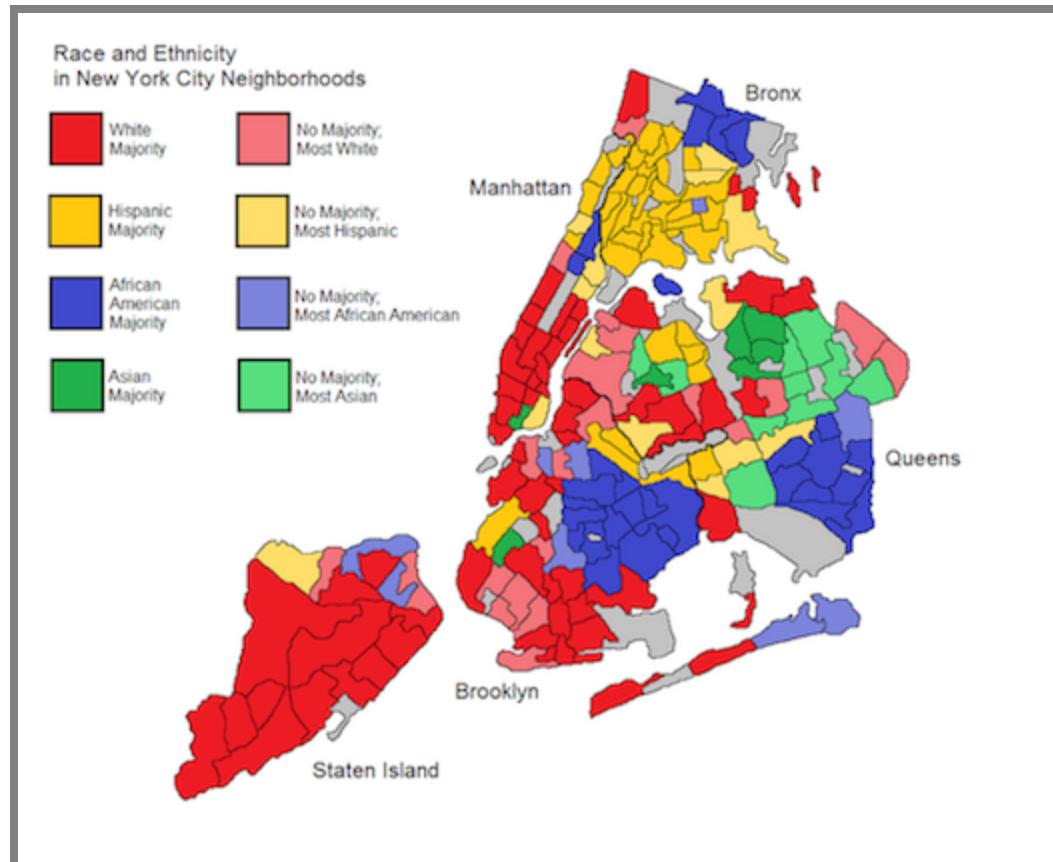
Anti-Classification



 *Easy to implement, but any limitations?*

Recall: Proxies

Features correlate with protected attributes



Also, recall: Not all discrimination is harmful



The infographic is titled "TOP 10 LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH". It is divided into two sections: "TOP 10 FOR MEN" (left, teal background) and "TOP 10 FOR WOMEN" (right, red background). Both sections list 10 causes of death, each with a rank number, the cause name, and a small icon. The causes listed are:

Rank	Cause (Men)	Rank	Cause (Women)
1	Diseases of heart	1	Diseases of heart
2	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	2	Malignant neoplasms (cancer)
3	Unintentional injuries	6	Unintentional injuries
4	Cerebrovascular diseases	3	Cerebrovascular diseases
5	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
6	Diabetes mellitus	7	Diabetes mellitus
7	Influenza and pneumonia	8	Influenza and pneumonia
8	Suicide	-	-
9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis	9	Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis
10	Alzheimer's disease	5	Septicemia

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Mortgage discrimination is against the law.

Anti-Classification



- Ignore certain sensitive attributes when making a decision
- Advantage: Easy to implement and test
- Limitations
 - Sensitive attributes may be correlated with other features
 - Some ML tasks need sensitive attributes (e.g., medical diagnosis)

Ensuring Anti-Classification

How to train models that are fair w.r.t. anti-classification?



Ensuring Anti-Classification

How to train models that are fair w.r.t. anti-classification?

- > Simply remove features for protected attributes from training and inference data
- > Null/randomize protected attribute during inference

(does not account for correlated attributes, is not required to)

Testing Anti-Classification

How do we test that a classifier achieves anti-classification?



Testing Anti-Classification

Straightforward invariant for classifier f and protected attribute p :

$$\forall x. f(x[p \leftarrow 0]) = f(x[p \leftarrow 1])$$

(does not account for correlated attributes, is not required to)

Test with *any* test data, e.g., purely random data or existing test data

Any single inconsistency shows that the protected attribute was used.
Can also report percentage of inconsistencies.

See for example: Galhotra, Sainyam, Yuriy Brun, and Alexandra Meliou. "[Fairness testing: testing software for discrimination](#)." In Proceedings of the 2017 11th Joint Meeting on Foundations of Software Engineering, pp. 498-510. 2017.

Anti-Classification Discussion

Testing of anti-classification barely needed, because easy to ensure by constructing during training or inference!

Anti-classification is a good starting point to think about protected attributes

Useful baseline for comparison

Easy to implement, but only effective if (1) no proxies among features and (2) protected attributes add no predictive power

Fairness: Definitions

- Anti-classification (fairness through blindness)
- *Group fairness (independence)*
- Equalized odds (separation)
- ...and numerous others and variations!

Group fairness

Key idea: Outcomes matter, not accuracy!

Compare outcomes across two groups

- Similar rates of accepted loans across racial/gender groups?
- Similar chance of being hired/promoted between gender groups?
- Similar rates of (predicted) recidivism across racial groups?

Disparate impact vs. disparate treatment

Disparate treatment: Practices or rules that treat a certain protected group(s) differently from others

- e.g., Apply different mortgage rules for people from different backgrounds

Disparate impact: Neutral rules, but outcome is worse for one or more protected groups

- Same rules are applied, but certain groups have a harder time obtaining mortgage in a particular neighborhood

Group fairness in discrimination law

Relates to *disparate impact* and the four-fifth rule

Can sue organizations for discrimination if they

- mostly reject job applications from one minority group (identified by protected classes) and hire mostly from another
- reject most loans from one minority group and more frequently accept applicants from another

Notation

- X : Feature set (e.g., age, race, education, region, income, etc.)
- $A \in X$: Sensitive attribute (e.g., gender)
- R : Regression score (e.g., predicted likelihood of on-time loan payment)
- Y' : Classifier output
 - $Y' = 1$ if and only if $R > T$ for some threshold T
 - e.g., Grant the loan ($Y' = 1$) if the likelihood of paying back > 80%
- Y : Target variable being predicted ($Y = 1$ if the person actually pays back on time)

≡ Setting classification thresholds: Loan lending example

Group Fairness

$$P[Y' = 1 | A = a] = P[Y' = 1 | A = b]$$

- Also called *independence* or *demographic parity*
- Mathematically, $Y' \perp A$
 - Prediction (Y') must be independent of the sensitive attribute (A)
- Examples:
 - The predicted rate of recidivism is the same across all races
 - Both women and men have the equal probability of being promoted
 - i.e., $P[\text{promote} = 1 | \text{gender} = M] = P[\text{promote} = 1 | \text{gender} = F]$

Speaker notes

probability is the same across all groups



Group Fairness Limitations

What are limitations of group fairness?



Group Fairness Limitations

- Ignores possible correlation between Y and A
 - Rules out perfect predictor $Y' = Y$ when Y & A are correlated!
- Permits abuse and laziness: Can be satisfied by randomly assigning a positive outcome ($Y' = 1$) to protected groups
 - e.g., Randomly promote people (regardless of their job performance) to match the rate across all groups

Speaker notes

firing practices



Adjusting Thresholds for Group Fairness

Select different classification thresholds (t_0, t_1) for different groups ($A = 0, A = 1$) to achieve group fairness, such that

$$P[R > t_0 | A = 0] = P[R > t_1 | A = 1]$$

Example: Mortgage application

- R: Likelihood of paying back the loan on time
- Suppose: With a uniform threshold used (i.e., $R = 80\%$), group fairness is not achieved
 - $P[R > 0.8 | A = 0] = 0.4, P[R > 0.8 | A = 1] = 0.7$
- Adjust thresholds to achieve group fairness
 - $P[R > 0.6 | A = 0] = P[R > 0.8 | A = 1]$
- Wouldn't group $A = 1$ argue it's unfair? When does this type of adjustment make sense?

Testing Group Fairness

How would you test whether a classifier achieves group fairness?



Testing Group Fairness

Collect realistic, representative data (not randomly generated!)

- Use existing validation/test data
- Monitor production data
- (Somehow) generate realistic test data, e.g. from probability distribution of population

Separately measure the rate of positive predictions

- e.g., $P[\text{promoted} = 1 \mid \text{gender} = M]$, $P[\text{promoted} = 1 \mid \text{gender} = F] = ?$

Report issue if the rates differ beyond some threshold ϵ across groups

Equalized odds

- Anti-classification (fairness through blindness)
- Group fairness (independence)
- **Equalized odds (separation)**
- ...and numerous others and variations!

Equalized odds

Key idea: Focus on accuracy (not outcomes) across two groups

- Similar default rates on accepted loans across racial/gender groups?
- Similar rate of "bad hires" and "missed stars" between gender groups?
- Similar accuracy of predicted recidivism vs actual recidivism across racial groups?

Accuracy matters, not outcomes!

Equalized odds in discrimination law

Relates to *disparate treatment*

Typically, lawsuits claim that protected attributes (e.g., race, gender) were used in decisions even though they were irrelevant

- e.g., fired over complaint because of being Latino, whereas other White employees were not fired with similar complaints

Must prove that the defendant had *intention* to discriminate

- Often difficult: Relying on shifting justifications, inconsistent application of rules, or explicit remarks overheard or documented

Equalized odds

$$\begin{aligned} P[Y' = 1 \mid Y = 0, A = a] &= P[Y' = 1 \mid Y = 0, A = b] \\ P[Y' = 0 \mid Y = 1, A = a] &= P[Y' = 0 \mid Y = 1, A = b] \end{aligned}$$

Statistical property of *separation*: $Y' \perp A | Y$

- Prediction must be independent of the sensitive attribute *conditional* on the target variable

Review: Confusion Matrix

		Actual value	
		$Y = 1$	$Y = 0$
Predicted value	$Y' = 1$	True Positive Rate $P[Y' = 1 Y = 1]$	False Positive Rate $P[Y' = 1 Y = 0]$
	$Y' = 0$	False Negative Rate $P[Y' = 0 Y = 1]$	True Negative Rate $P[Y' = 0 Y = 0]$

Can we explain separation in terms of model errors?

- $P[Y' = 1 | Y = 0, A = a] = P[Y' = 1 | Y = 0, A = b]$
- $P[Y' = 0 | Y = 1, A = a] = P[Y' = 0 | Y = 1, A = b]$

Separation

$P[Y' = 1 \mid Y = 0, A = a] = P[Y' = 1 \mid Y = 0, A = b]$ (FPR parity)

$P[Y' = 0 \mid Y = 1, A = a] = P[Y' = 0 \mid Y = 1, A = b]$ (FNR parity)

- $Y' \perp A \mid Y$: Prediction must be independent of the sensitive attribute *conditional* on the target variable
- i.e., All groups are susceptible to the same false positive/negative rates
- Example: Y' : Promotion decision, A : Gender of applicant: Y : Actual job performance

Testing Separation

Requires realistic representative test data (telemetry or representative test data, not random)

Separately measure false positive and false negative rates

- e.g, for FNR, compare $P[\text{promoted} = 0 \mid \text{female, good employee}]$ vs $P[\text{promoted} = 0 \mid \text{male, good employee}]$

How is this different from testing group fairness?

Speaker notes

need labels hard in some applications



Breakout: Cancer Prognosis

		Male Patient Results				Female Patient Results		
		Actual cancer	Actually no cancer			Actual cancer	Actually no cancer	
Predicted cancer	23	11	Predicted cancer	13	5	Predicted no cancer	2	480
Predicted no cancer	41	925	Predicted no cancer	2	480	Predicted cancer	13	5

In groups, post to #lecture tagging members:

- Does the model meet anti-classification fairness w.r.t. gender?
- Does the model meet group fairness?
- Does the model meet equalized odds?
- Is the model fair enough to use?

Speaker notes

prob cancer male vs female



Other fairness measures

- Anti-classification (fairness through blindness)
- Group fairness (independence)
- Equalized odds (separation)**
- ...and numerous others and variations!

Metric #1,284.

Okay, the True Positives divided by the False Positives, multiplied by the total number of Negative Predictions, plus the temperature of the room, multiplied by the negative exponential of the number of words in this sentence, should be the same for all sensitive groups.

What are we
measuring again?

Fairness.

Right.



Many measures

Many measures proposed

Some specialized for tasks (e.g., ranking, NLP)

Some consider downstream utility of various outcomes

Most are similar to the three discussed

- Comparing different measures in the error matrix (e.g., false positive rate, lift)

Outlook: Building Fair ML-Based Products

Next lecture: Fairness is a *system-wide* concern

- Identifying and negotiating fairness requirements
- Fairness beyond model predictions (product design, mitigations, data collection)
- Fairness in process and teamwork, barriers and responsibilities
- Documenting fairness at the interface
- Monitoring
- Promoting best practices

Summary

- Three definitions of fairness: Anti-classification, group fairness, equalized odds
- Tradeoffs between fairness criteria
 - What is the goal?
 - Key: how to deal with unequal starting positions
- Improving fairness of a model
 - In all *pipeline stages*: data collection, data cleaning, training, inference, evaluation

Further Readings

- Ian Foster, Rayid Ghani, Ron S. Jarmin, Frauke Kreuter and Julia Lane. [Big Data and Social Science: Data Science Methods and Tools for Research and Practice](#). Chapter 11, 2nd ed, 2020
- Solon Barocas and Moritz Hardt and Arvind Narayanan. [Fairness and Machine Learning](#). 2019 (incomplete book)
- Pessach, Dana, and Erez Shmueli. "[A Review on Fairness in Machine Learning](#)." ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR) 55, no. 3 (2022): 1-44.

Practitioner Challenges



