Bias in Machine Learning: An Adversarial Approach



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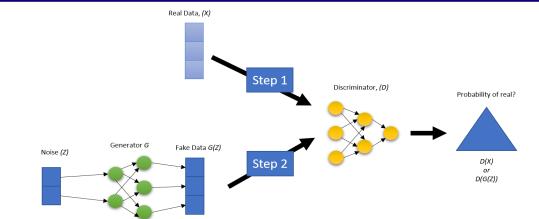
Introduction

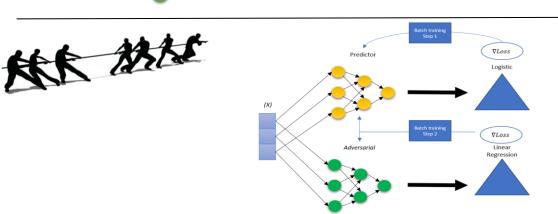
- Bias is very prevalent, occurring in ML models at preprocess, in-process, post-process stages.
- Examples of ML bias are widely known COMPAS, Amazon hiring algorithm/resume scan, Word2Vec. Most are binary: protected class vs unprotected class.
- Our study focuses on eliminating bias stemming from AGE when predicting employee attrition.

Main Topics

- Adversarial learning can be leveraged to mitigate bias and unfairness.
- Competing models of GAN, where Predictor (P) tries hinder Discriminator (D) with fake data, while feedback from D tries to hinder P prediction ability.
- Our study: P -- predict employee prediction; D -predict age.
- Goal: improve group fairness via demographic parity (DP) (all equally likely of positive outcome (TP + FP)).

ACCUR





Model Architecture

Baseline Model

- Logistic Model
- $\hat{y}_{Attrition} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon$

Adversarial Models

- $\hat{y}_{Attrition} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon$
- $\hat{A}_{Age} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_n x_n + \varepsilon$
- Loss = $-\alpha \sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_i \hat{Y}_i)^2$

Results -

- **Improved DP**: range Pre-GAN for all groups between 94-100%; Post-GAN range 98-100%.
- Small trade-off between Accuracy and Fairness Post-GAN: accuracy decreased 2% but DP increased 6%.
- **Demonstrate work beyond binary classes**: can work toward having more than one unprotected group.
- See Results Chart

| | II | BM | Er | npl | ОУ | ee | Αt | ttrit | ion | D | atas | set |
|--------------------|-----|--------------|-------|-----------|----|---------------|-----|---------------|--------------------|-----|---------------|----------|
| | | A | ttrit | ion: | 8 | 4% | Ν | O / | 169 | % | YES | ; |
| | | Α | ge | bin | ne | d ir | า 5 | -уе | ar r | ar | iges | |
| | | | М | ore | at | triti | on | <= | ag | е 3 | 35 | |
| At | 400 | n ● N | | | | | | | | | | |
| Count of Attrition | 200 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cor | 100 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | <=25 | >25 <= | | >30 8 <=3! | 5 | >35 & <=40 | >40 <=4 Deca | 45 | >45 & <=50 | >50 |

| AGGGR | < = 25 | (25, 30] | (30, 35] | (35, 40] | (40, 45] | (45, 50] | > 50 | Overall |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Pre GAN | 0.7575 | 0.84 | 0.8315 | 0.9138 | 0.9464 | 0.8696 | 0.7941 | 0.8587 |
| Post GAN | 0.6970 | 0.8 | 0.8315 | 0.8966 | 0.8929 | 0.9130 | 0.7941 | 0.8315 |
| DEMO | | | | | | | | |
| DEMO PARITY | < = 25 | (25, 30] | (30, 35] | (35, 40] | (40, 45] | (45, 50] | > 50 | Overall |
| _ | < = 25 0.9394 | (25, 30] 0.96 | (30, 35] 0.9438 | (35, 40] 0.9655 | (40, 45] 0.9464 | (45, 50] 0.9565 | > 50 1.0 | Overall 0.9375 |
| PARITY Pre | | | • • | | • | | | |

Conclusions / Future Work

- Bias must be addressed in advance and throughout – NOT as an afterthought.
- Re-run study with larger, real dataset and/or pre-processed data that balances attrition % or sampled differently.
- Refine code with Early Stop, when the adversary has sufficiently mitigated bias and correlation is no longer detected in the adversarial model for Z(x), Age.
- We CANNOT and MUST NOT replace the inquisitiveness, skepticism, mortal imagination and compassion that humans bring to bear on Machine Learning.