



# Responsible AI to Benefit Society

A Survey of Use Cases and Lessons Learned

Kit Rodolfa



Rijkswaterstaat  
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu



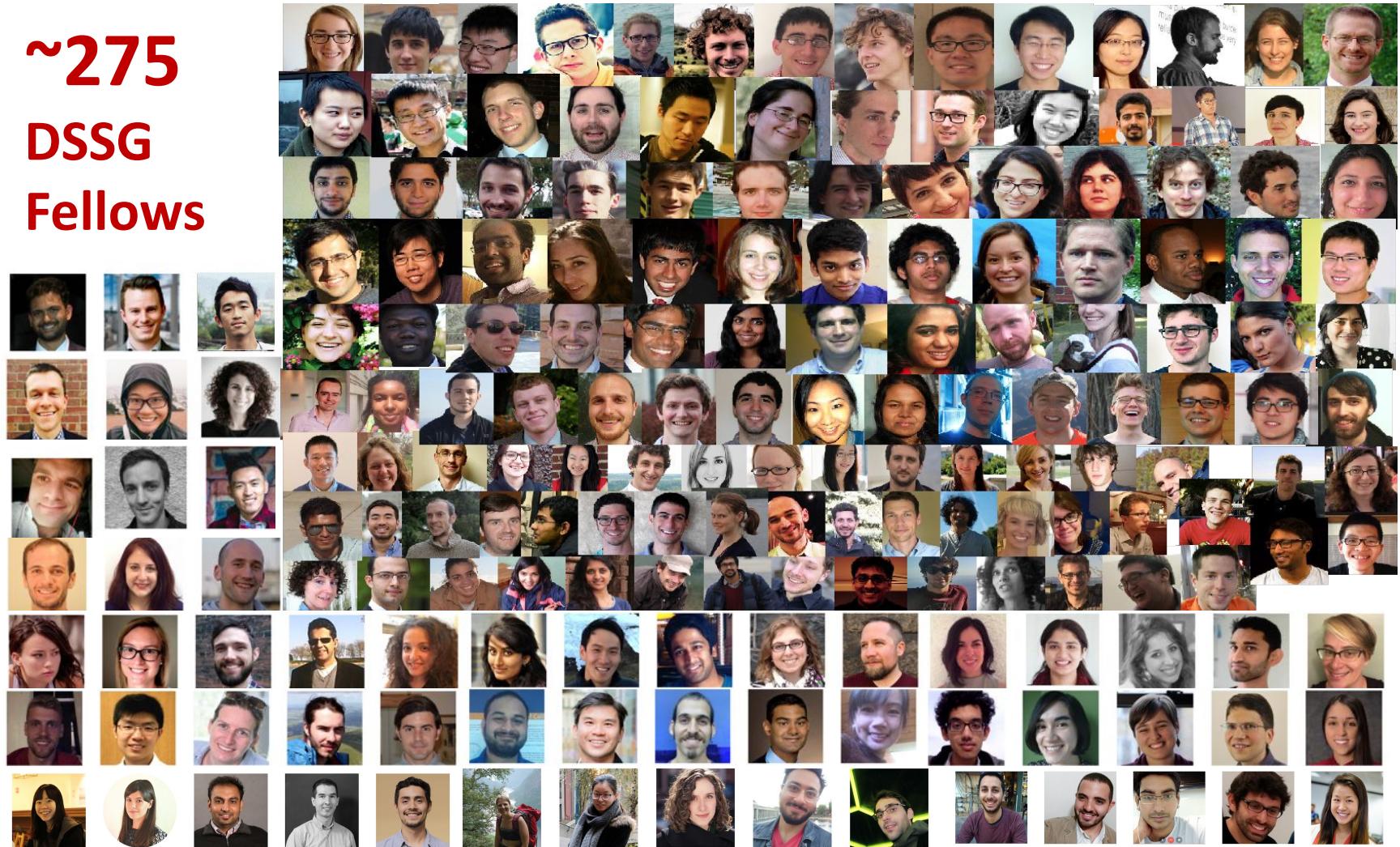
The Official Health Marketplace



More details on projects at <http://dssgfellowship.org/projects>



# ~275 DSSG Fellows







# Preventing and Reducing Water Mains breaks (Syracuse, NY)

*Using Machine Learning to Predict and Prevent Water Mains Breaks. Kumar et al KDD 2015*



240,000 main breaks/yr in US

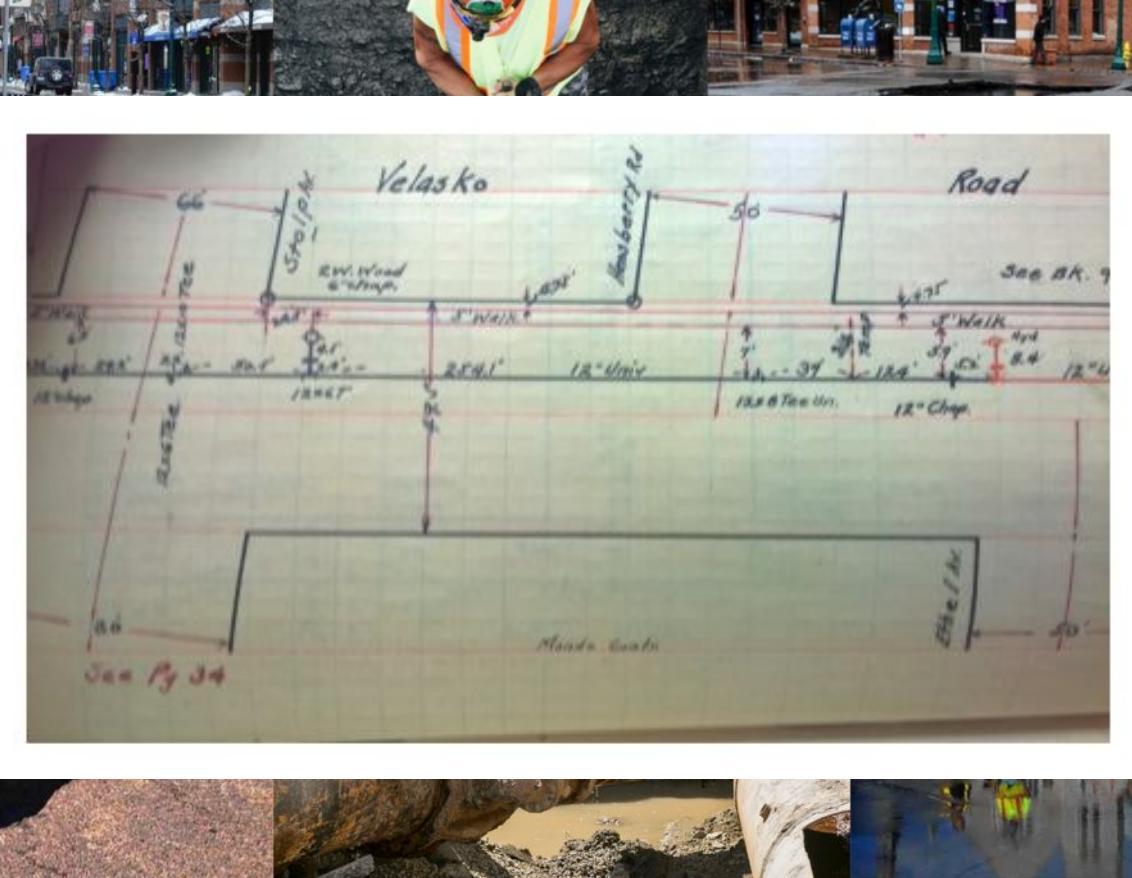
\$13 billion in 2010 to repair

Expected \$30 billion by 2040

180 breaks/yr in Syracuse, NY

# Preventing and Reducing Water Mains breaks (Syracuse, NY)

Using Machine Learning to Predict and Prevent Water Mains Breaks. Kumar et al KDD 2015



# Preventing and Reducing Water Mains breaks (Syracuse, NY)

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64% of blocks in the top 1% of predictions were correctly predicted for last year

# LESSON 1

## Be diligent in finding relevant data

*Most data in real contexts is spread throughout the organization and much relevant data may not even be digitized*







# Manual Labeling Effort: Time Consuming & Costly



2400 blocks



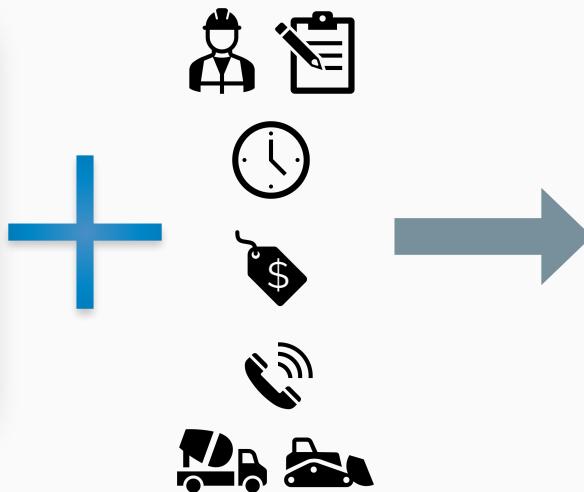
Only 2018



blocklot	roof_damage	roof_damage_score
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1451 024	High	50-99
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# LIST OF 1000 ROWHOMES FOR INSPECTION



Address	Roof Damage score
14 Columbia Blvd.	0.9 <span style="color:red">●</span>
3939 Calvin St.	0.7 <span style="color:orange">●</span>
1656 Benson St.	0.4 <span style="color:yellow">●</span>
374 Margaret St.	0.1 <span style="color:green">●</span>

# DARK PIXEL

What percentage of the  
pixels are darker than ?



Dark Pixel

468

0

200

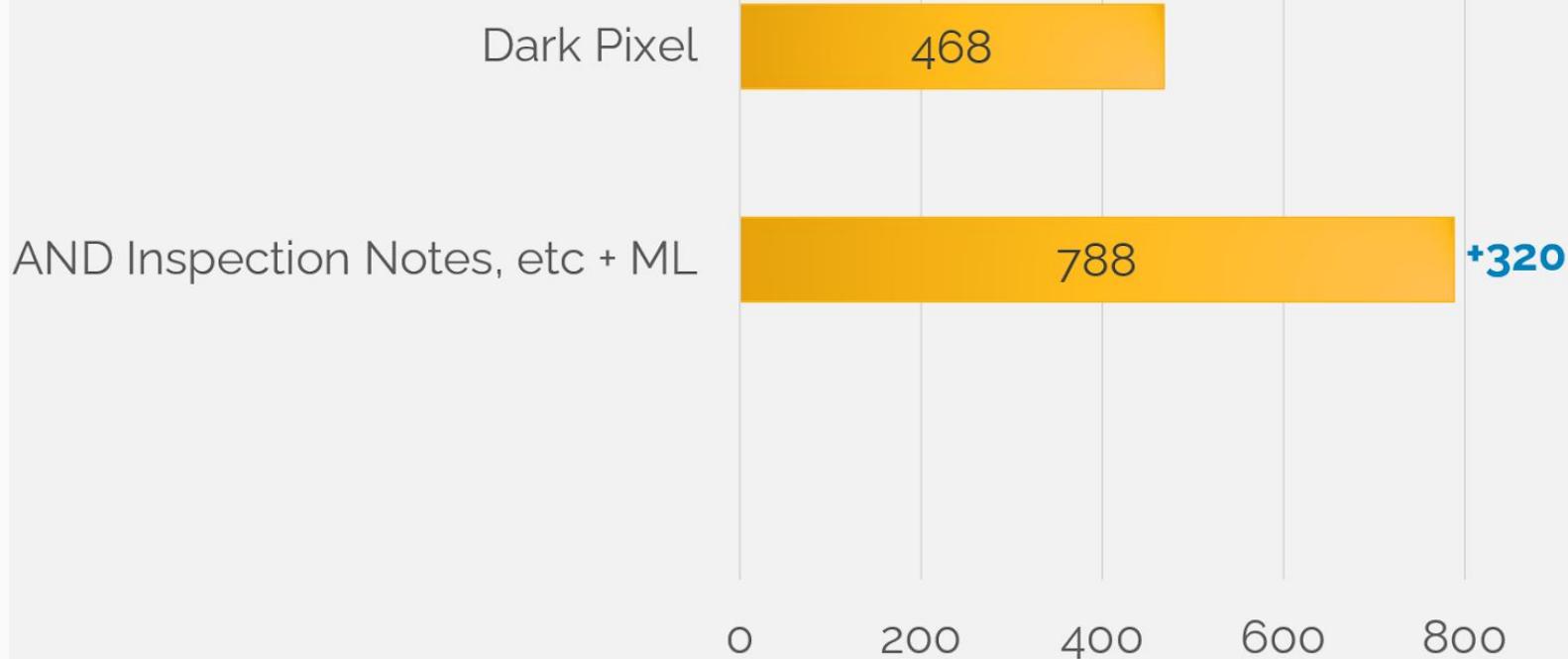
400

600

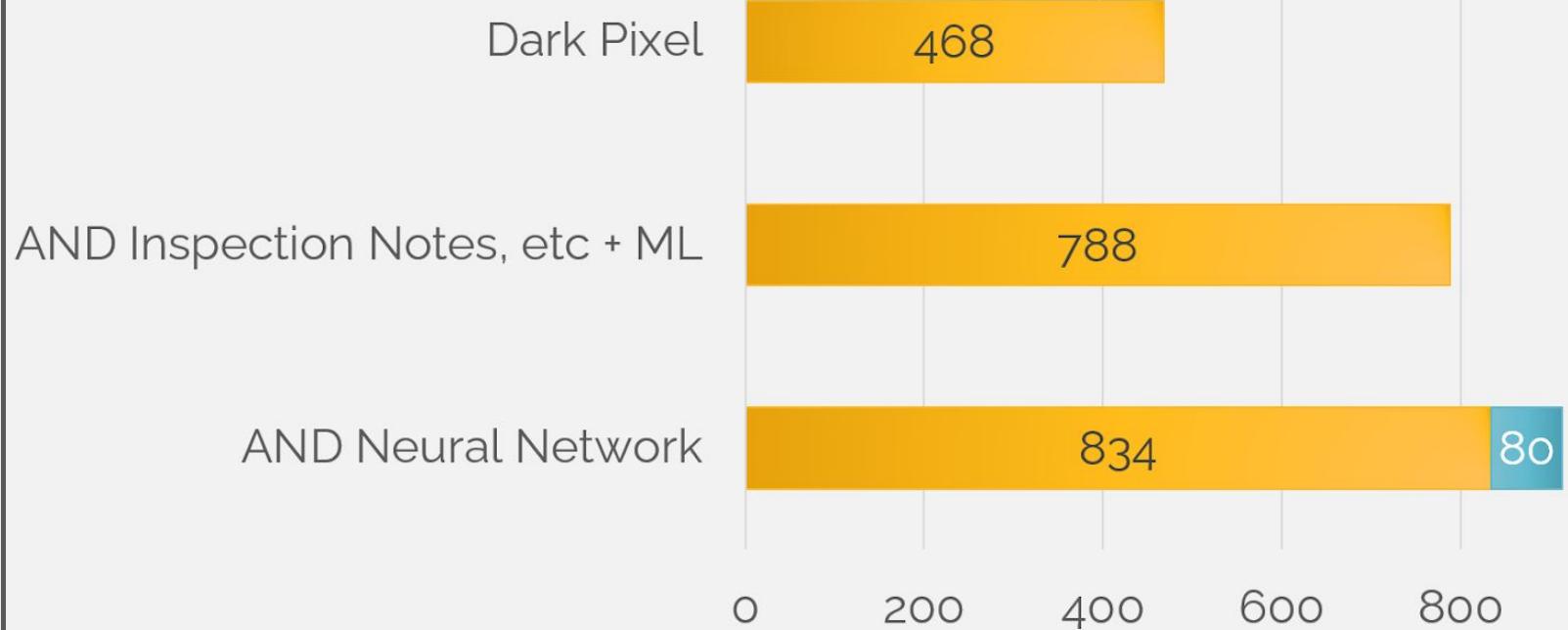
800

1000

## MODEL PERFORMANCE



## MODEL PERFORMANCE



## MODEL PERFORMANCE

# LESSON 2

**Models will benefit from a range of data types and sources**

*Even with a seemingly straightforward vision problem, administrative data helped the model learn the nuance of the task*



**HEALTHY**  
**CHICAGO**

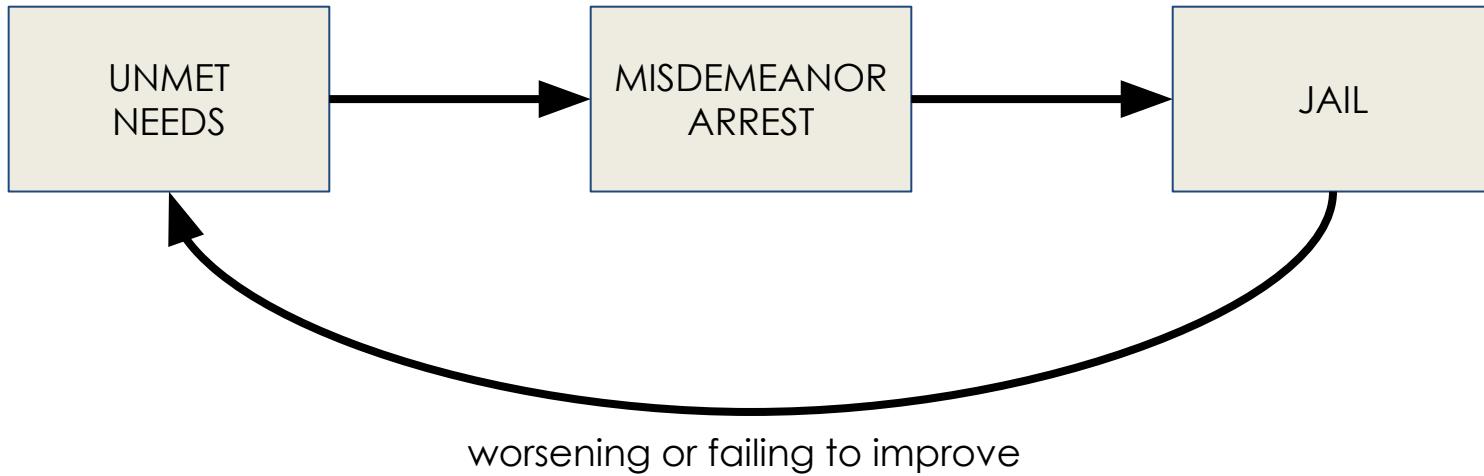
CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**JOHNSON  
COUNTY**  
KANSAS

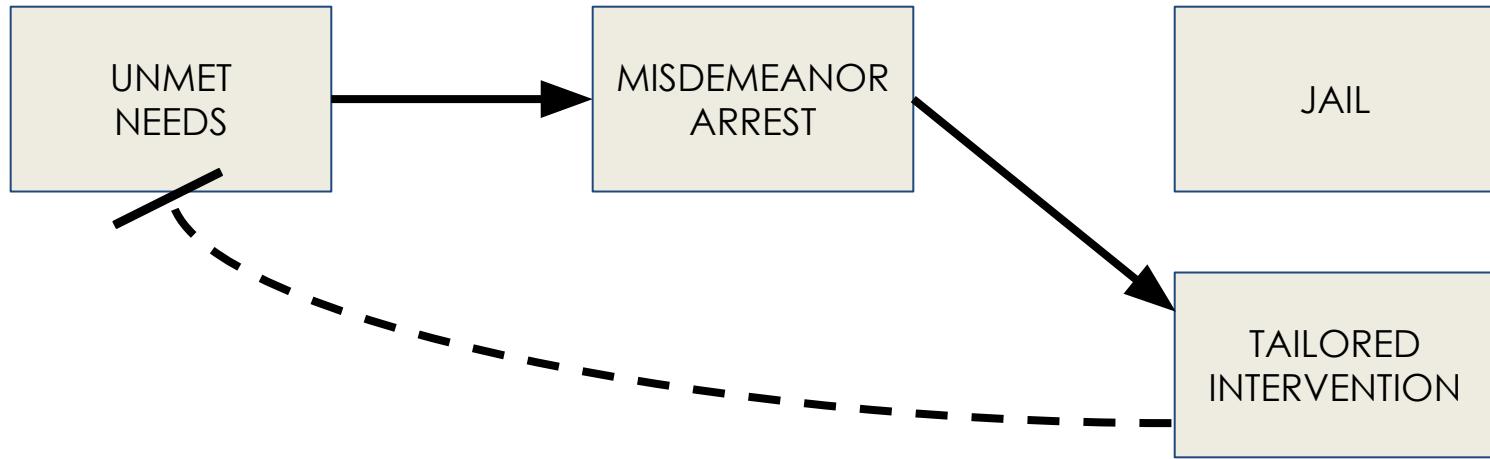


— BALTIMORE CITY —  
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING &  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

# Cycle of Incarceration

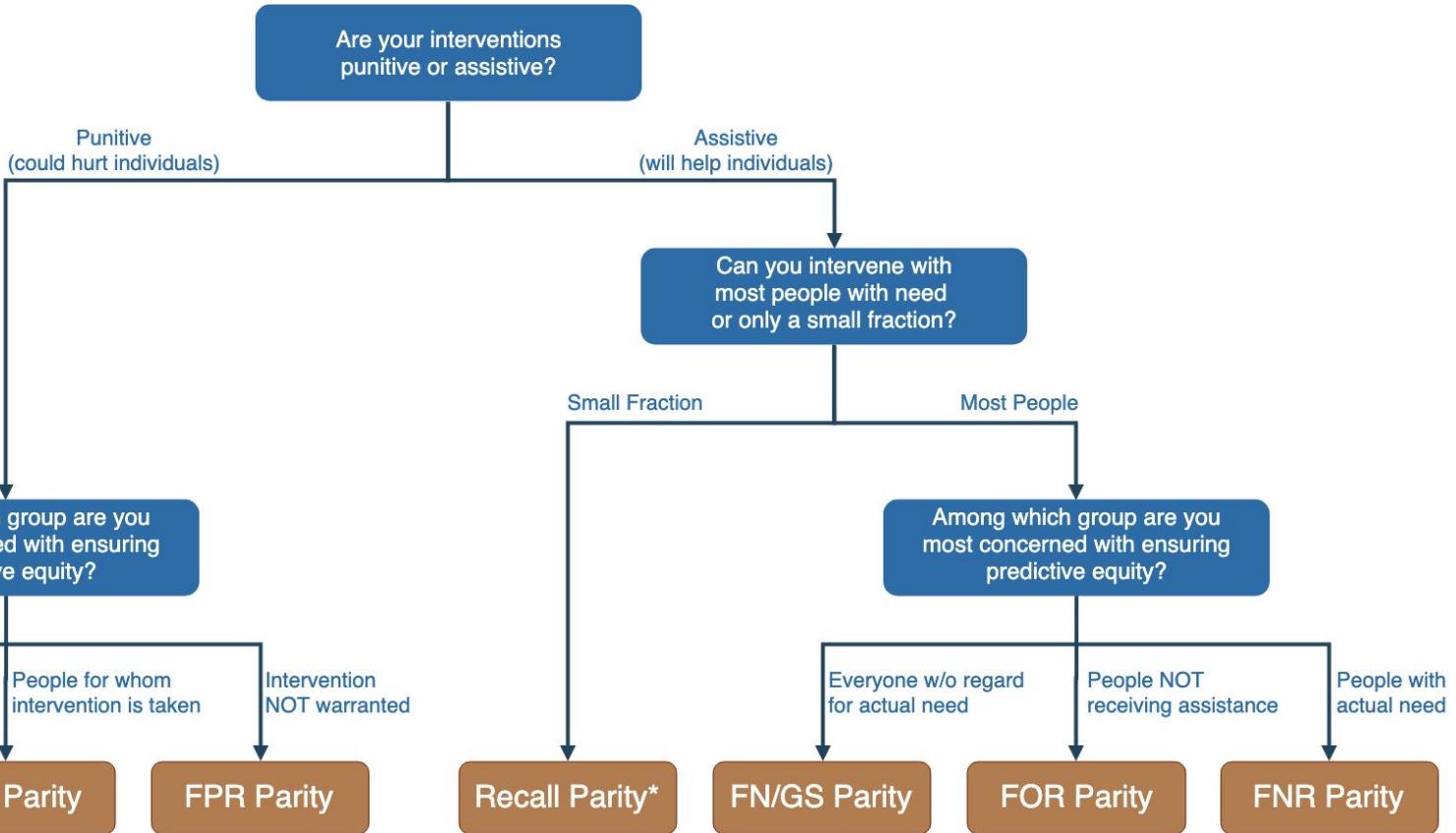


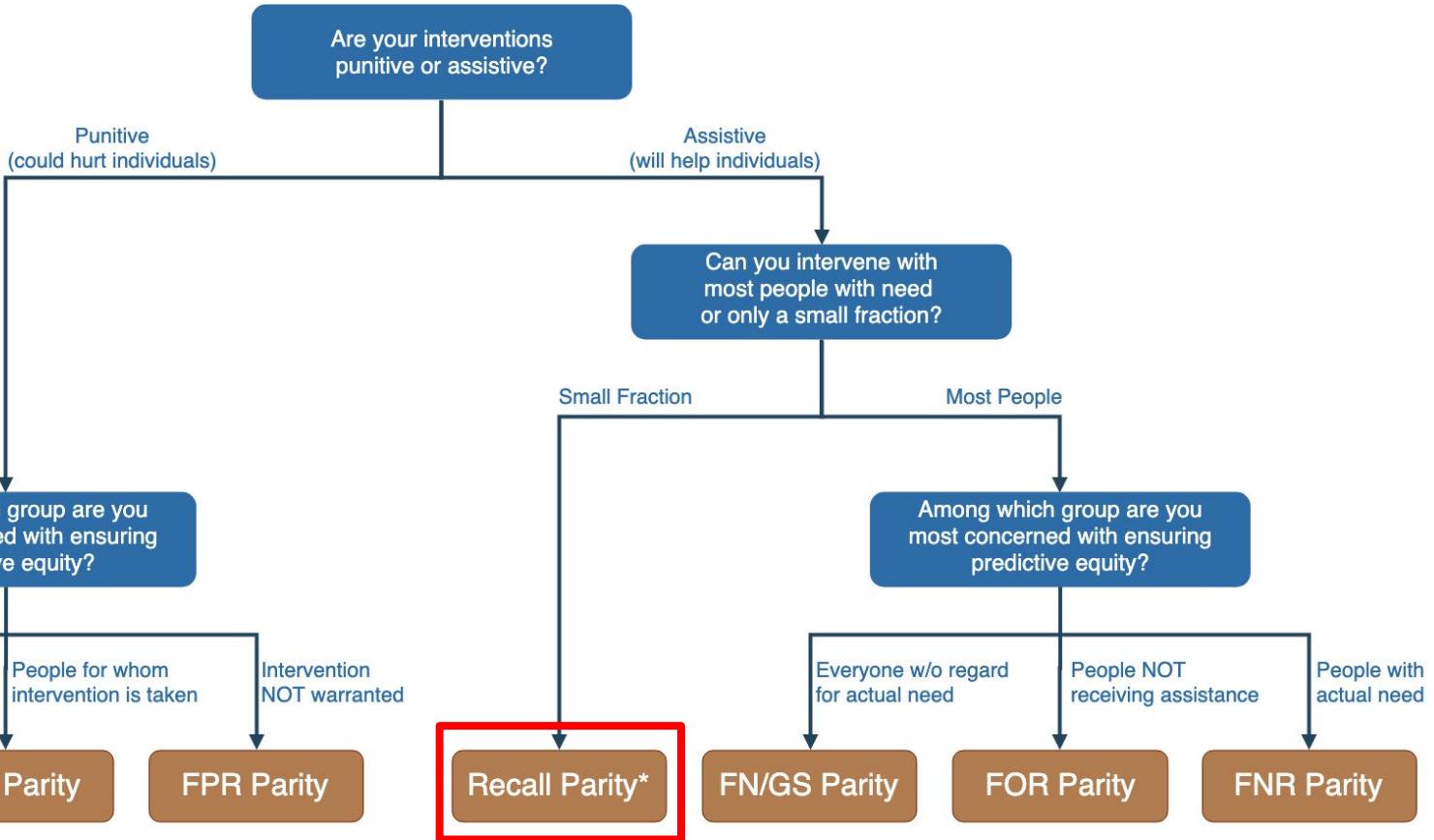
# Breaking the Cycle

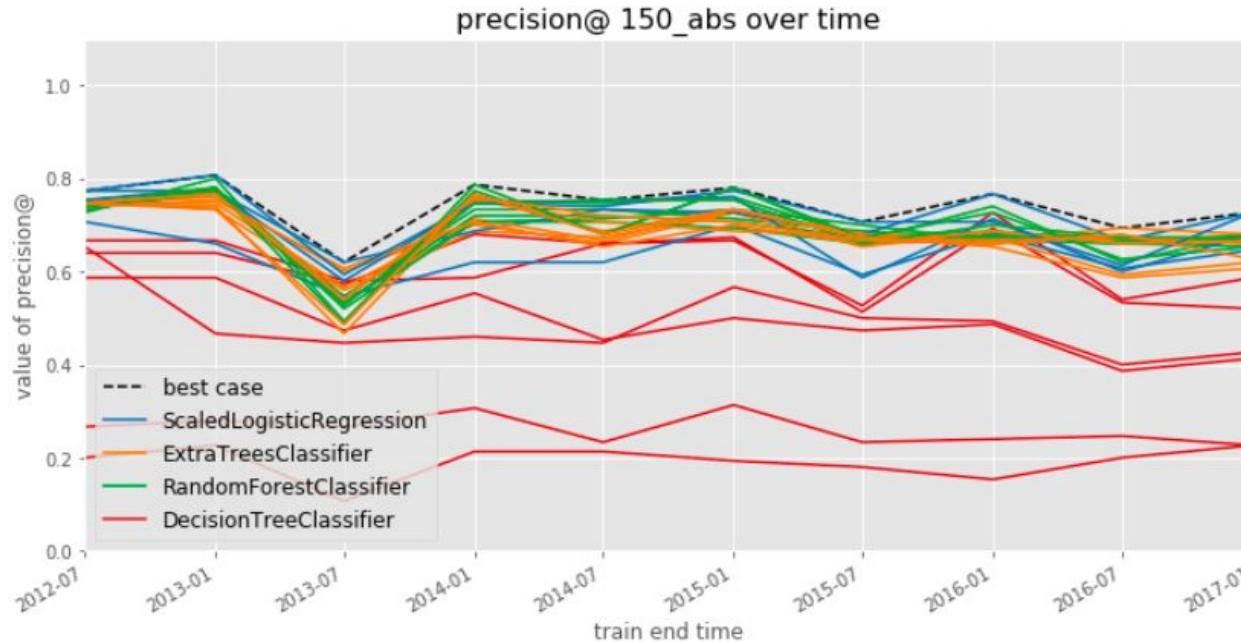


# Three Key Questions

- How do we define equity in a given policy context?
- How can we improve equity of ML models and implementation?
- How do policy makers balance trade-offs between equity, efficiency, resources?

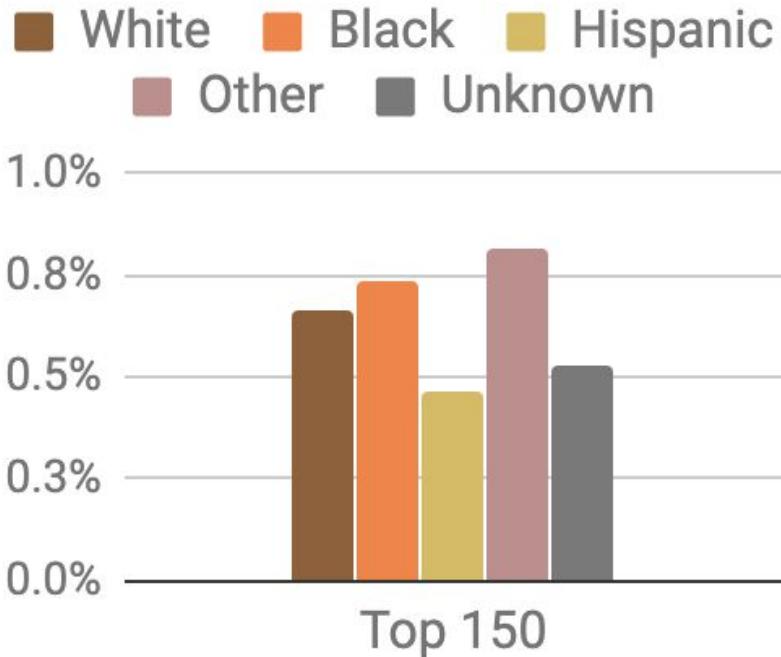






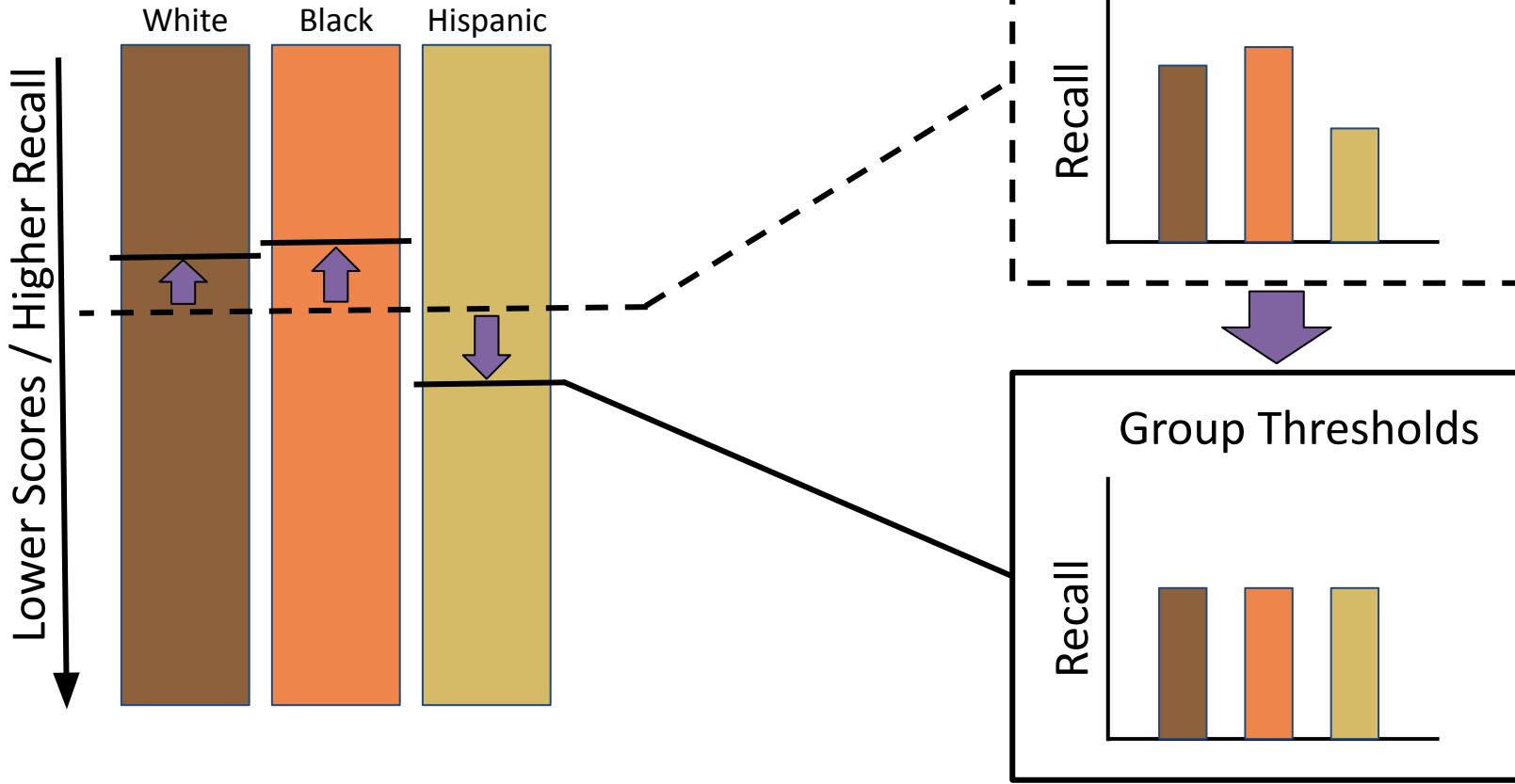
We built and selected a model to choose the 150 highest-risk individuals for intervention...

## Recall by Race/Ethnicity



- Model was optimized for efficiency, not equity
- Top 150 highest risk reasonably balanced between black and white individuals
- However, hispanic and unknown race/ethnicity groups very underrepresented

# Mitigating Disparities



# Menu of Options

	Current Scale	Expanded Scale
No Constraint		
Equalize Recall		
Reduce Disparities		

# Menu of Options

	Current Scale	Expanded Scale
No Constraint	BASE MODEL	
Equalize Recall		
Reduce Disparities		

# Menu of Options

	Current Scale	Expanded Scale
No Constraint		
Equalize Recall	EXPLICIT EQUITY / EFFICIENCY TRADE-OFF	"COST OF EQUITY"
Reduce Disparities		

# Menu of Options

	Current Scale	Expanded Scale
No Constraint		
Equalize Recall		IMPROVE OUTCOMES AT SAME RATE ACROSS GROUPS
Reduce Disparities		IMPROVE OUTCOMES FASTER FOR GROUPS WITH HIGHER UNDERLYING PREVALENCE

## Recall by Race/Ethnicity Group

■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other ■ Unknown

1.2%

0.9%

0.6%

0.3%

0.0%

Top 150

Base Model

Exp. Eq.

Expanded Scale

Exp. Prop.

Curr. Eq.

Current Scale

Curr. Prop.

## Recall by Race/Ethnicity Group

■ White ■ Black ■ Hispanic ■ Other ■ Unknown

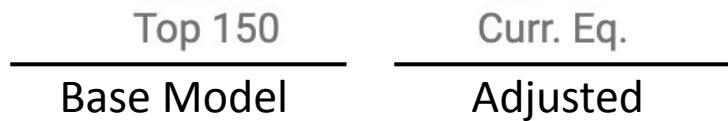
1.2%

0.9%

0.6%

0.3%

0.0%



# Little Fairness/Accuracy Trade-Off

Base  
Model

72.7%

Precision

150

Total Count

Adjusted  
Model

70.7%

Precision

150

Total Count

# Little Equity/Efficiency Trade-Off at Current Scale

Top 150

72.7%

Precision

150

Total Count

Equal  
Recall

70.7%

Precision

150

Total Count

Proportional  
Recall

70.7%

Precision

150

Total Count

# LESSON 3

**ML Fairness can be achieved (if it is an explicit goal)**

*In many cases, we've seen little or no trade-off in accuracy when improving fairness, but it needs to be thoughtfully defined, measured, and optimized*



# Preventing Lead Poisoning in Children (Chicago, IL)

*Predictive Modeling for Public Health: Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning. Potash et al. KDD 2015*

*Validation of a Machine Learning Prediction Model of Childhood Lead Poisoning. Potash et al. JAMA 2020*



**Children in at least 4 million U.S.  
households are exposed to high levels of  
lead (CDC Report)**



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Impaired Attention

Hearing Loss

Lower IQ

Lack of Motor Skills

Learning Disability

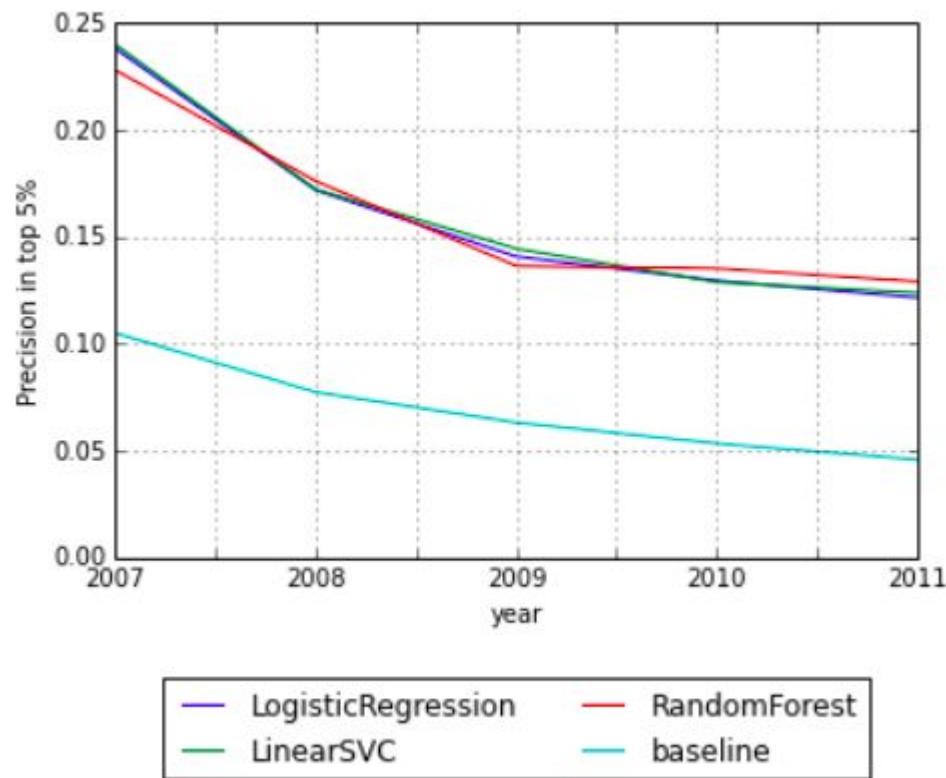
Memory Problems



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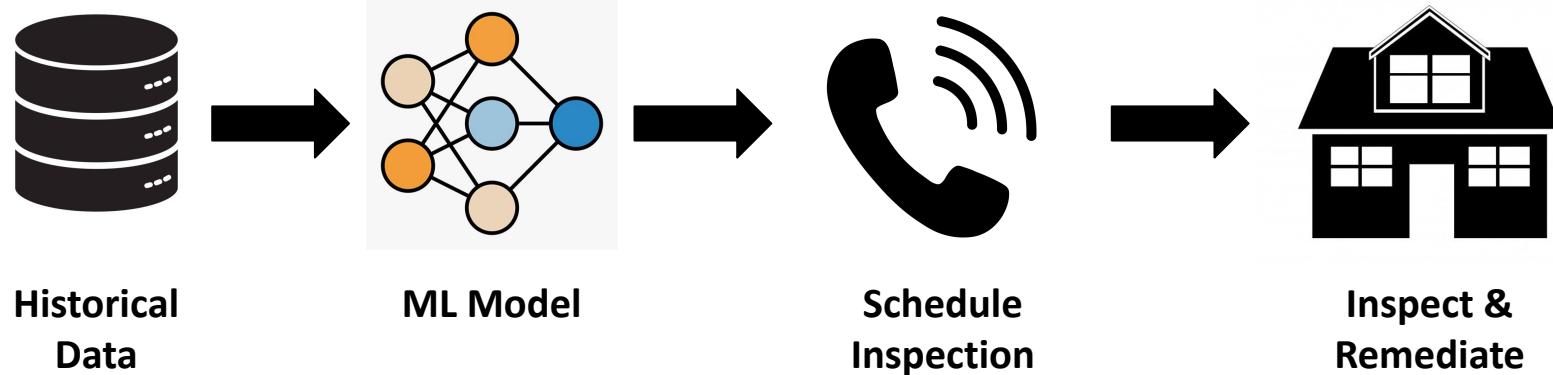
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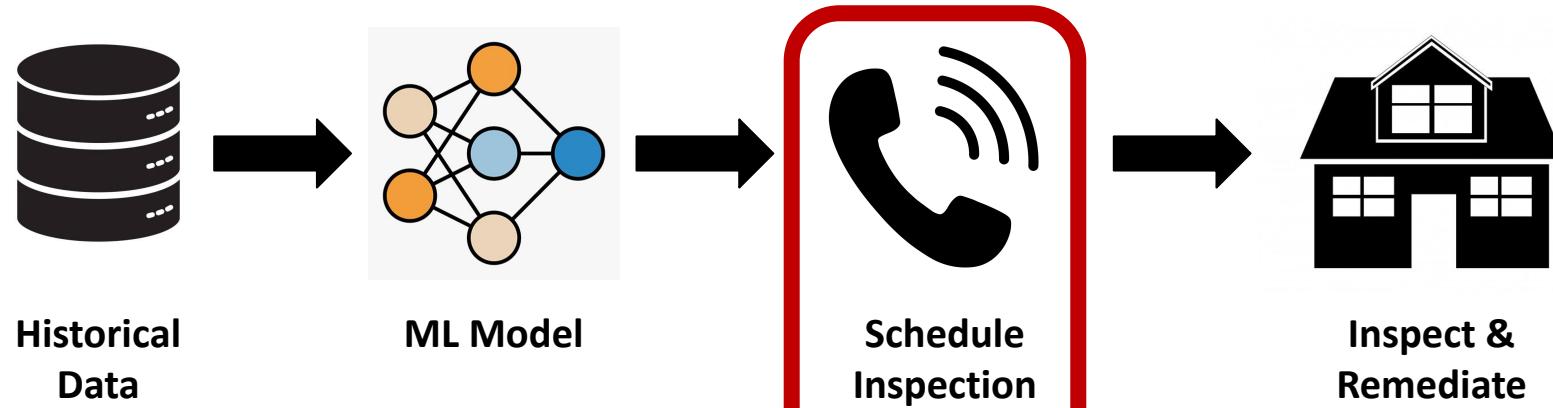
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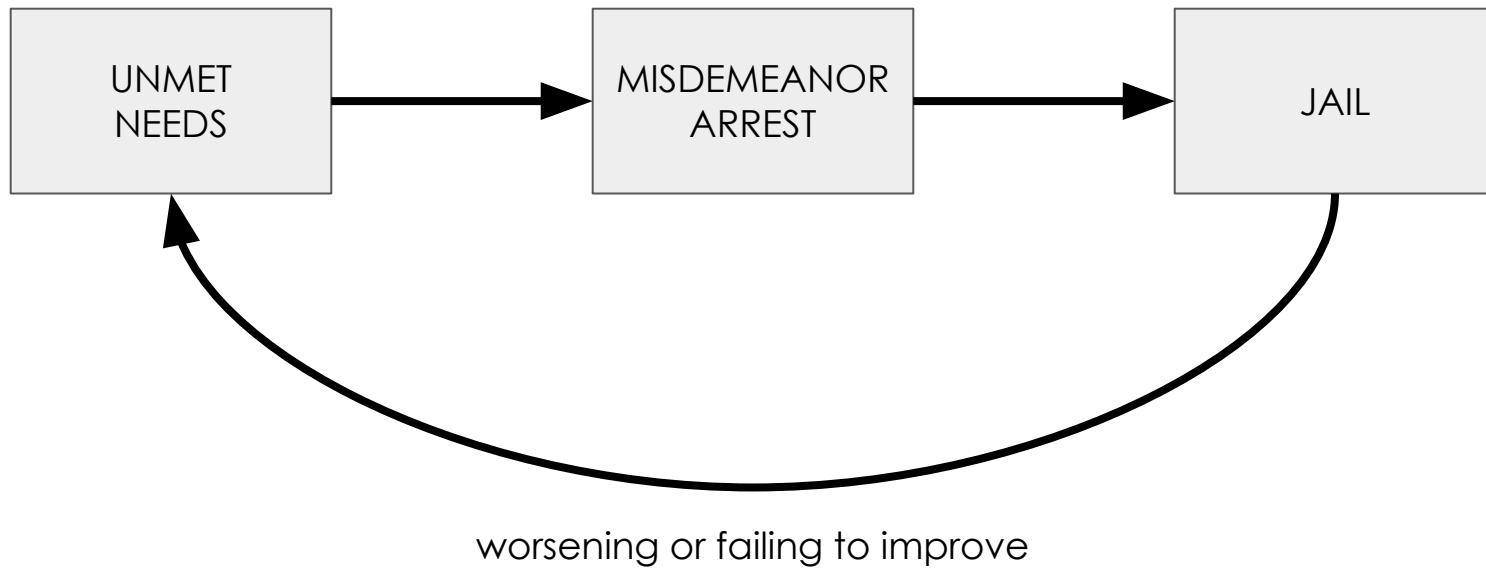
# LESSON 4

## Fairness is a system property

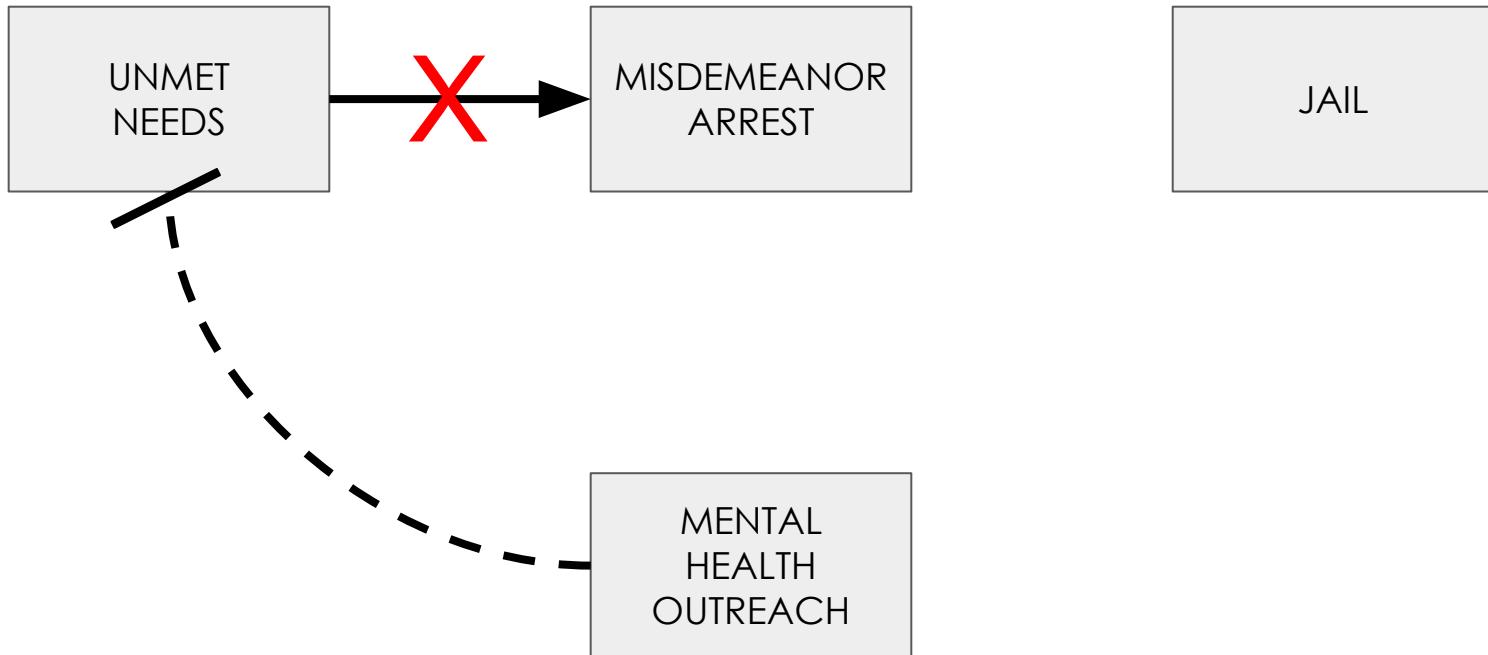
*Even with fair model outputs, the implementation matters and it is important to consider how the system as a whole works together to achieve its goals*



# Cycle of Incarceration



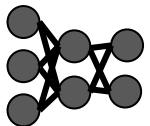
# Breaking the Cycle



Released From Jail  
In Past 3 Years

...With History of  
Mental Health  
Needs

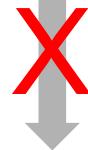
Model



Return to Jail Risk

ID	SCORE
27	0.95
13	0.93
1	0.89
93	0.89
53	0.82
23	0.75
59	0.72
64	0.65
20	0.61
18	0.59
46	0.52
82	0.48
49	0.37
56	0.22
17	0.12

Mental  
Health  
Outreach

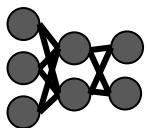


Return to  
Jail

Released From Jail  
In Past 3 Years

...With History of  
Mental Health  
Needs

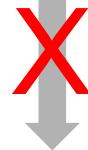
Model



Return to Jail Risk

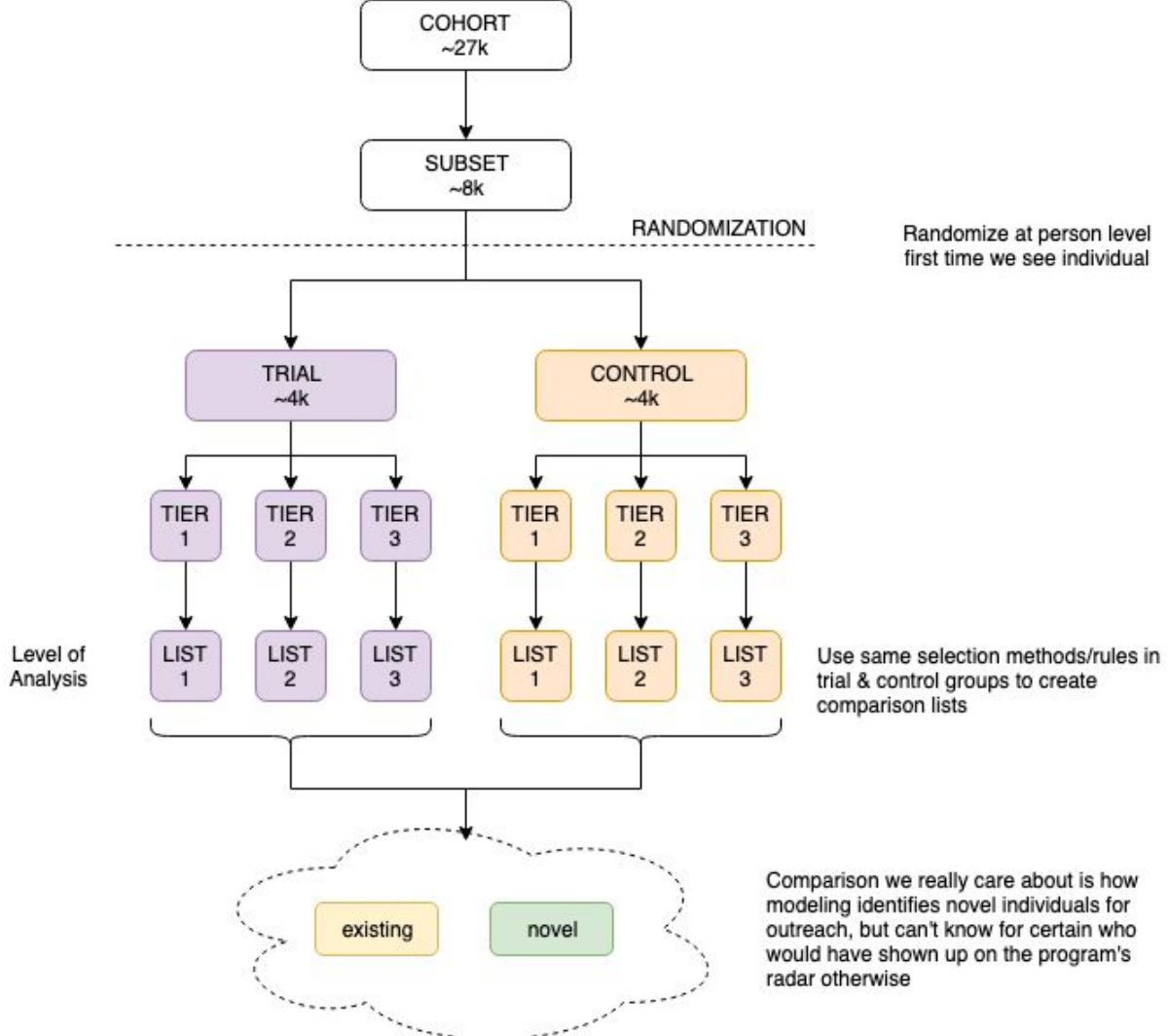
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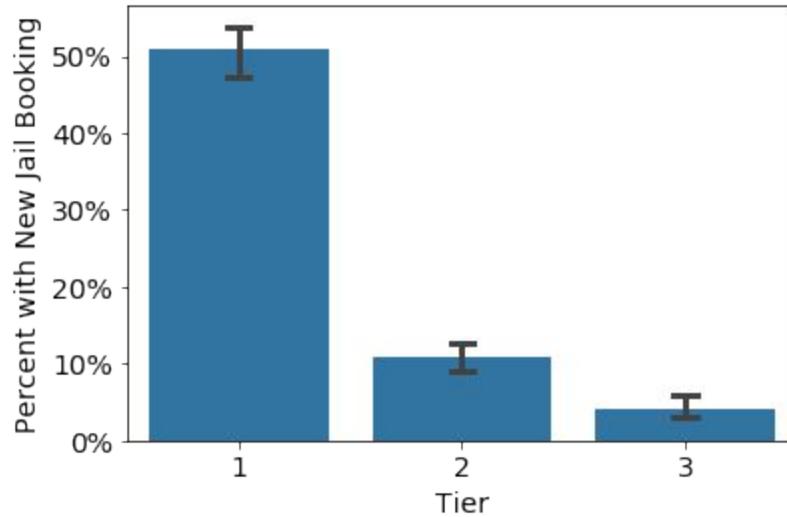


Return to  
Jail

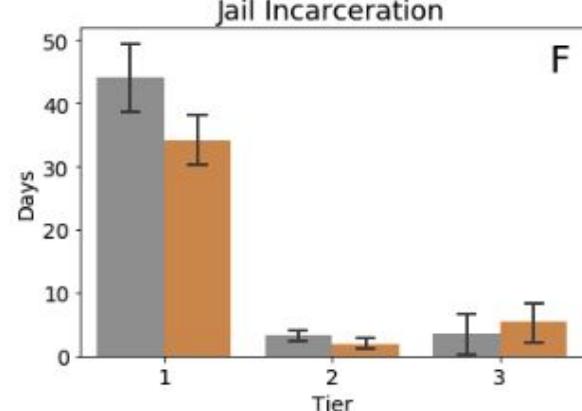
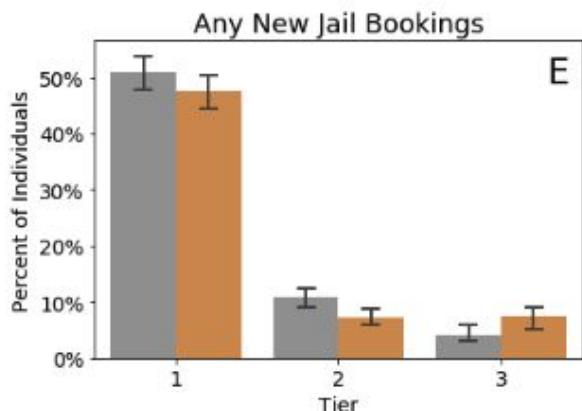
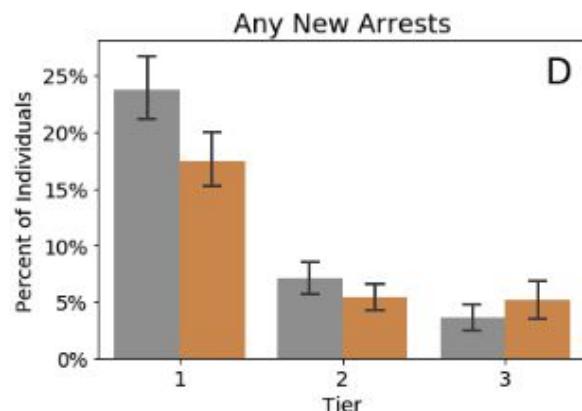
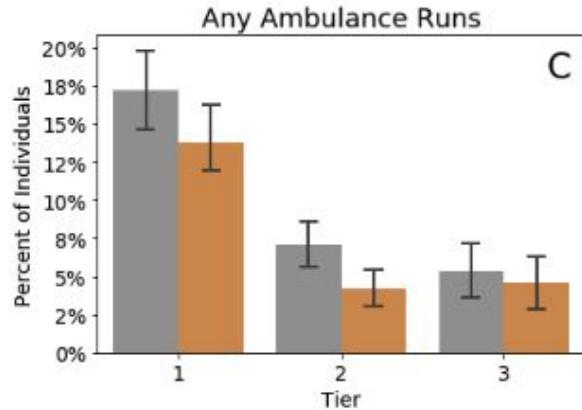
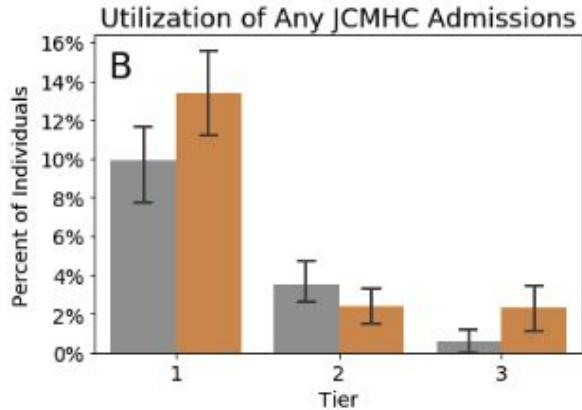
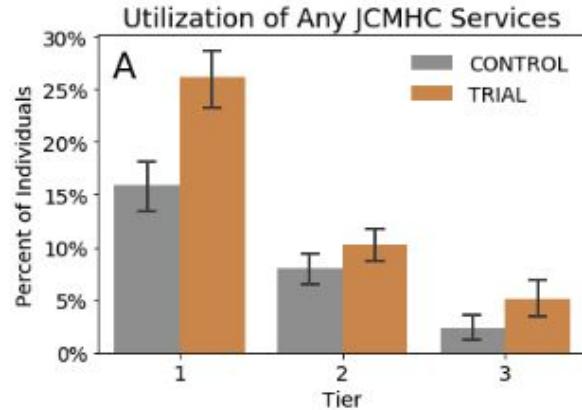
**What would you want to learn  
through a field trial?**



# Q1: Is the Model Predictive?



## Q2: Does Model+Intervention Affect Outcomes? For Whom?



# LESSON 5

Think beyond A/B tests for field trials

*Field validation is critical before deployment,  
but should go beyond simply asking if the  
model is predictive – how will it be used?  
what assumptions should you test?*



# Recap

- Be diligent in finding relevant data
- Models will benefit from a range of data types
- ML Fairness can be achieved (if it's an explicit goal)...
- ... but it is a property of the entire system, not just the model's predictions
- Think beyond A/B tests for field validation

# Kit Rodolfa

Carnegie Mellon University

[krodolfa@cmu.edu](mailto:krodolfa@cmu.edu)

[datasciencepublicpolicy.org](http://datasciencepublicpolicy.org)

[www.github.com/dssg](http://www.github.com/dssg)





**HEALTHY**  
**CHICAGO**

CHICAGO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**JOHNSON  
COUNTY**  
KANSAS

