

# CSC384H, Summer 2020

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## Question 3: IS YOUR BAYES NETWORK FAIR?

- (1) Separation holds but not sufficiency We set the protected attribute  $A = \text{Gender}$ ,  $C = \text{Prediction}$ ,  $Y = \text{Hyperlipidemia}$

	Hyperlipidemia=YES		Hyperlipidemia=NO	
	Prediction=YES	Prediction=NO	Prediction=YES	Prediction=NO
Gender=Female	0	0.1738498299096415775	0	0.3011501700903584225
Gender=Male	0	0.2312171312855648475	0	0.2937828687144351

From the table, we can calculate the values:

- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{YES} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{YES}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = 0$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{YES} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{YES}) = 0$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{YES} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = 0$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{YES} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}) = 0$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{YES}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = 1$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{YES}) = 1$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = 1$
- $P(\text{Prediction} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO}) = 1$

However,

- $P(\text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Prediction} = \text{NO}, \text{Gender} = \text{Female}) = \frac{0.3011}{0.1738+0.3011} = 0.634$
- $P(\text{Hyperlipidemia} = \text{NO} \mid \text{Prediction} = \text{NO}) = \frac{0.3011+0.2938}{1} = 0.5949$

Thus, Separation holds but not sufficiency.

- (2) Sufficiency holds but not separation We set the protected attribute  $A = \text{Gender}$ ,  $C = \text{Hyperlipidemia}$ ,  $Y = \text{Diabetes}$  From the table, we can calculate the values similarly as example (1) and find  $P(\text{Diabetes}$

	Diabetes=YES		Diabetes=NO	
	Gender=Female	Gender=Male	Gender=Female	Gender=Male
Hyperlipidemia=YES	0.10725	0.14275	0.10725	0.14275
Hyperlipidemia=NO	0.1265	0.1235	0.1265	0.1235

$\mid \text{Hyperlipidemia}, \text{Gender}) = P(\text{Diabetes} \mid \text{Hyperlipidemia})$ . However,  $P(\text{Hyperlipidemia} \mid \text{Diabetes}, \text{Gender}) = P(\text{Hyperlipidemia} \mid \text{Diabetes})$  does not holds. Thus, sufficiency holds but not separation.

I am not sure whether my second example is correct, but I found something from the procedure. Since separation means  $A$  is independent of  $C$  given  $Y$ , and sufficiency means  $A$  is independent of  $Y$  given  $C$ , from a Bayes Network perspective, thinking  $A$ ,  $C$  and  $Y$  as nodes in the network, the two separation cannot be achieved simultaneously considering all 3 cases when d-separation's idea is applied. Also, I found some deeper discussion on <https://fairmlbook.org/classification.html>.