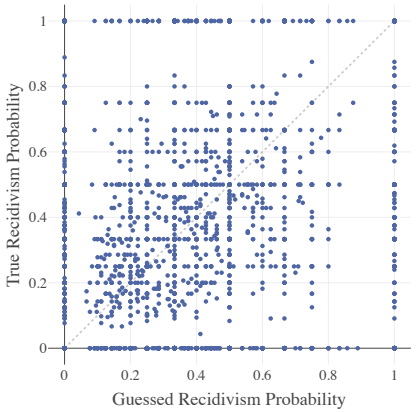
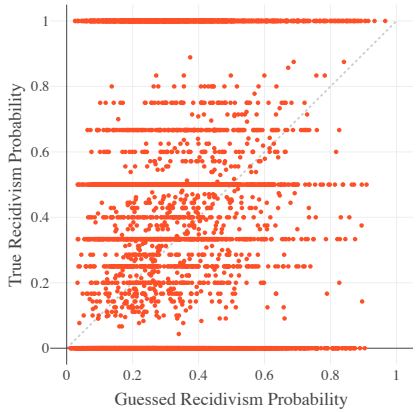
NearestNeighbor



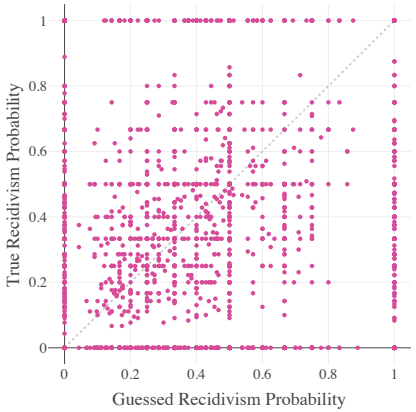
Min	0.000	0.226	White - NH
25^{th}	0.033	0.250	Black - NH
50^{th}	0.167	0.200	White - H
75^{th}	0.400	0.167	AI or NA
Max	1.000	0.306	Asian or PI

VoronoiMesh



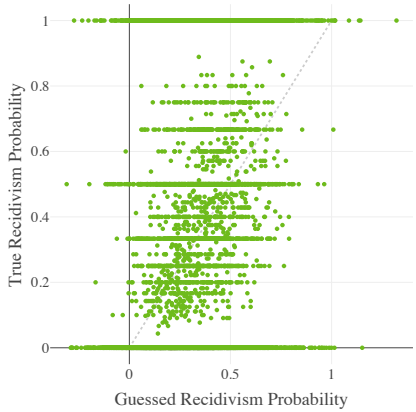
Min	0.000	0.148	White - NH
25^{th}	0.072	0.161	Black - NH
50^{th}	0.156	0.125	White - H
75^{th}	0.291	0.129	AI or NA
Max	0.974	0.139	Asian or PI

DecisionTreeRegressor



Min	0.000	0.250	White - NH
25^{th}	0.040	0.286	Black - NH
50^{th}	0.187	0.246	White - H
75^{th}	0.433	0.264	AI or NA
Max	1.000	0.257	Asian or PI

MLPRegressor



Min	0.000	0.147	White - NH
25^{th}	0.068	0.153	Black - NH
50^{th}	0.145	0.134	White - H
75^{th}	0.279	0.113	AI or NA
Max	1.273	0.114	Asian or PI

Fig. 3. These four plots show the true recidivism probability versus guessed recidivism probability for each of the regression techniques. The top two regression algorithms make predictions based only on local data while the bottom two algorithms are global fitting techniques. The left vertical table beneath each figure displays the percentiles of absolute errors when predicting the probability of recidivism with that algorithm. The right table beneath each figure shows the median error in recidivism likelihood for those predictions which were over-estimated (false positives) broken down by race. Notice that without additional constraints, the neural network produces predictions outside of the range [0,1].