

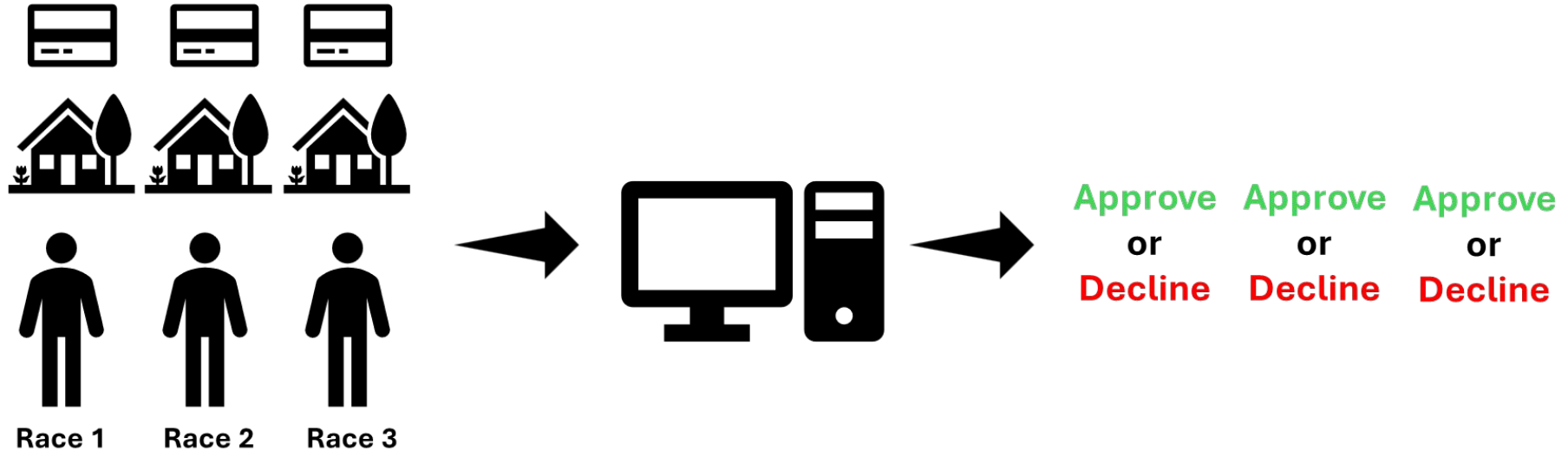
MATH6912
Final Project



**Your bank uses AI
to decide whether
you get a mortgage.
But is it fair?**

David Hill, Elaheh Zarabi,
Rishigesh Patgunarajah,
Vincent Sham, Zohaib Ahmed

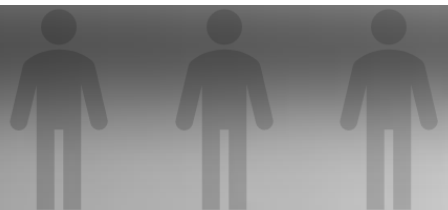
Can AI Make Fair Mortgage Decisions?



Can AI Make Fair Mortgage Decisions?



What if a qualified applicant gets denied simply because of the data used to train the model?



Race 1

Race 2

Race 3

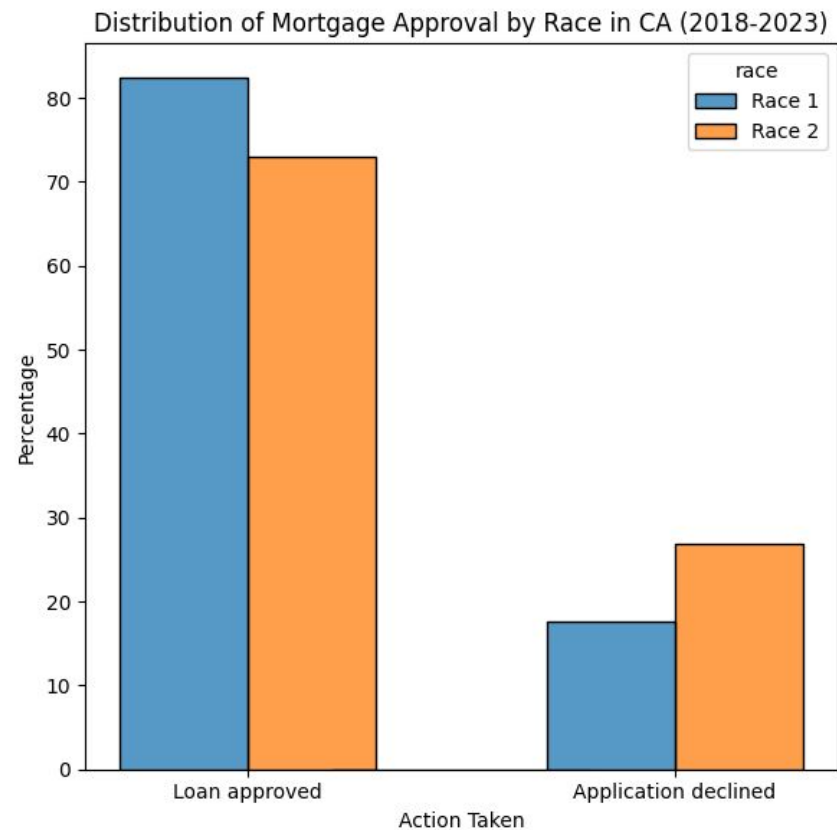


or
Decline

or
Decline

or
Decline

Bias by the Numbers



*“Artificial Intelligence and its inherent bias seems to be an ongoing contributing factor **in slowing minorities home loan approvals...** Specifically, **80% of Black applicants are more likely to be rejected**, along with **40% of Latino applicants**, and **70% of Native American applicants are likely to be denied.**”*

Kori Hale (2021)

Objective:
Accuracy without Bias



Accuracy without Bias

Develop a machine learning model for mortgage approvals that **minimizes bias** while **maintaining predictive accuracy**.

HMDA Data: Provided by FFIEC



The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA):

A U.S. federal law that requires financial institutions to disclose data about their mortgage lending activities.

Data source:

- Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC)

Data coverage:

- California, USA
- 2018-2023

HMDA Data: Feature Selection

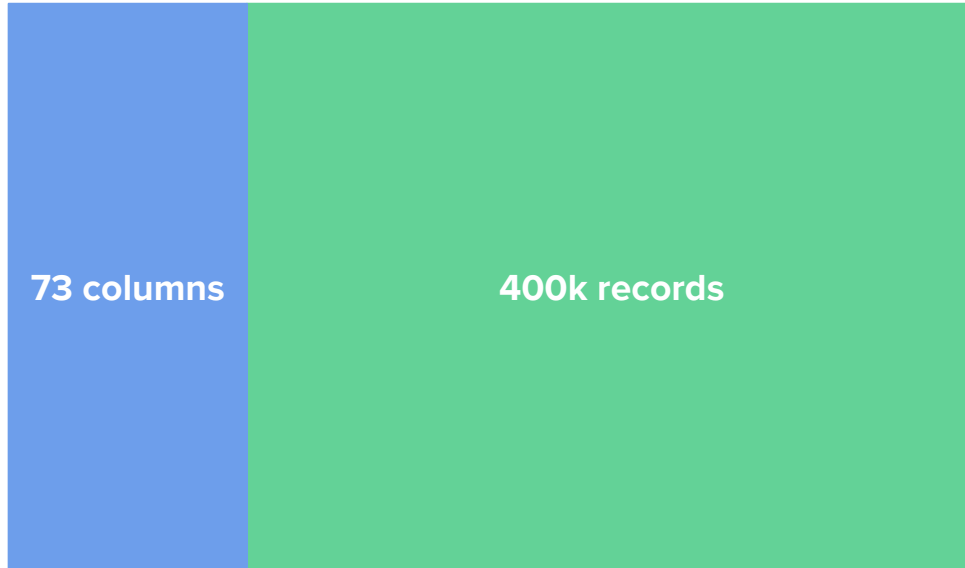


HMDA Data: Feature Selection



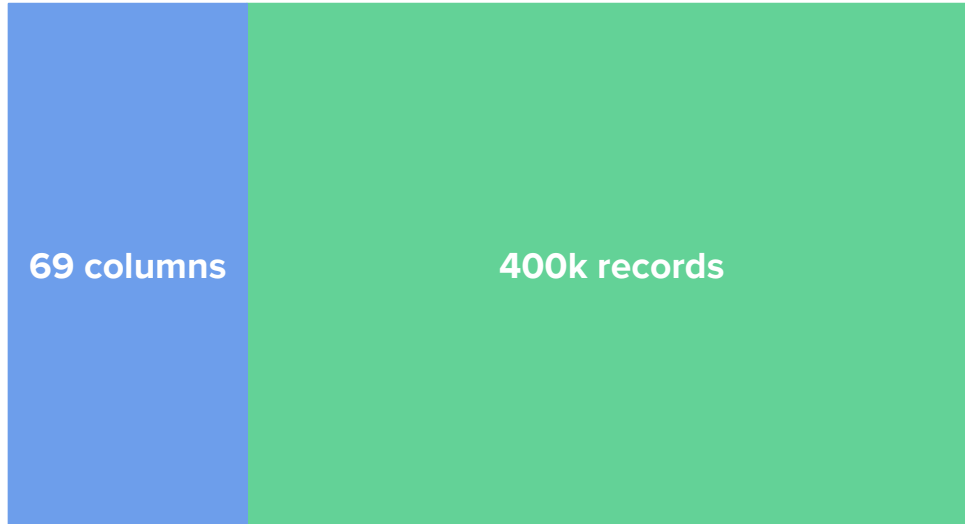
- Stratified Sampling
(13M \Rightarrow 400k records)
 - Preserve **race population ratio**
 - Preserve **approval ratio for each race**

HMDA Data: Feature Selection



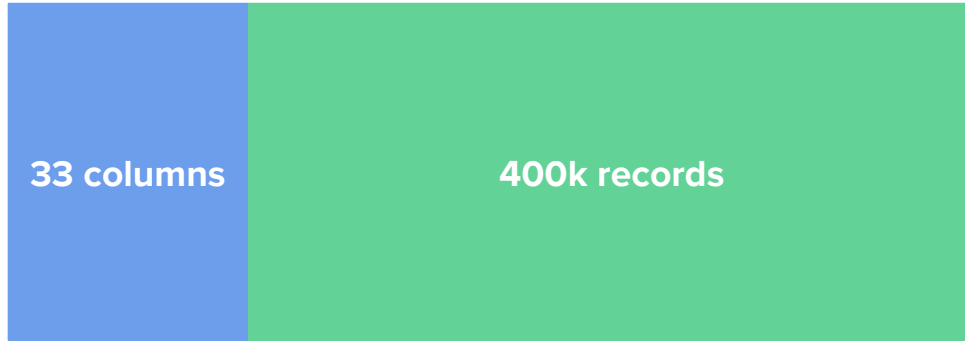
- Remove features with **90%+ missing values** (drop 26 features in total)

HMDA Data: Feature Selection



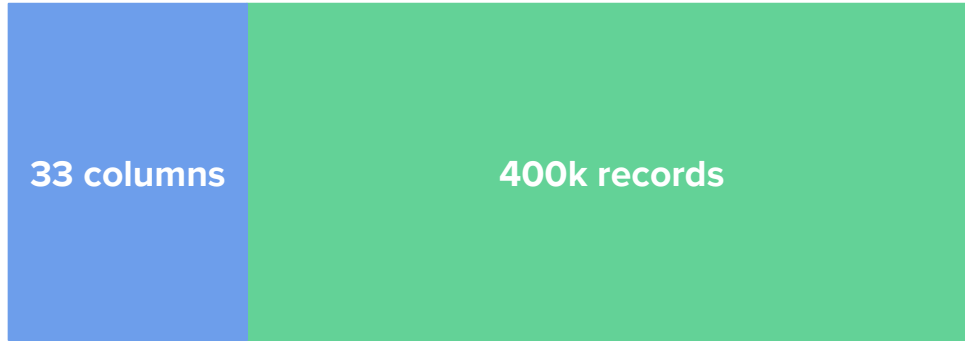
- Remove **geographic** features (drop 4 features in total)

HMDA Data: Feature Selection



- Remove features that have **potential data leakage** (drop 36 features in total)
 - denial reason
 - interest rate
 - rate spread
 - origination charges

HMDA Data: Feature Selection

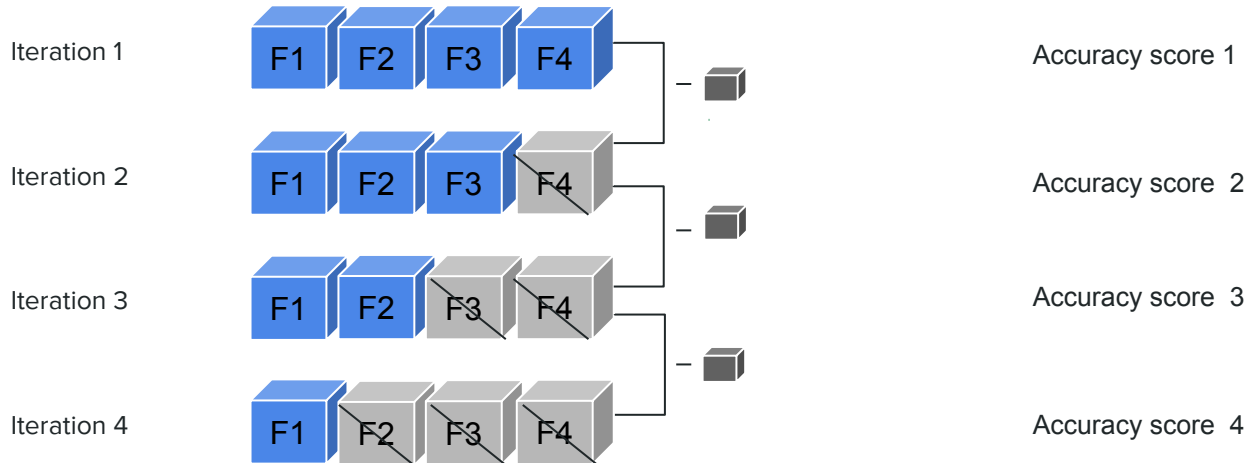


- **Key features**
 - Mortgage Amount & Type
 - Sex, Age
 - Race
 - Income
 - Debt to Income Ratio
 - Action Taken

Greedy Feature Selection

Backward:

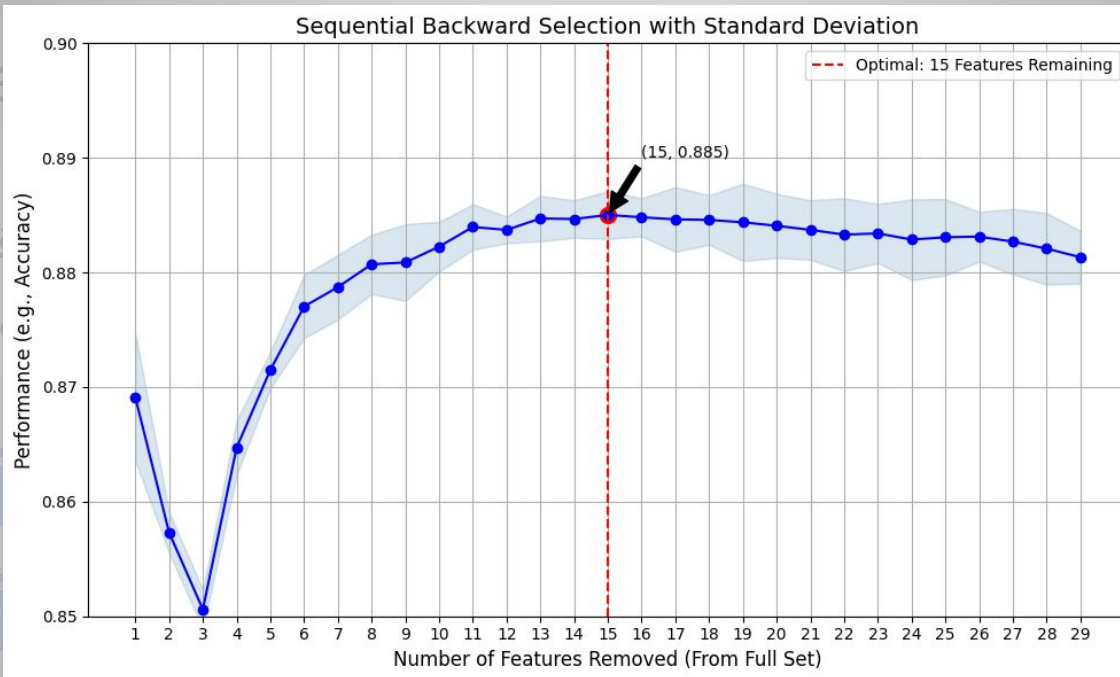
Remove one feature in each iteration.



Greedy Feature Selection

Backward Selection

Remove



15 Greedy selected features:

- 1 - Income
- 2 - loan purpose
- 3 - loan amount
- 4 - loan term
- 5 - loan type
- 6 - loan to value ratio

- 7 - Debt to income ratio
- 8 - Race
- 9 - Sex
- 10 - Applicant age above 62
- 11 - Open end line of credit
- 12 - Tract median age of housing units

- 13 - Property value
- 14 - Total units
- 15 - Applicant credit score type

Performance Metric - Accuracy

- Overall Accuracy
- True Positive (**TP**) and False Positive (**FP**)

Fairness Metric - Equal Opportunities

- Good candidates should have **the same chance** to get approved **independent of their race**.

$$TPR(\textit{protected race}) = TPR(\textit{unprotected race})$$

- Fairness Score

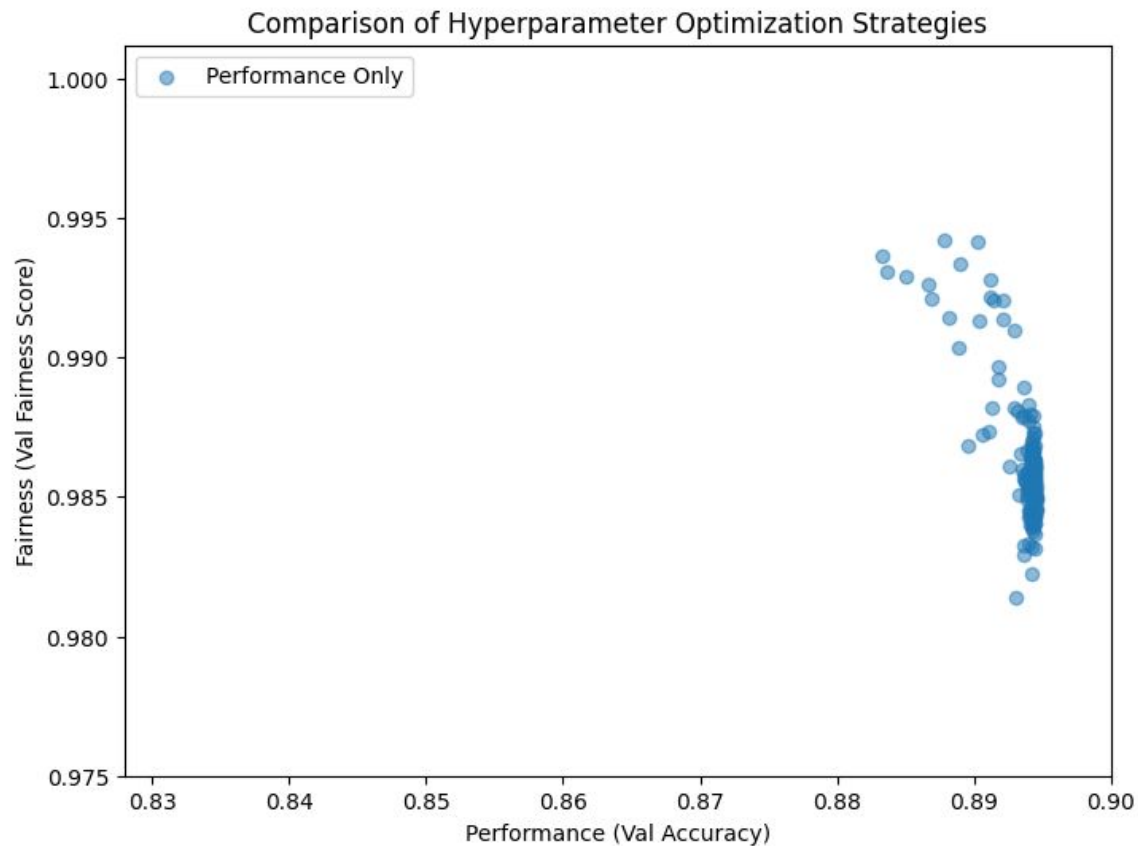
$$F = \frac{1}{1 + |TPR(\textit{protected race}) - TPR(\textit{unprotected race})|}$$

Business Metric

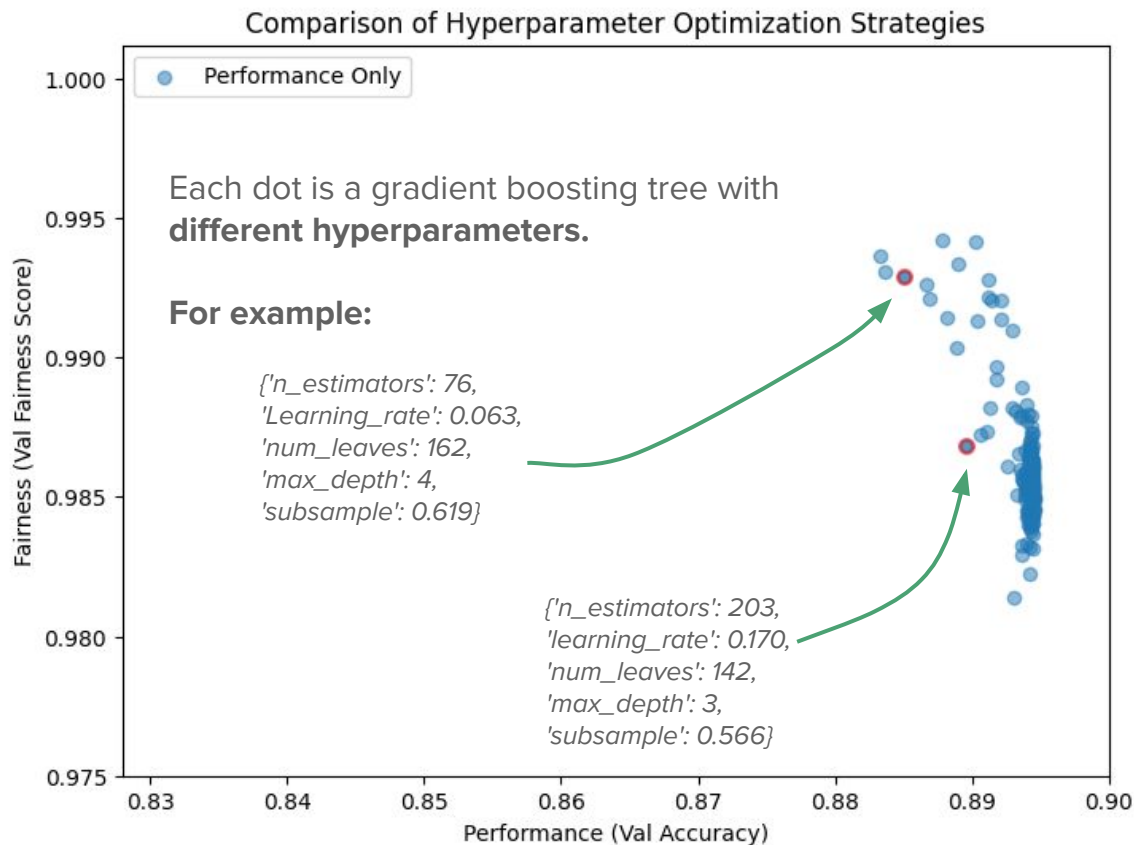
$$\begin{aligned} B = & \text{mortgage amount} \times \text{interest rate} \times \text{term} \\ & + \text{other charges} \\ & - \text{default rate} \times \text{mortgage amount} \end{aligned}$$

- Assumptions
 - **TP** - Good default rate = 1.0%
 - **FP** - Bad default rate = 4.0%
 - Constant interest rate

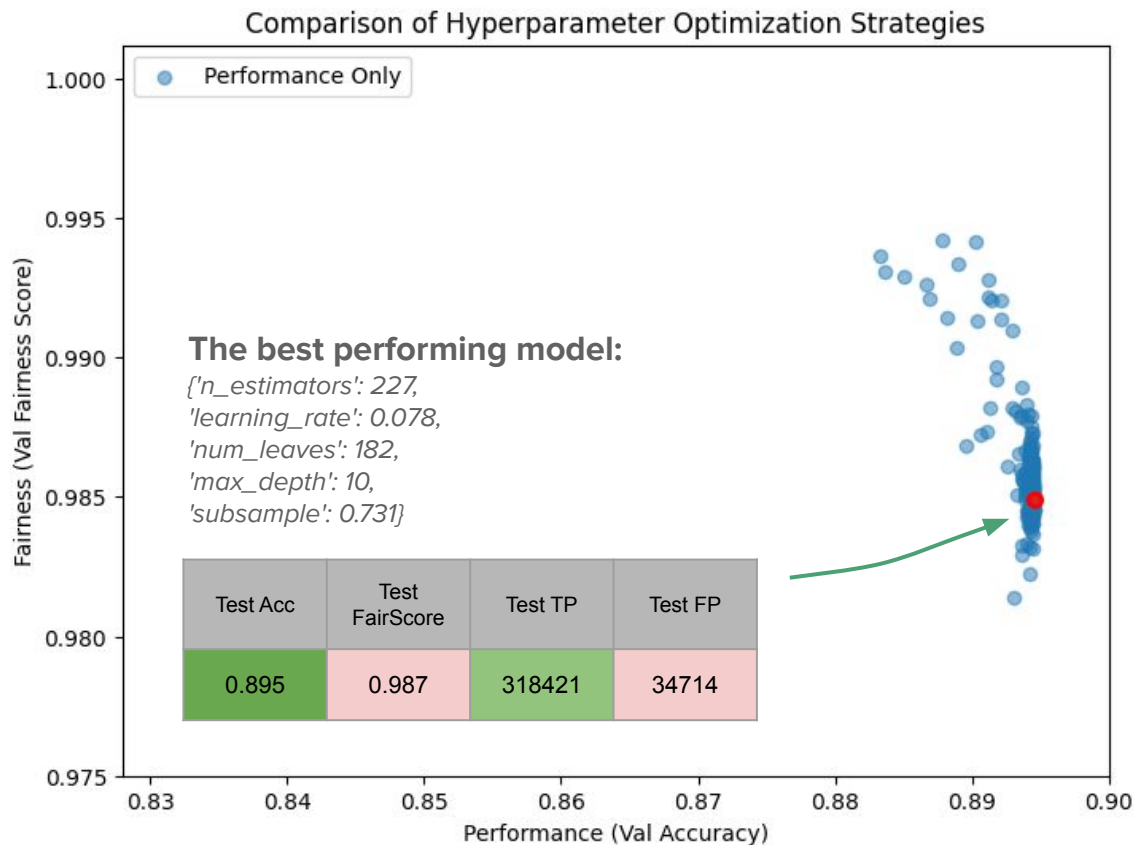
Hyperparameter Optimizations



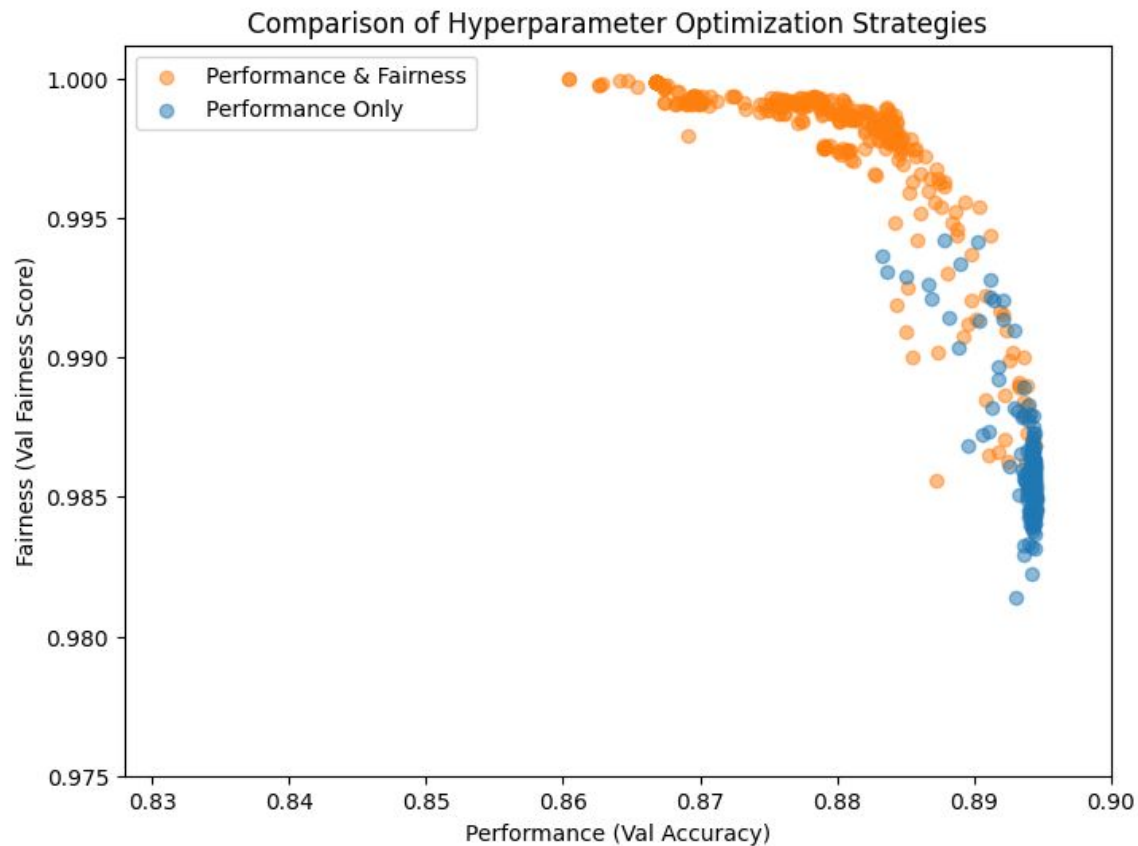
Hyperparameter Optimizations



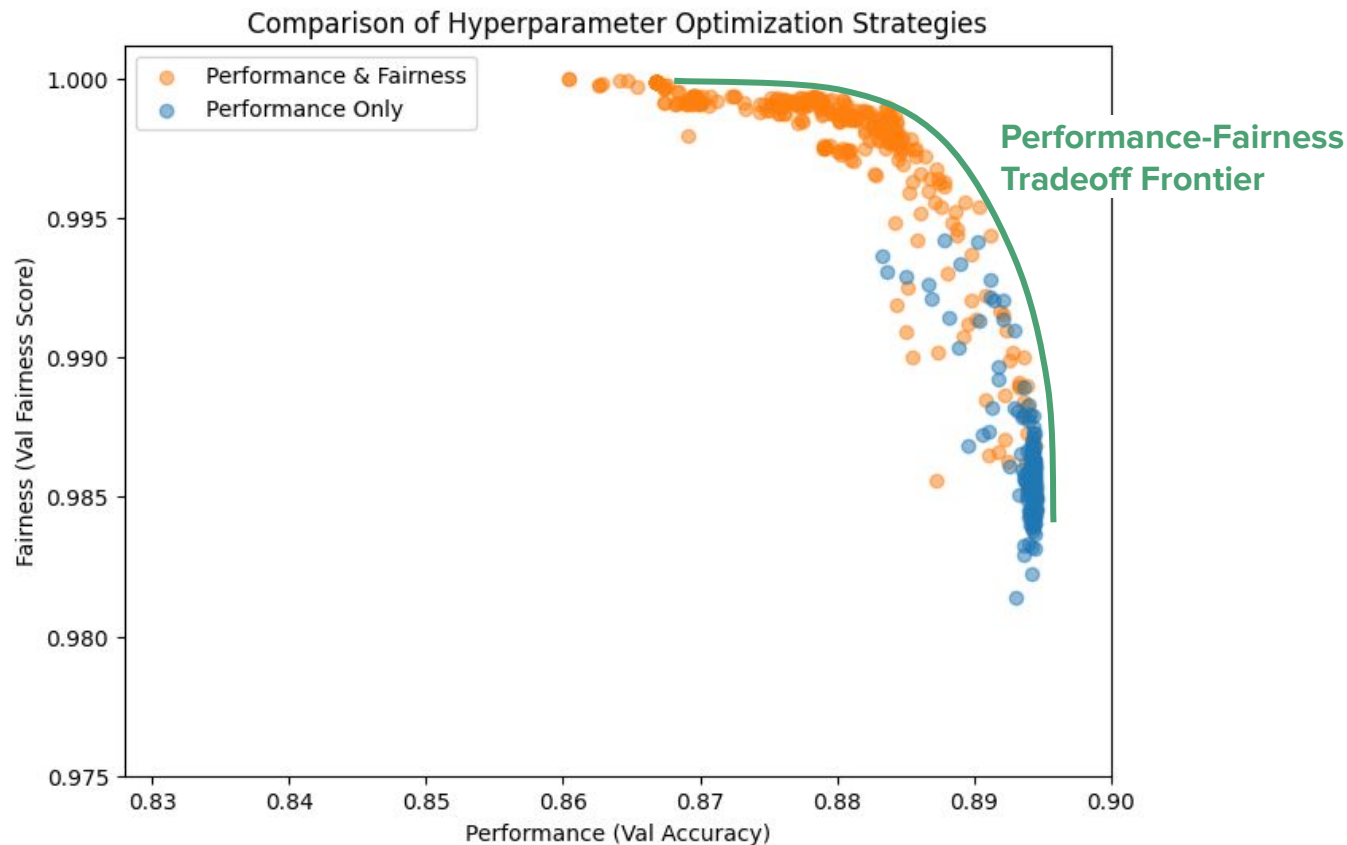
Hyperparameter Optimizations



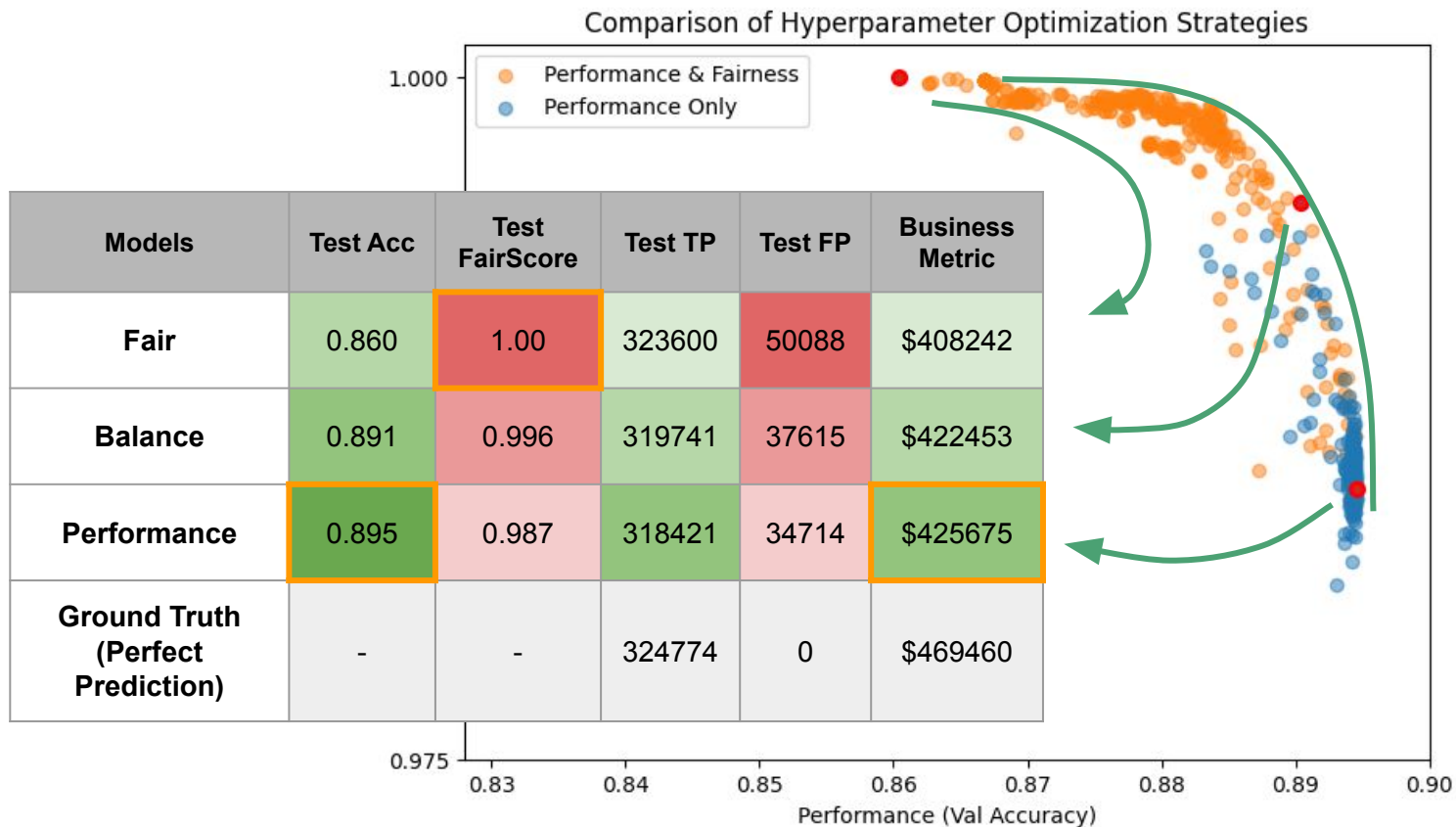
Hyperparameter Optimizations



Hyperparameter Optimizations



Hyperparameter Optimizations



Our Observations

	Unprotected Race	Protected Race
Population	93.8%	6.2%
Approval Rate	82.4%	73.1%

VS

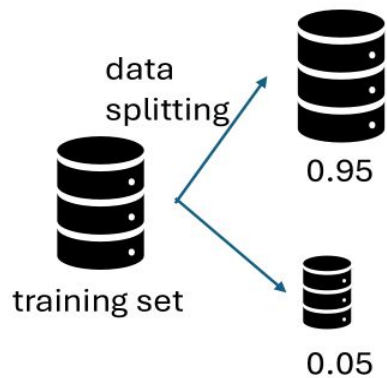
Our Observations

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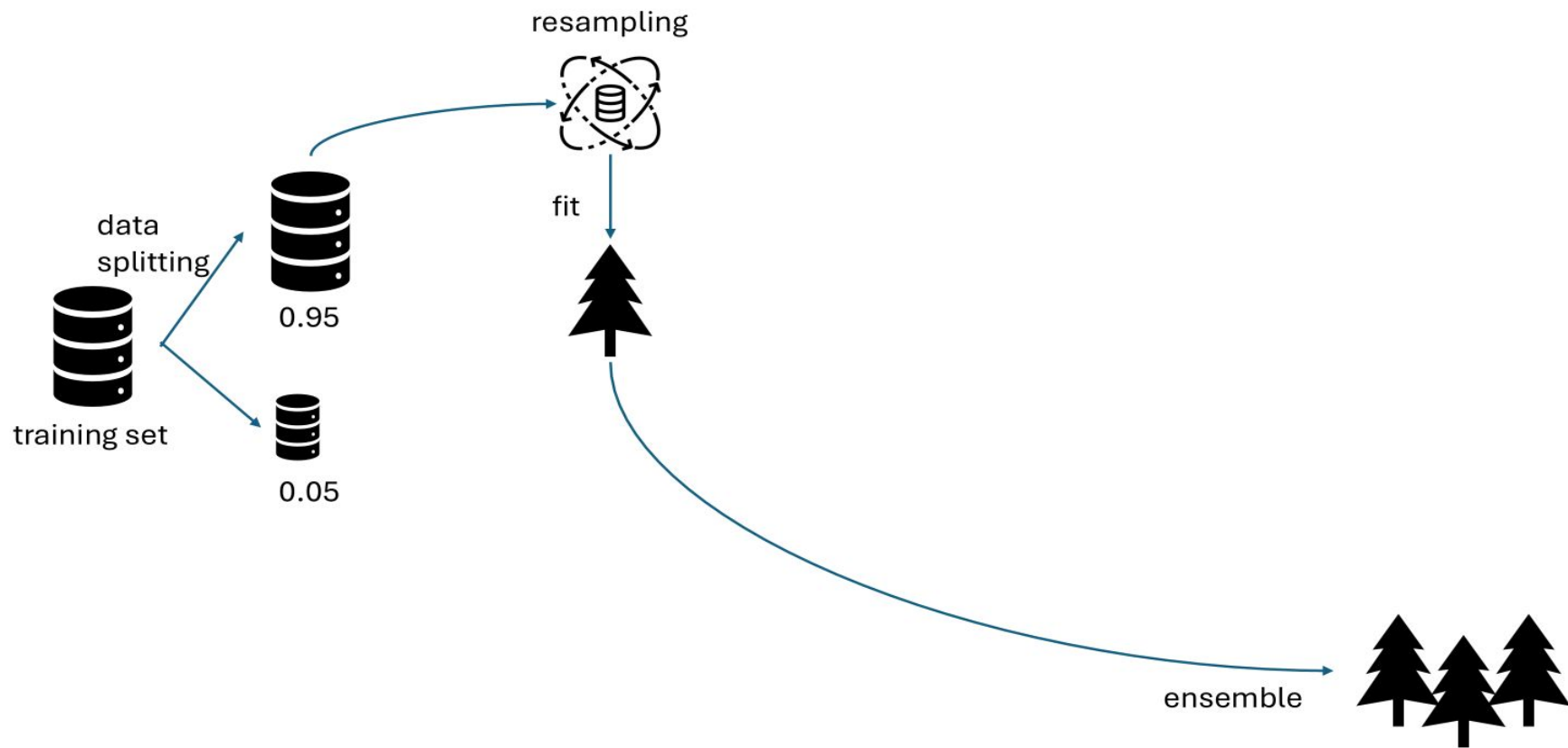
VS

- Resample the dataset to make it **balanced** and **fair**
 - Hurt the performance
- We propose a **generic resampling method** to build our gradient boosting tree.

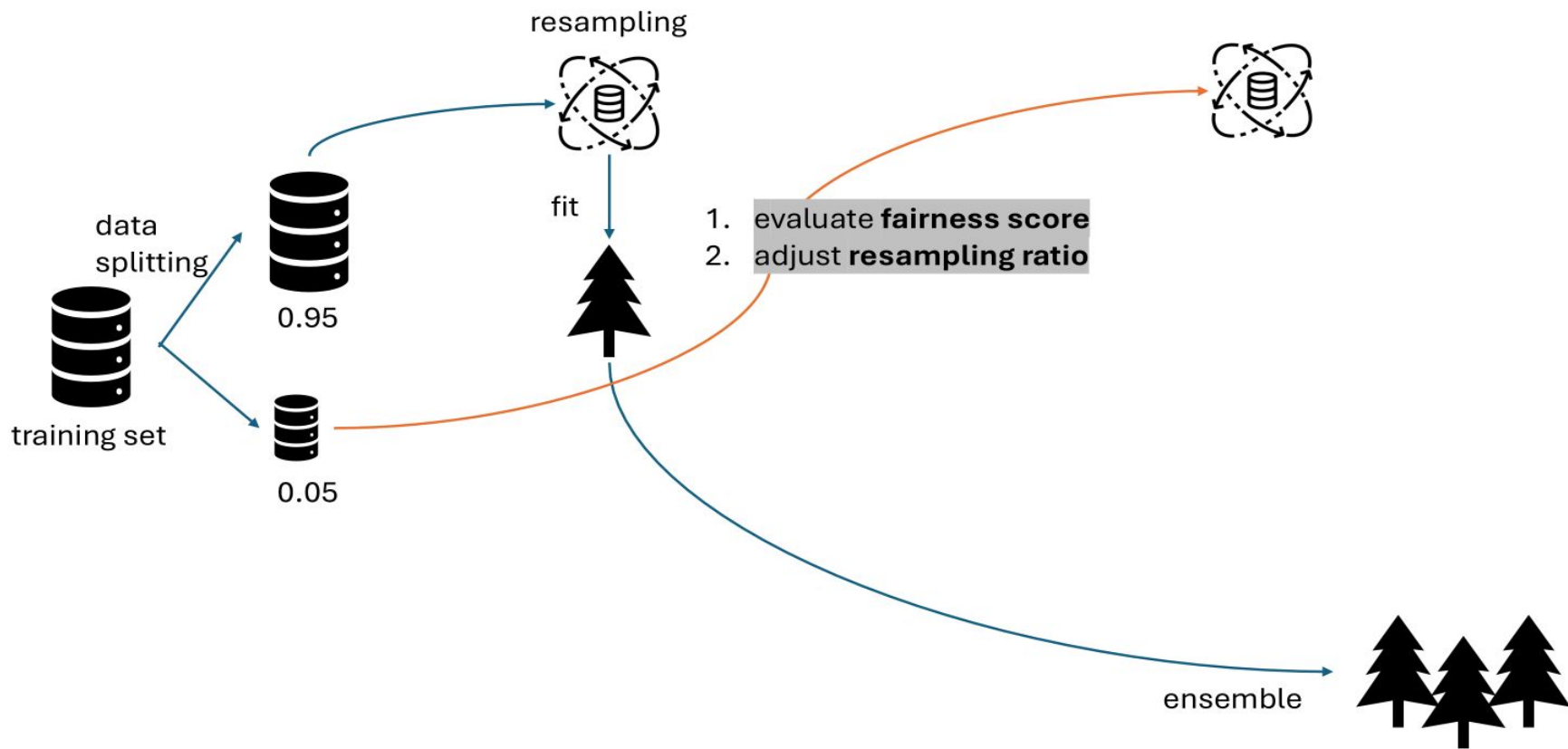
Our Method



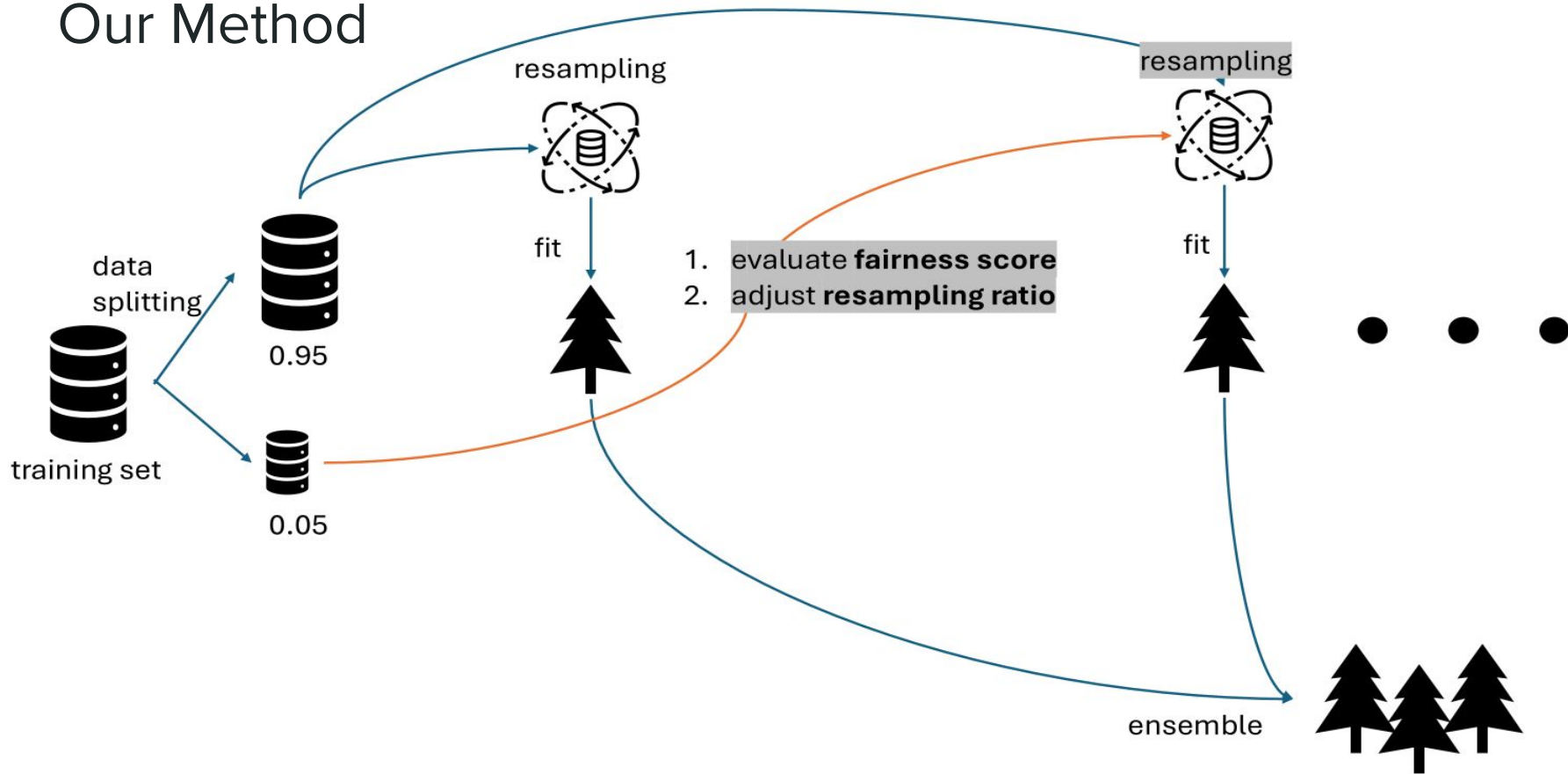
Our Method



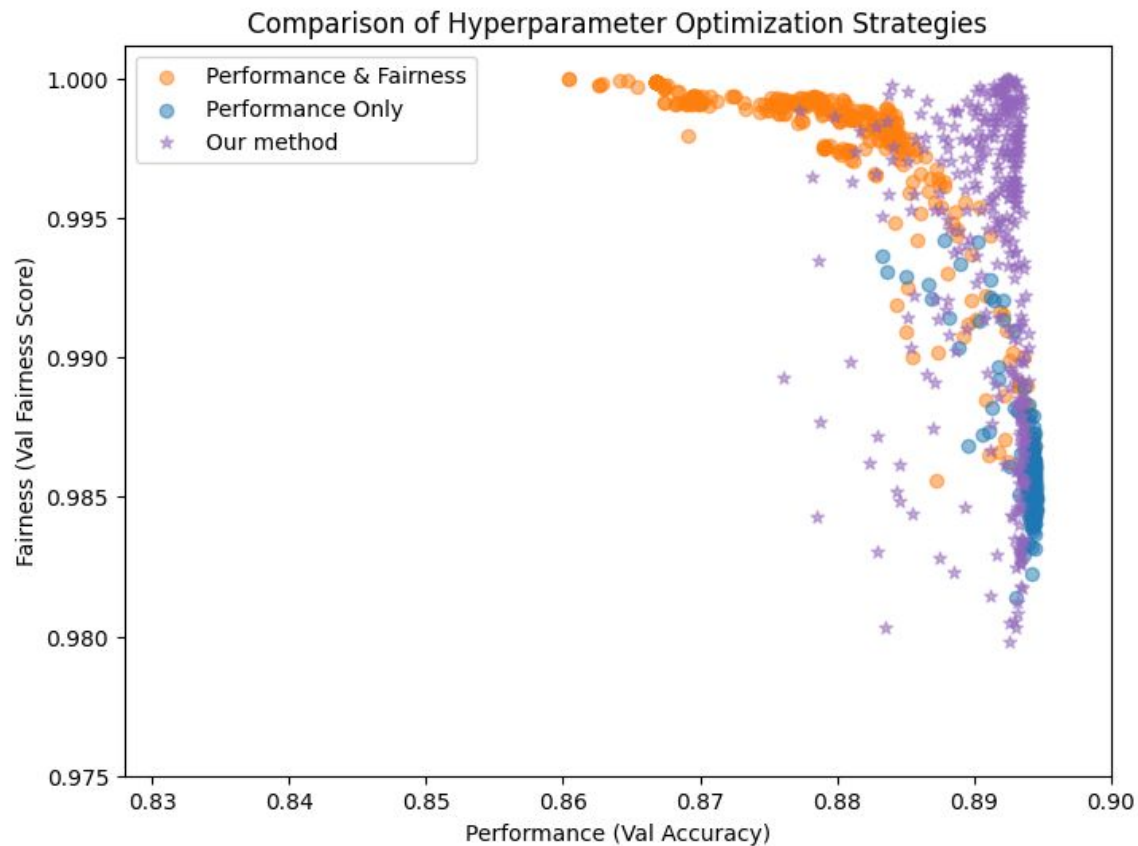
Our Method



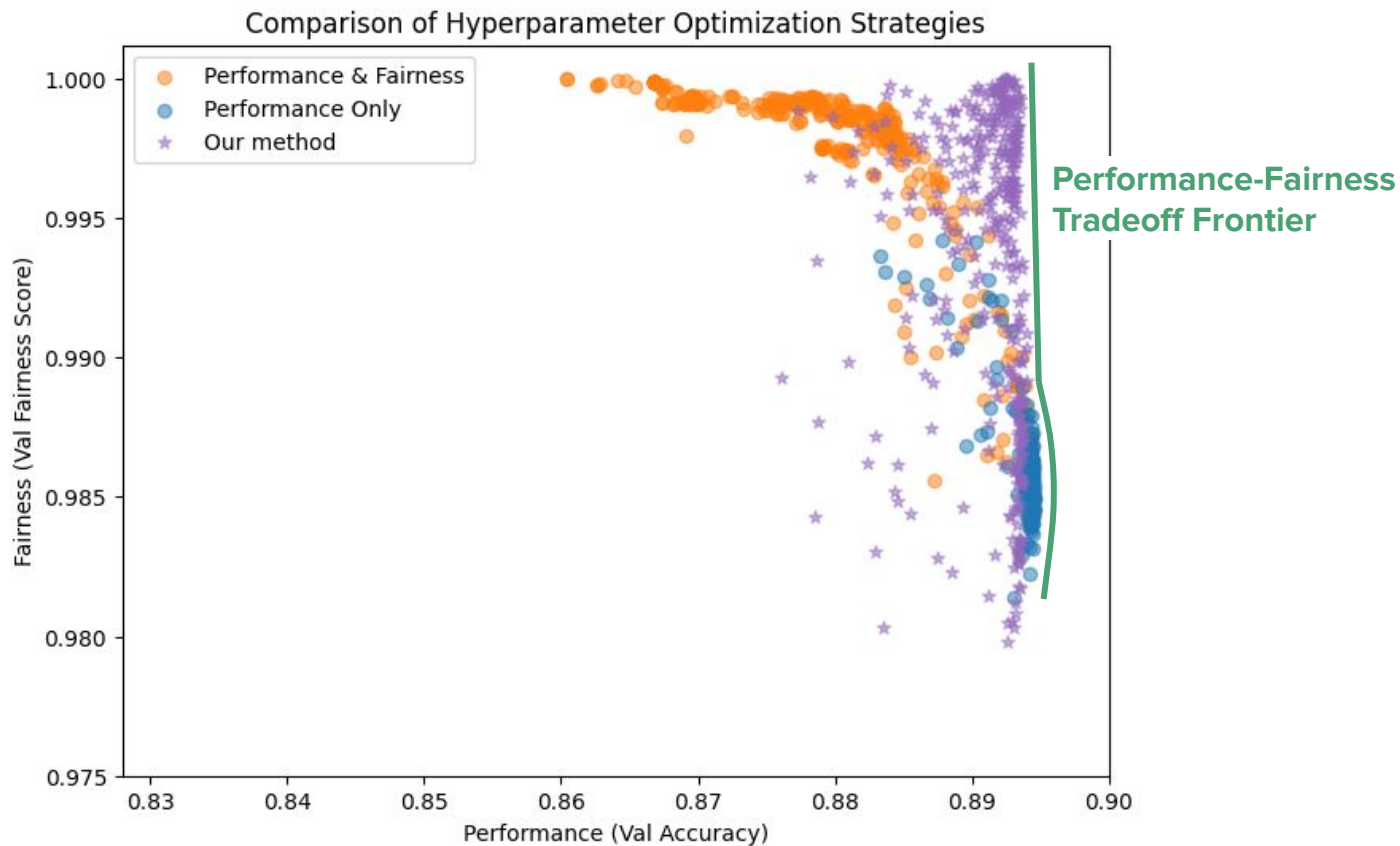
Our Method



Hyperparameter Optimizations

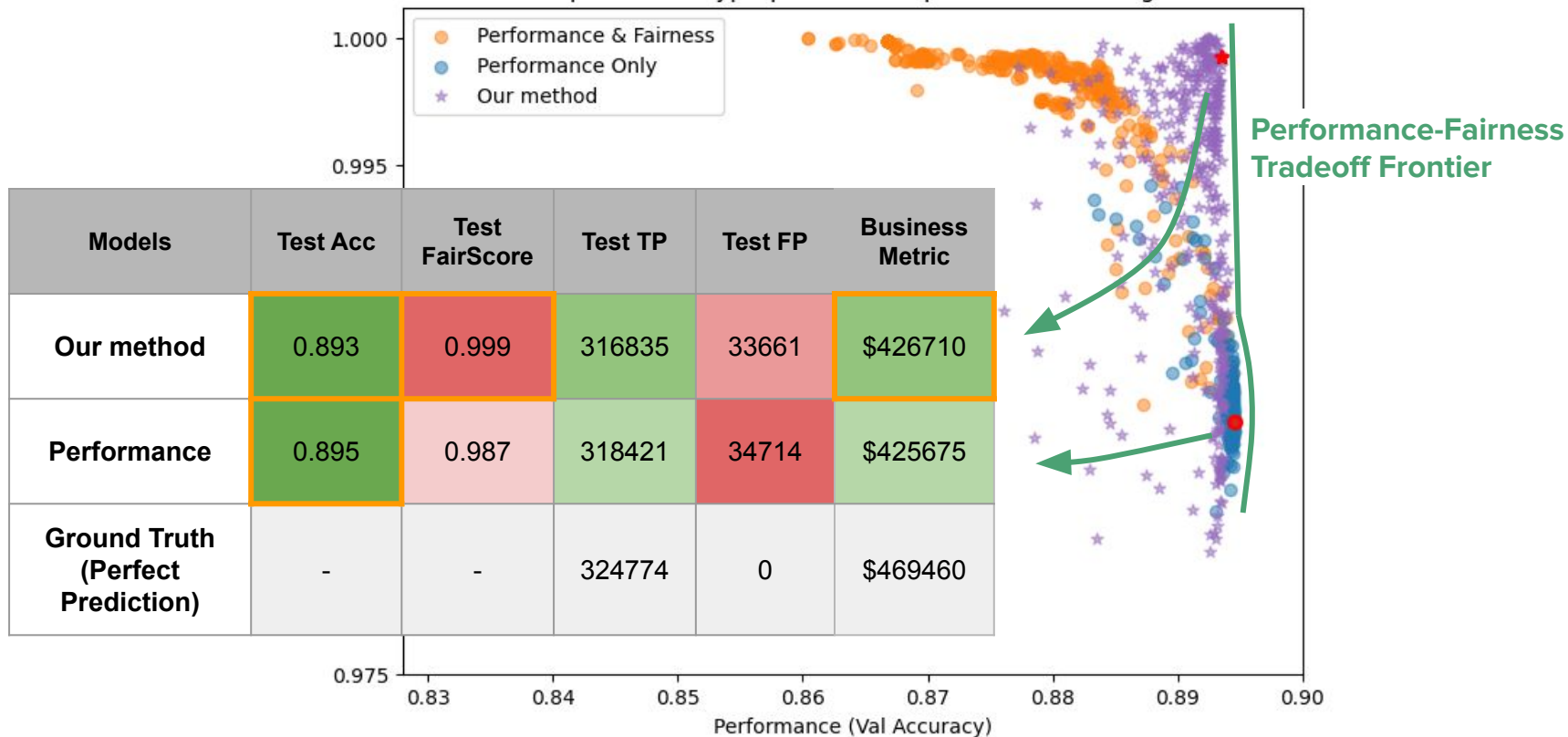


Hyperparameter Optimizations



Hyperparameter Optimizations

Comparison of Hyperparameter Optimization Strategies



Model Analysis

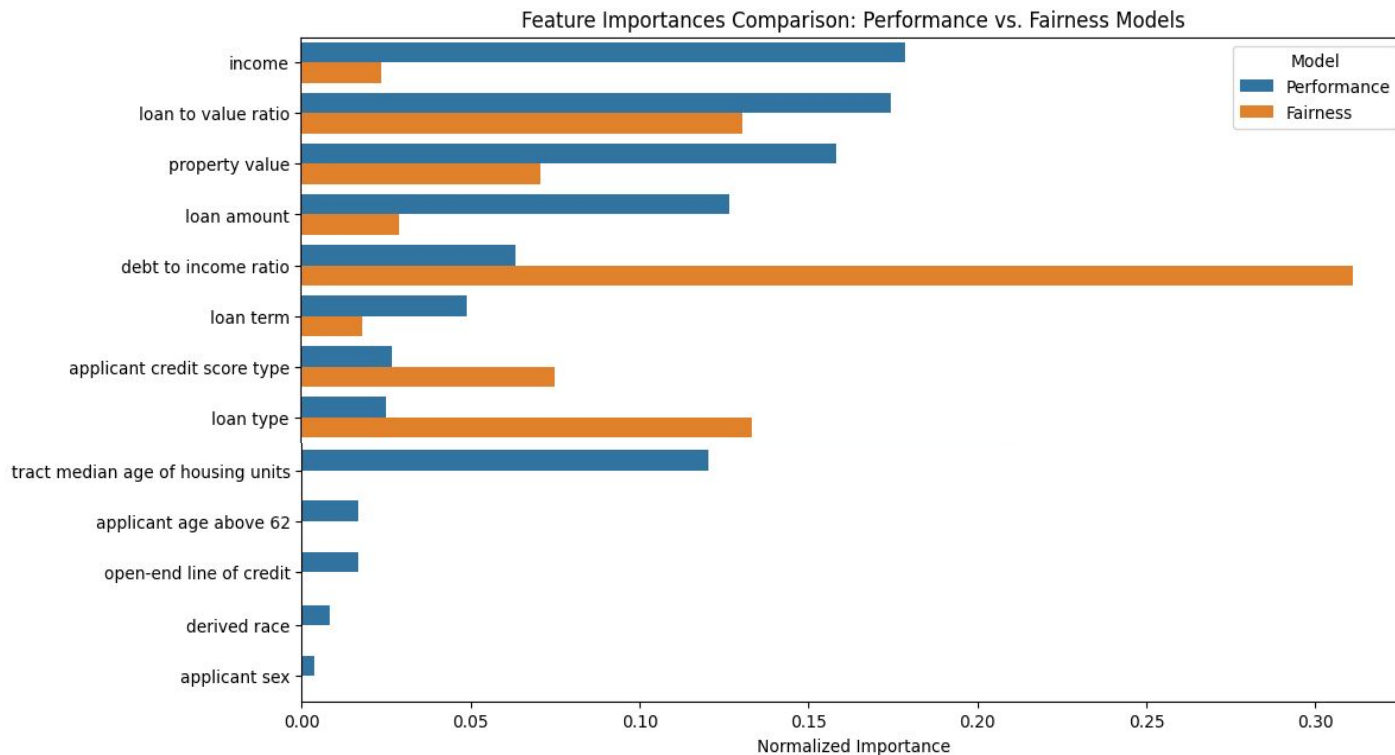
1. Feature Importance

- Ranks features by their overall impact on the tree model.

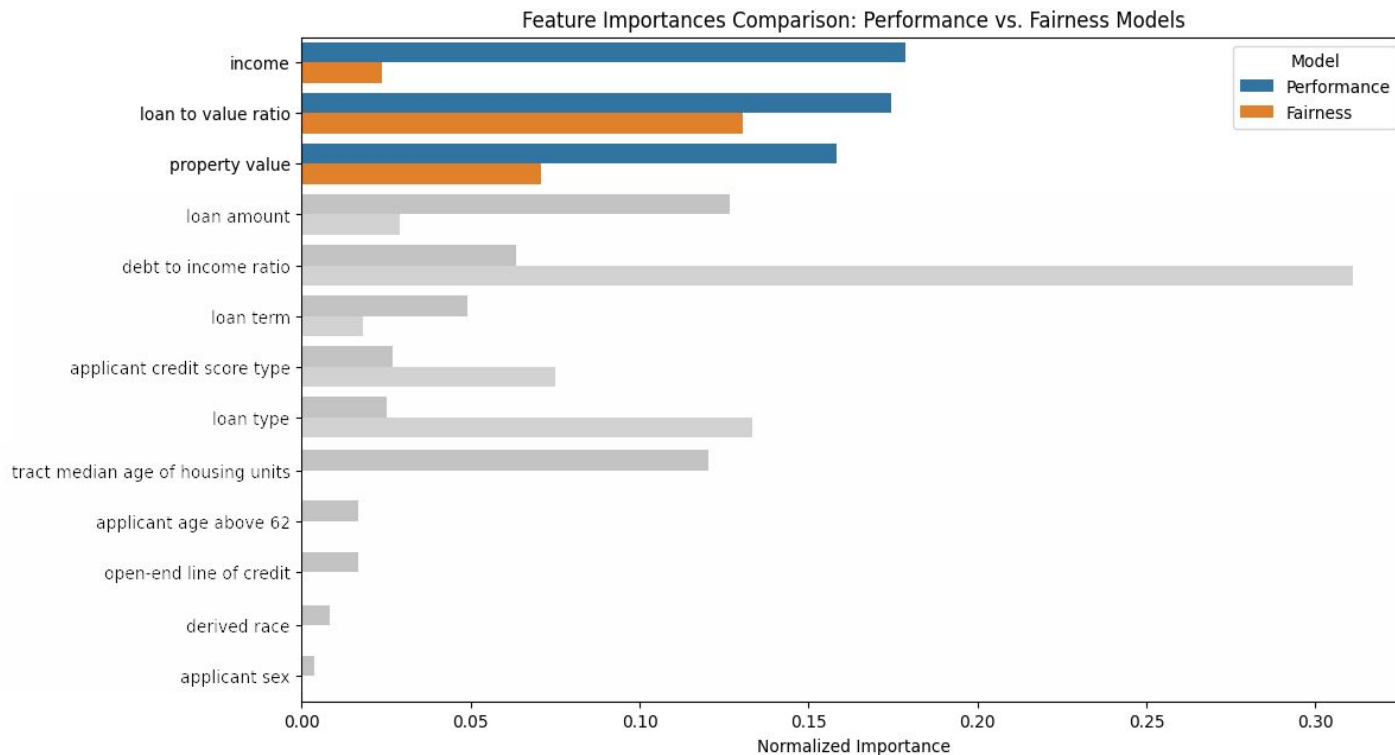
2. SHAP (SHapley Additive exPlanations)

- Determines each feature's contribution to an individual prediction.

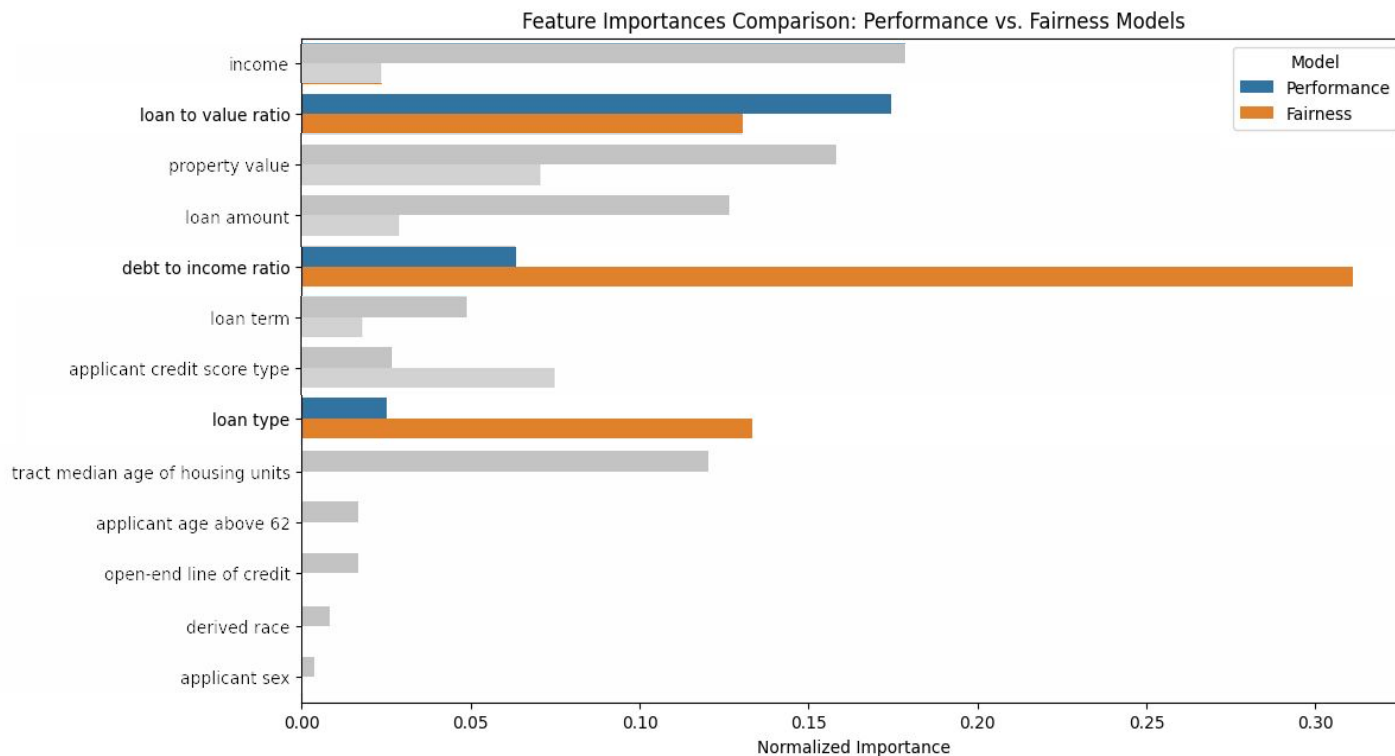
Feature Importance - Performance vs Fairness Models



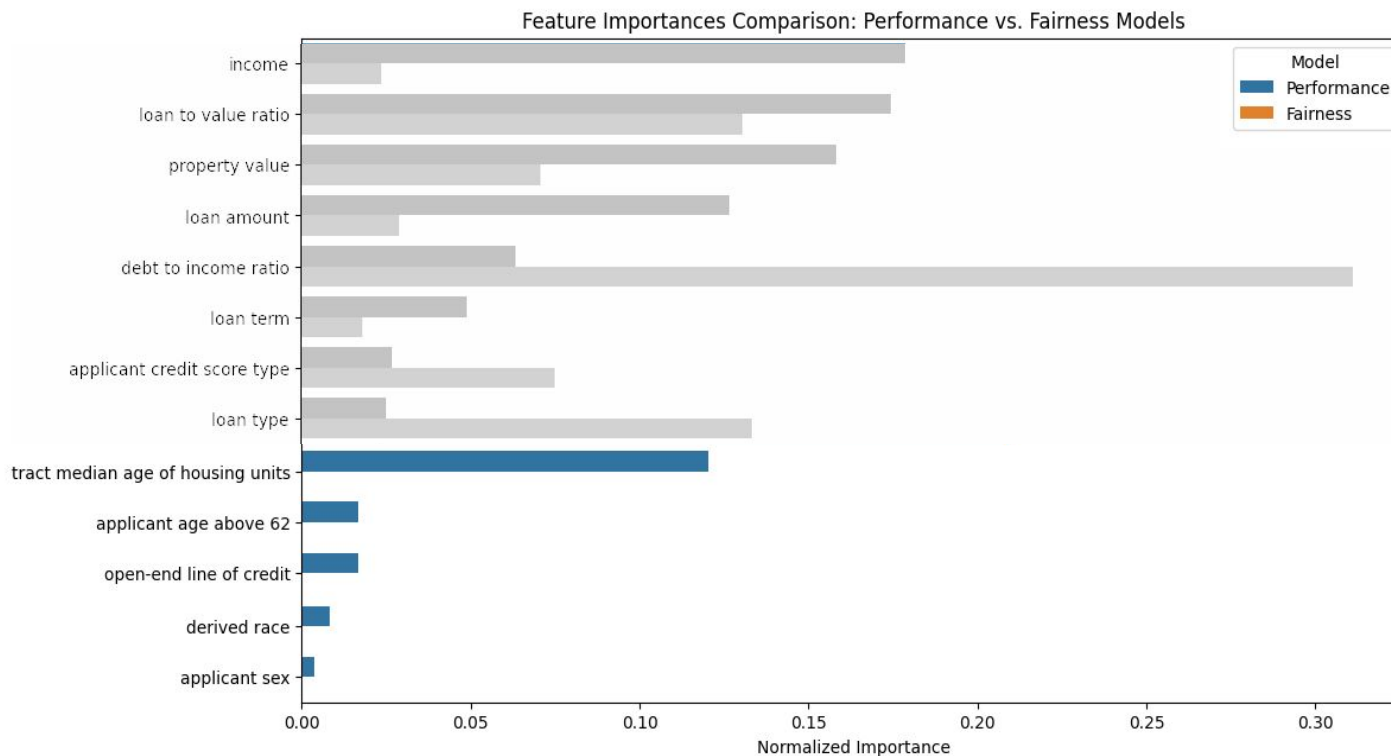
Feature Importance - Performance vs Fairness Models



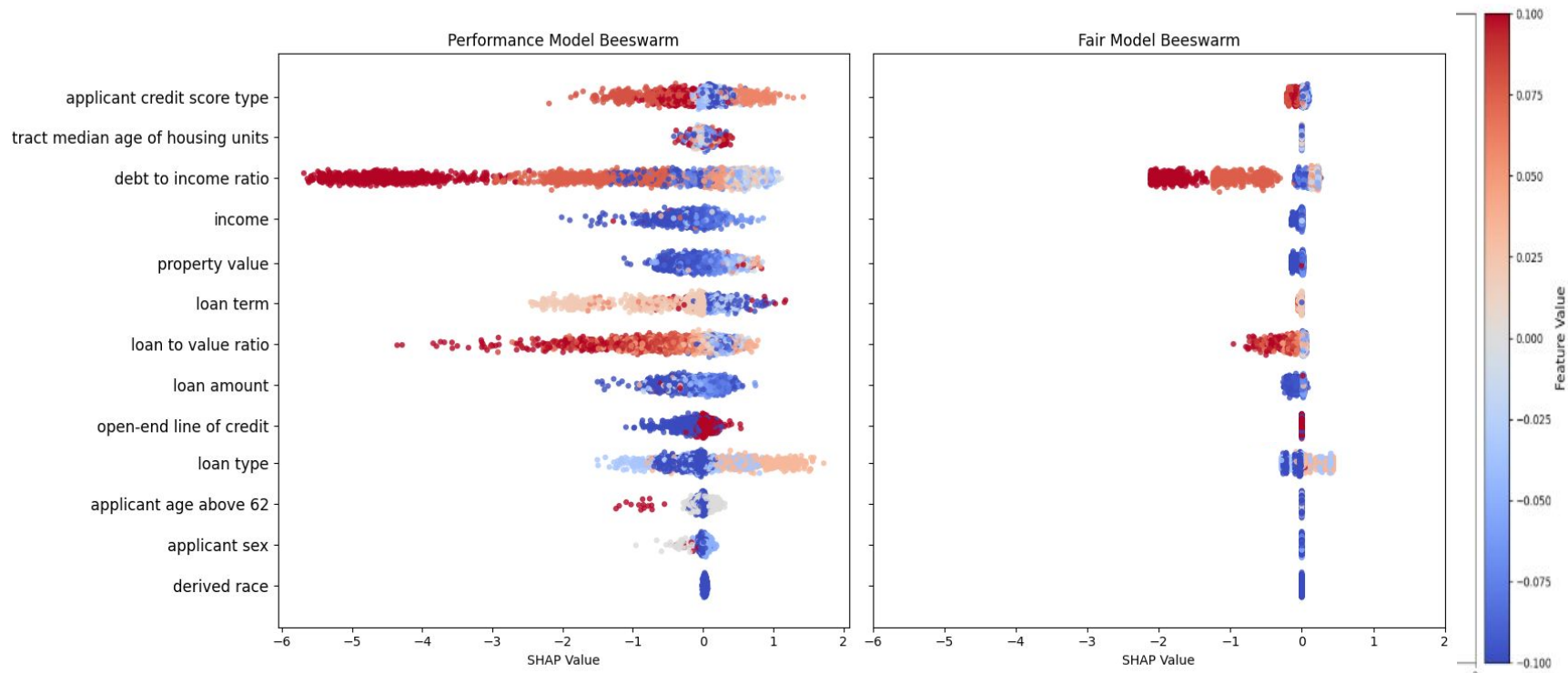
Feature Importance - Performance vs Fairness Models



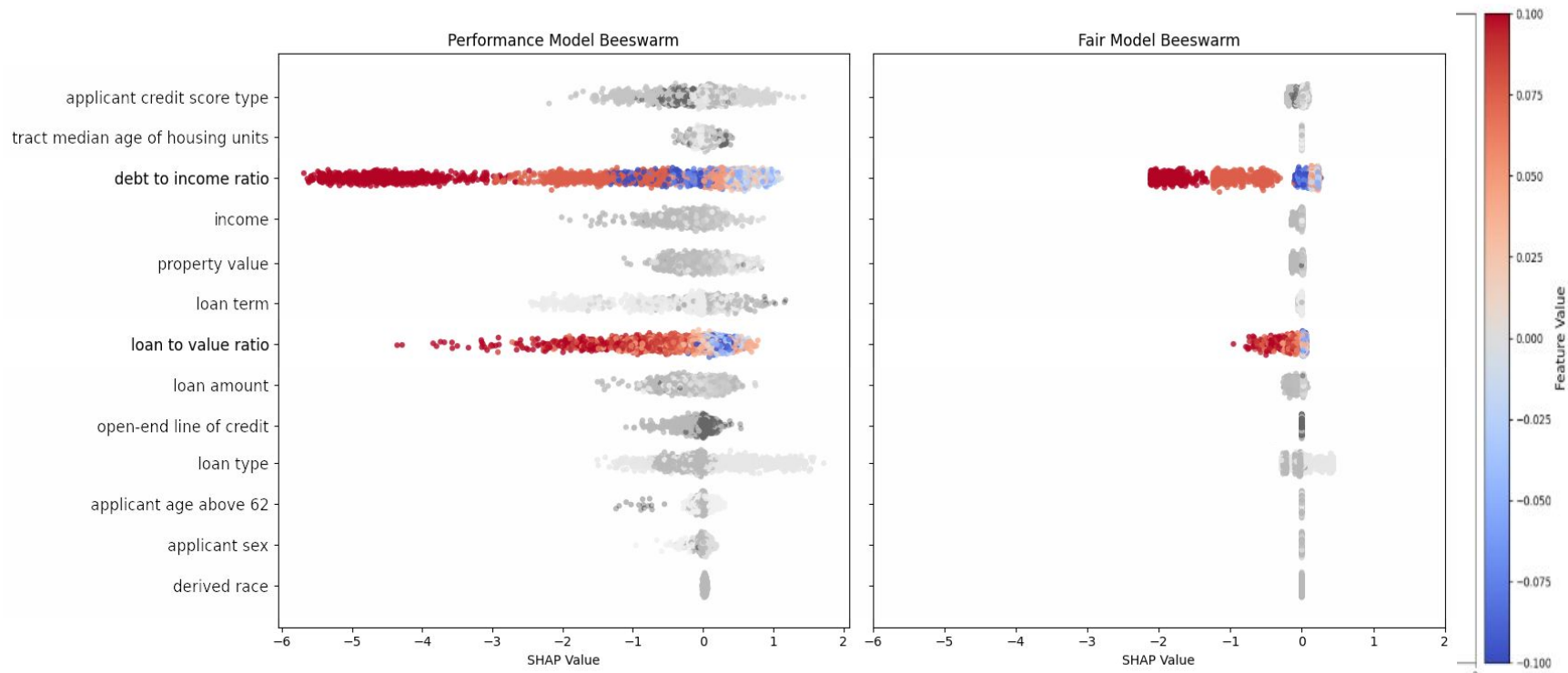
Feature Importance - Performance vs Fairness Models



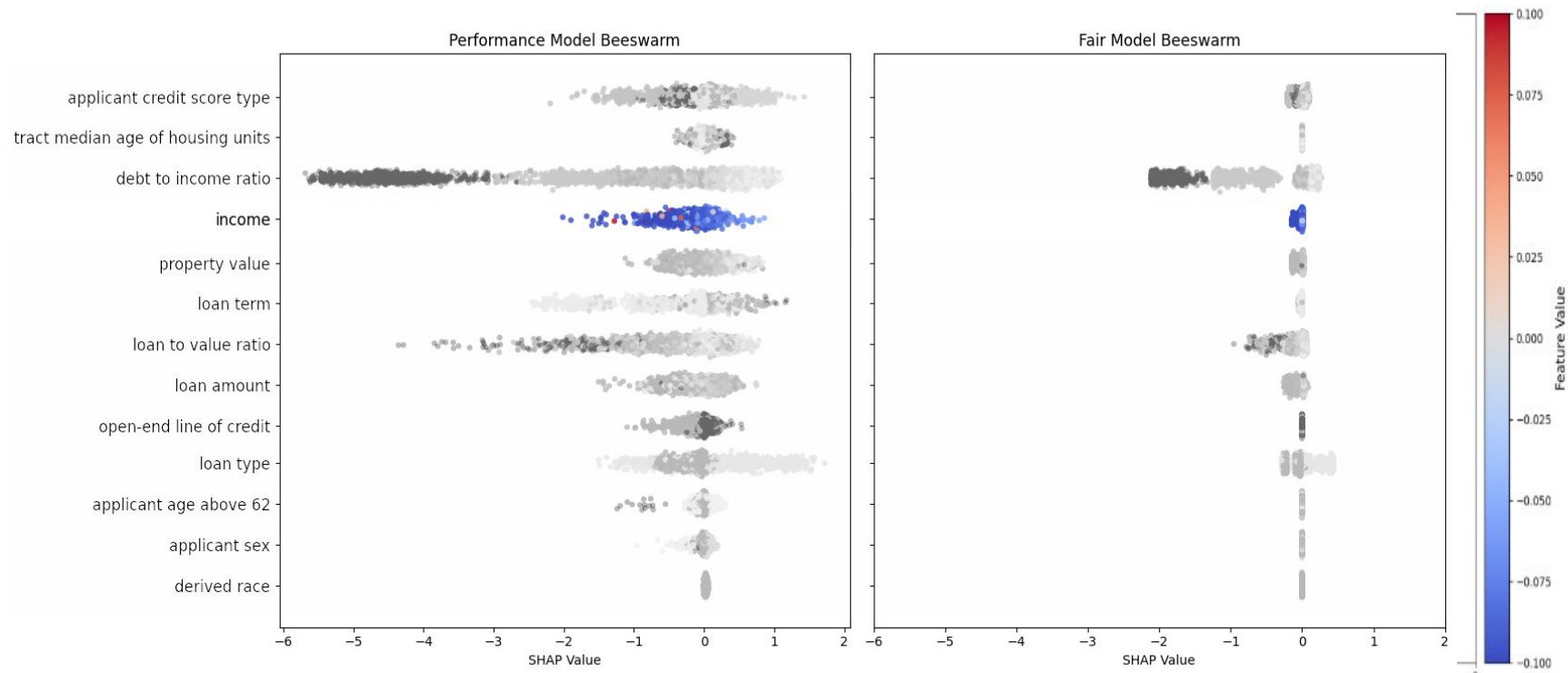
SHAP Analysis - Performance vs Fairness Models



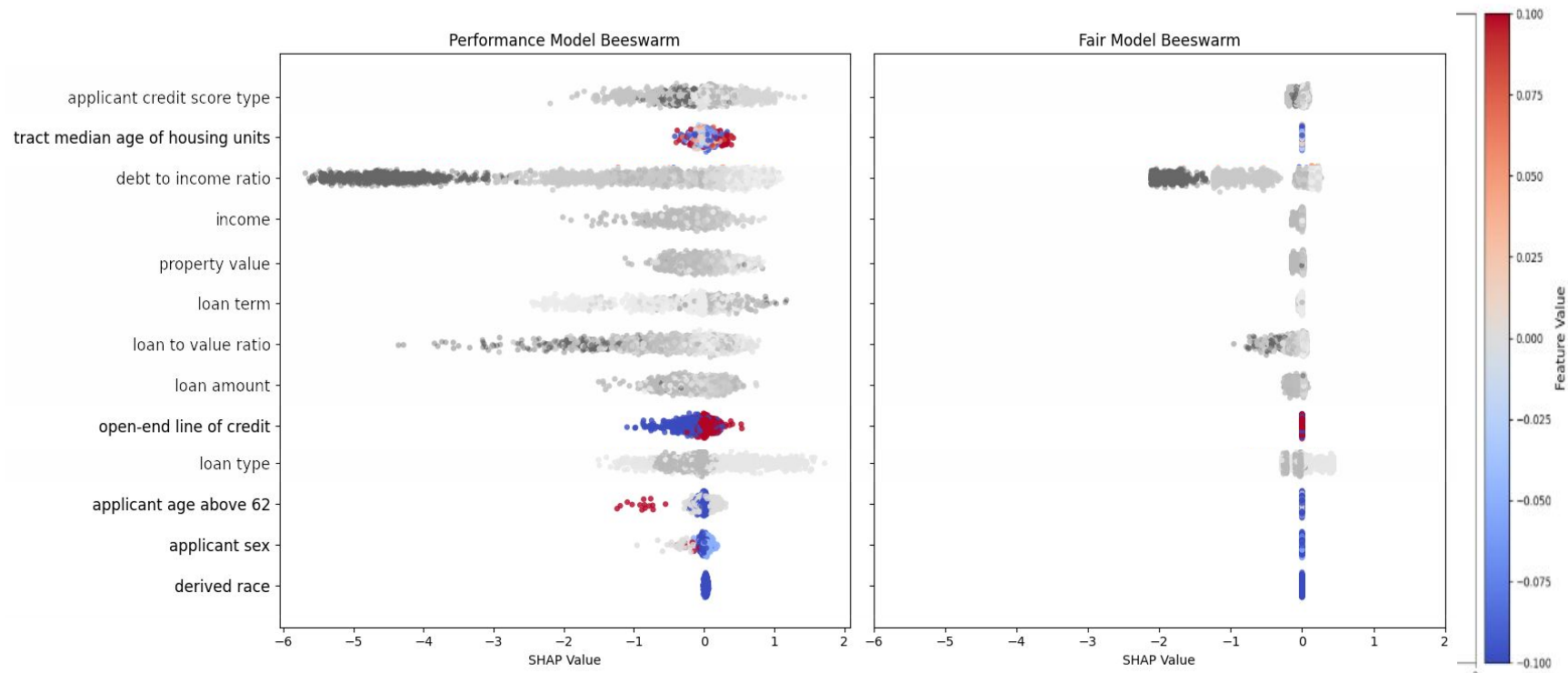
SHAP Analysis - Performance vs Fairness Models



SHAP Analysis - Performance vs Fairness Models



SHAP Analysis - Performance vs Fairness Models



Conclusions

- Demonstrate ML models achieving the **performance-fairness tradeoff** on California's home mortgage approval
- Propose a new ML method with **generic resampling** on gradient boosting tree
 - **minimizes bias** while **maintaining predictive accuracy**

References

1. FAE: A Fairness-Aware Ensemble Framework <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2002.00695>
2. Promoting Fairness through Hyperparameter Optimization <https://arxiv.org/pdf/2103.12715>
3. A Reductions Approach to Fair Classification <https://arxiv.org/pdf/1803.02453>
4. Fairness and Bias in Artificial Intelligence: A brief survey of Sources, Impacts, and Mitigation Strategies
<https://arxiv.org/pdf/2304.07683#:~:text=Bias%20can%20arise%20due%20to,against%20any%20group%20or%20individual>
5. A.I. Bias Caused 80% Of Black Mortgage Applicants To Be Denied
<https://www.forbes.com/sites/korihale/2021/09/02/ai-bias-caused-80-of-black-mortgage-applicants-to-be-denied/>

Thank-you!