

# Productionizing ethical AI credit-scoring

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# Speaker introduction

## Specialist Solutions Architect at Databricks

- Help customers productionize their machine learning applications

## Graduated in Plant Sciences and Zoology

- Improve photosynthesis in rice
- Dissect cancer pathways in B-cell lymphoma

## Unifying theme

- Career impact



**Koalas**



# Overview

Why should we care?

Why can AI-driven credit scoring be unfair?

Some existing solutions to mitigate unfairness:

- Specialised metrics eg. equal odds
- Assessment methodologies released by regulators

Remaining challenges

- **Track** fairness metrics across different code, data and model combinations
- **Make auditing simple** by standardizing and automating reporting

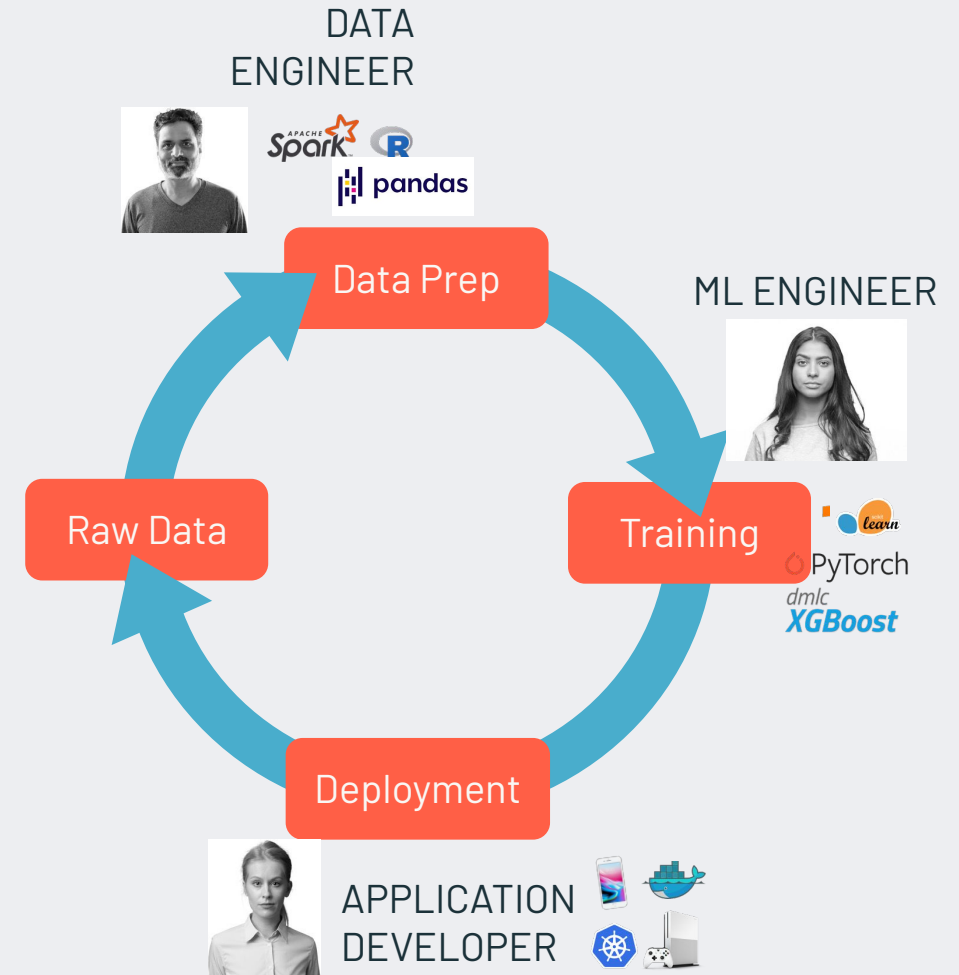


Image credits: Alex Ott, Databricks

# Why should we care?

Automated credit scoring systems have high stakes

**Determine life outcomes eg.  
housing loans and employability**

**But can systematically  
disadvantage vulnerable groups**

**Strong need for fairer systems**



Why can AI-driven credit  
scoring systems be  
unfair?

# Historical bias in data

For **historically underserved** groups, credit scores are **noisy indicators** of default risk

**Poor quality credit data**, not poor model fit, is the main cause of noise

How Costly is Noise?

Data and Disparities in Consumer Credit\*

Laura Blattner	Scott Nelson
Stanford University	Chicago Booth

[source](#)

# Lack of clear definitions of fairness

146 papers analysing “bias” in NLP systems had **“vague”** and **“inconsistent”** motivations that were **“lacking in normative reasoning”**. [source](#)

Previously abstract ideas such as “creditworthiness” and “risk-to-society” are now **forcibly quantified**

## Language (Technology) is Power: A Critical Survey of “Bias” in NLP

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# Operationalisation Challenges

## Academic literature has extensive treatment of algorithmic fairness

From the recent Neurips 2021 Conference:

- Algorithmic Fairness through the lens of Causality and Robustness
- On the Impossibility of Fairness-Aware Learning from Corrupted Data
- Fairness for Robust Learning to Rank
- Fair SA: Sensitivity Analysis for Fairness in Face Recognition
- Counterfactual Fairness in Mortgage Lending via Matching and Randomization

## Industry players lack guidelines that are **practical and actionable**.

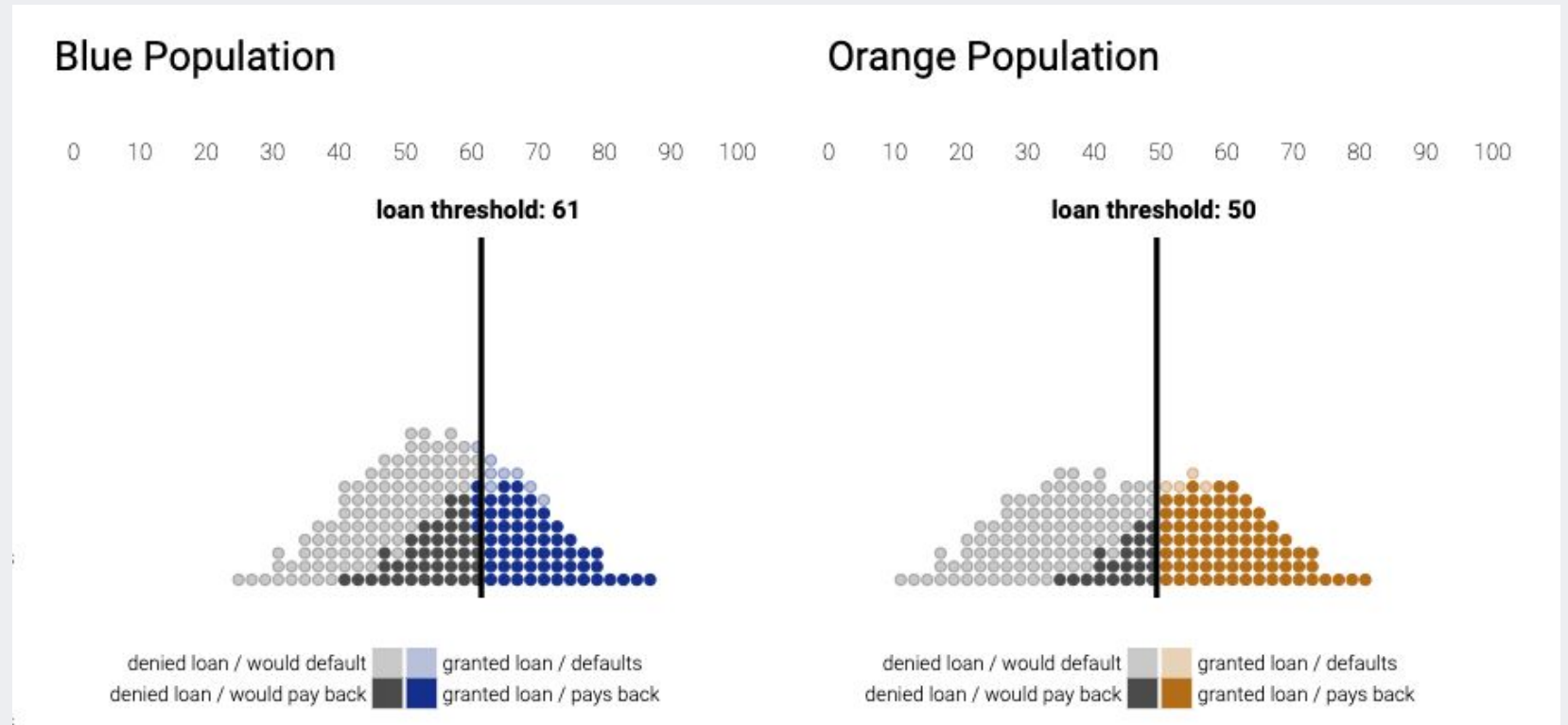
- Monetary Authority of Singapore Veritas Framework
- Financial Conduct Authority UK – [Machine Learning in UK Financial Services](#)



# Current Solutions

- Fairness-aware metrics
- Regulatory frameworks

# Max profit



Source: <http://research.google.com/bigpicture/attacking-discrimination-in-ml/>

Different thresholds

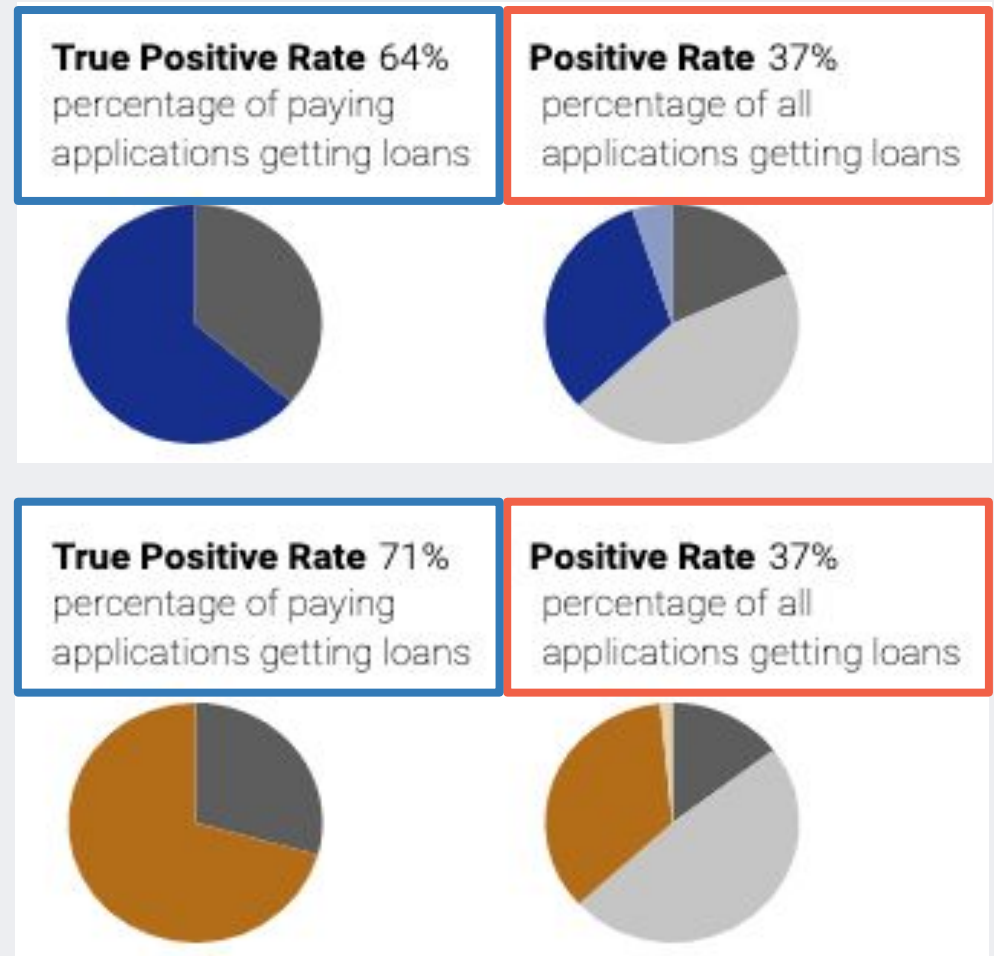
Groups held to different standards

60% paying applicants in blue group correctly granted a loan versus 78% in orange group

# Demographic parity

Percentage of granted loans equal between groups

Fewer **qualified** people in **blue group (64%)** are granted loans compared to **71% in orange group**

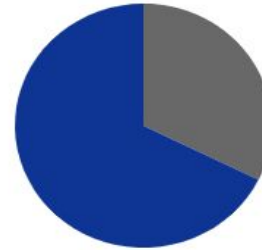


# Equal opportunity

Among applicants who **would pay back loan**, percentage of loans between groups are equal

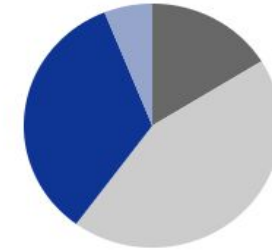
**True Positive Rate 68%**

percentage of paying applications getting loans



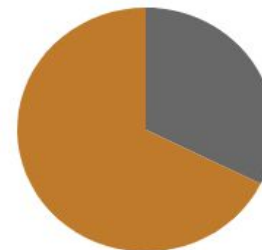
**Positive Rate 40%**

percentage of all applications getting loans



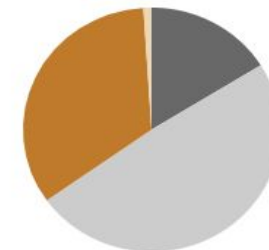
**True Positive Rate 68%**

percentage of paying applications getting loans



**Positive Rate 35%**

percentage of all applications getting loans



# Regulatory frameworks

## MAS Veritas Consortium Assessment Methodologies

What is **corrective procedures** are implemented to improve fairness for potentially disadvantaged groups, for example, **post-hoc calibration**?

What **trade-offs** exist between maximising commercial metrics and ensuring fairness? Has an analysis been done?



### Veritas Document 3A

#### FEAT Fairness Principles Assessment Methodology

3

3A

3B

3C

4

# Remaining challenges

*“Enforcing fairness for production-ready ML systems in Fintech requires specific engineering commitments at different stages of ML system life cycle”*

-FICO AI Research

# Features of a production-ready ethical credit scoring system

## Reproducible

Versioned parameters,  
code and data

Feature engineering logic is  
consistent between  
training and serving

## Fairness is quantified

Measure system fairness  
pre-deployment

Protected variables are  
monitored for production  
drift

## Auditable

Models, even previous  
ones, are transparent and  
searchable



# Demo

<https://tinyurl.com/ethical-ai-dais-2022>

Metrics and technology are only a few tools to  
improve machine learning

Ensuring fair systems will involve a  
multi-disciplinary approach



# References

## Open source packages

Monetary Authority of Singapore veritastool Github

## Definitions of Fairness

Counterfactual Fairness

On Fairness and Calibration

How Do Fairness Definitions Fare? Examining Public Attitudes Towards Algorithmic Definitions of Fairness

Fairness and Machine Learning

Hands-on Fairness tutorial

Interactive visualisation of different fairness metrics

## Causes of ML bias

How Costly is Noise? Data and Disparities in Consumer Credit

Language (Technology) is Power: A Critical Survey of "Bias" in NLP