

Obtaining Fairness using Optimal Transport Theory

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Framework for achieving Fairness

Target class

$$Y = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{failure} \\ 1 & \text{success} \end{cases}$$

Visible attributes

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^d, d \geq 1,$$

Protected attribute

$$S = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{unfavored} \\ 1 & \text{favored} \end{cases}$$

Goal: Replace X by \tilde{X} such that for all $g \in \mathcal{G}$
 $\mathcal{L}(g(\tilde{X}) | S = 0) = \mathcal{L}(g(\tilde{X}) | S = 1)$

Methodology: Find $\tilde{X} = T_S(X)$ such that
 $\mathcal{L}(T_0(X) | S = 0) = \mathcal{L}(T_1(X) | S = 1)$

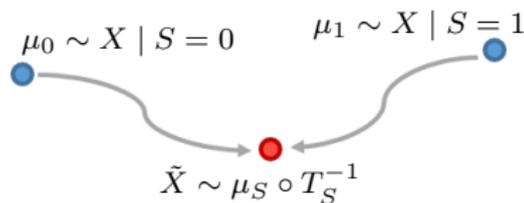
Questions:

- Best choice for the distribution $\tilde{X} \sim \nu$?
- Optimal way of transporting μ_1 and μ_0 to ν ?

Reasonable and feasible solutions: T_S optimal transport map carrying μ_S towards their Wasserstein barycenter μ_B with weights $\pi_0 = P(S = 0)$ and $\pi_1 = P(S = 1)$:

$$\mu_{S\#} T_S = \mu_B$$

$$\mu_B \in \operatorname{argmin}_{\nu \in \mathcal{P}_2} \{ \pi_0 W_2^2(\mu_0, \nu) + \pi_1 W_2^2(\mu_1, \nu) \}$$



Related work



E. DEL BARRIO AND J.-M. LOUBES. (2019) Central limit theorems for empirical transportation cost in general dimension. *The Annals of Probability*, **47**, 926–951.



E. DEL BARRIO, P. GORDALIZA AND J.-M. LOUBES. (2019) A central limit theorem on the real line with application to fairness assessment in machine learning. *Information and Inference: A Journal of the IMA*.

Thanks for the attention!