

# Input-agnostic Certified Group Fairness via Gaussian Parameter Smoothing

Jiayin Jin<sup>1</sup>, Zeru Zhang<sup>1</sup>,  
Yang Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Lingfei Wu<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Auburn University

<sup>2</sup>JD.COM Silicon Valley Research Center

ICML | 2022

# Group Fairness

- Group fairness
  - A classifier makes accurate predictions and prevents itself from acting against specific groups
- Related work in empirical fairness
  - Follow manually-crafted heuristics to generate fair classifiers by solving non-convex problems
- Related work in certified fairness
  - Assume that the training data and the deployment data follow the same distribution

# Problem Definition & Motivation

- Our goal
  - Certify the group fairness of classifiers with theoretical input-agnostic guarantees
  - No need to know the shift between training and deployment datasets w.r.t. sensitive attributes
- Motivation
  - Randomized data smoothing with the state-of-the-art certified robustness guarantees against worst-case attacks
  - Agnostic to input data and network architectures
  - Gaussian parameter smoothing for the certification of the input-agnostic group fairness

# Classifier Smoothing

- Gaussian parameter smoothing

$$\hat{f}(x; W_k) = \mathbb{E}_{\Delta} (f(x; W_k + \Delta)), \text{ and}$$

$$\hat{f}(x; W) = \mathbb{E}_{\Delta} (f(x; W + \Delta)), \Delta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

- Training of optimal individual smooth classifiers

$$\hat{f}(x; W_k^*)$$

- Generation of overall smooth classifier  $\hat{f}(x; W^*)$

$$W^* = \frac{W_1^* + \dots + W_K^*}{K}$$

# Theoretical Analysis

- Reformulate smooth classifiers as Nemytskii operator

$$\hat{N}(W)(\cdot) = \mathbb{E}(f(\cdot; W + \Delta)), \Delta \sim \mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2 I)$$

- Input-agnostic global Lipschitz constant

$$\|\hat{N}(W_1)(x) - \hat{N}(W_2)(x)\| \leq \frac{\|W_1 - W_2\|_2}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}$$

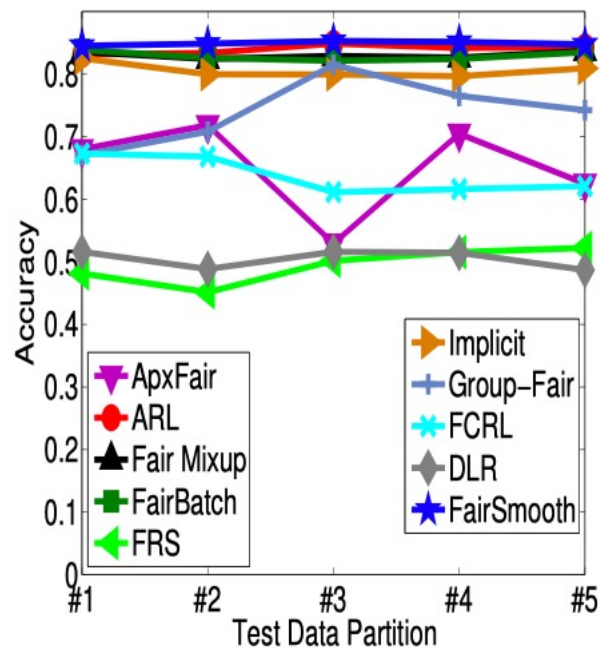
- Input-agnostic certified group fairness

$$|\Omega_k|^{-1} \|\hat{N}(W^*)(x) - \hat{N}(W_k^*)(x)\|_{L^p(\Omega)} \leq \frac{(K-1)d}{\sqrt{2\pi}K\sigma}$$

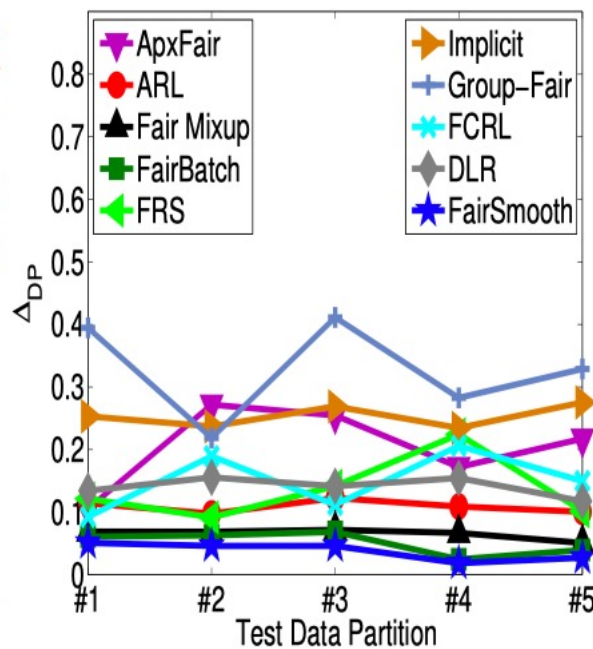
if  $1 \leq p < \infty$ ,

$$\|\hat{N}(W^*)(x) - \hat{N}(W_k^*)(x)\|_{L^\infty(\Omega_k)} \leq \frac{(K-1)d}{\sqrt{2\pi}K\sigma}$$

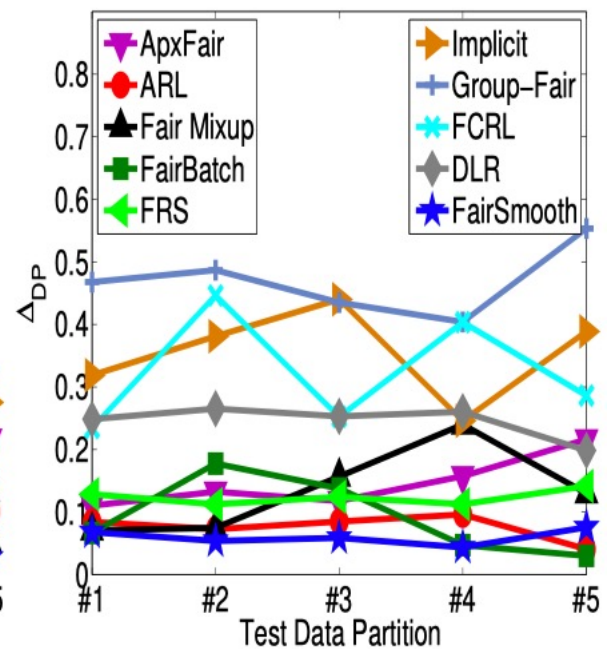
# Performance with Varying Test Data Partitions on Adult



(a) Accuracy



(b)  $\Delta_{DP}$



(c)  $\Delta_{EO}$