

Superhuman Fairness

Omid Memarrast, Linh Vu, Brian D. Ziebart



University of Illinois Chicago

Motivation

Defining desired fairness trade-offs precisely is difficult

- **Multiple fairness metrics** [dp, eqodds, eqopp, prp, ...]

A new perspective: Multiple stakeholders

- with **different notions of fairness** and **desired performance-fairness trade-offs**

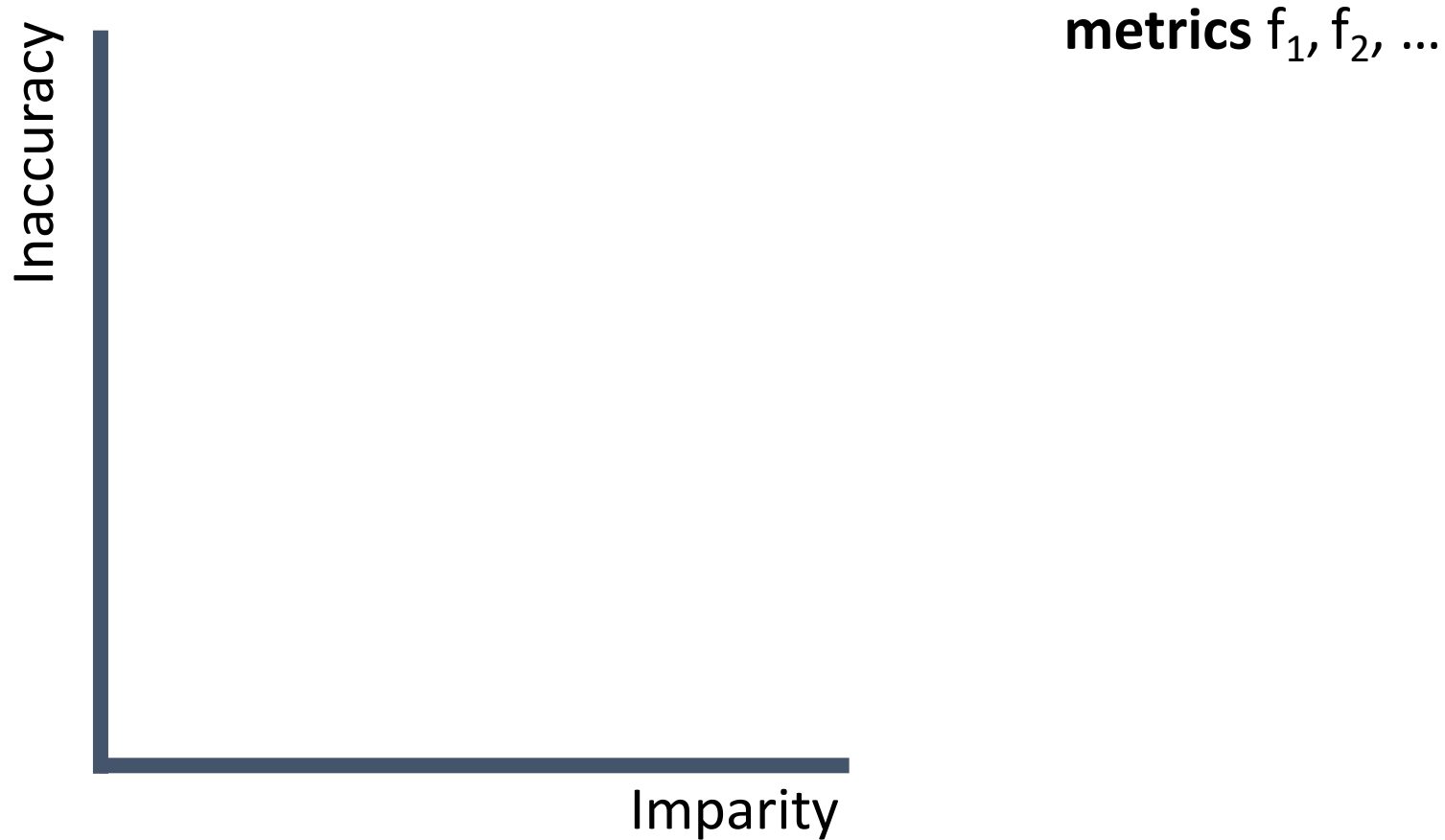
Example

- Admission: [CS department, Civil department, ..]
- Each department: Their own perception of fairness

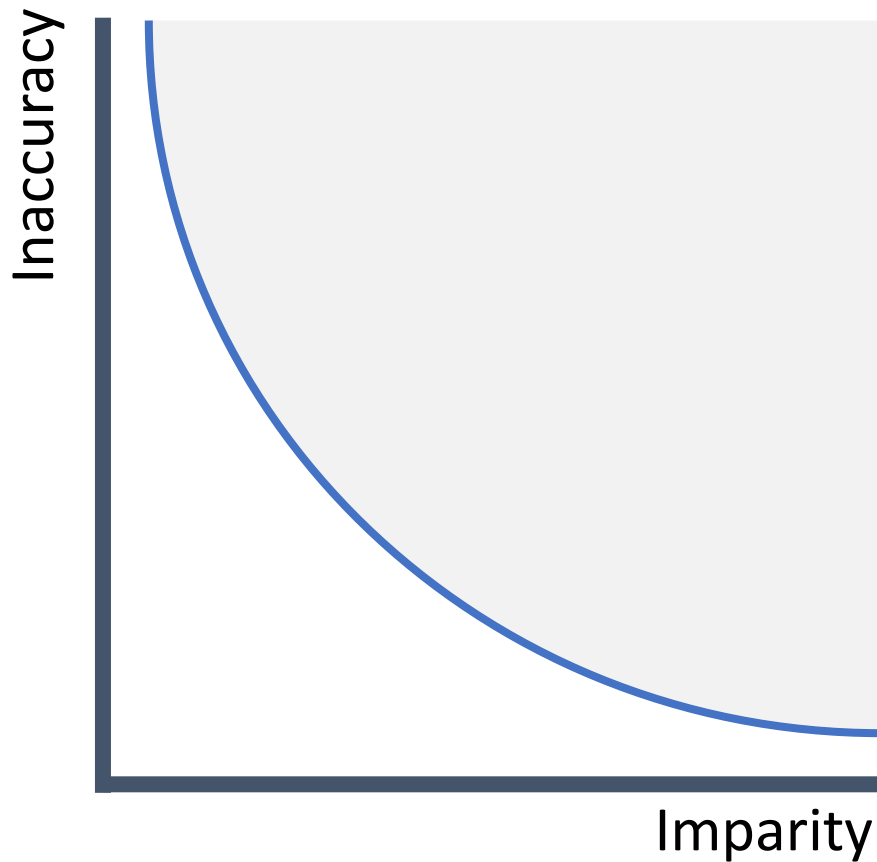
Solution:

Instead of optimal fairness, **outperform humans** across many metrics

Defining Superhuman Behavior



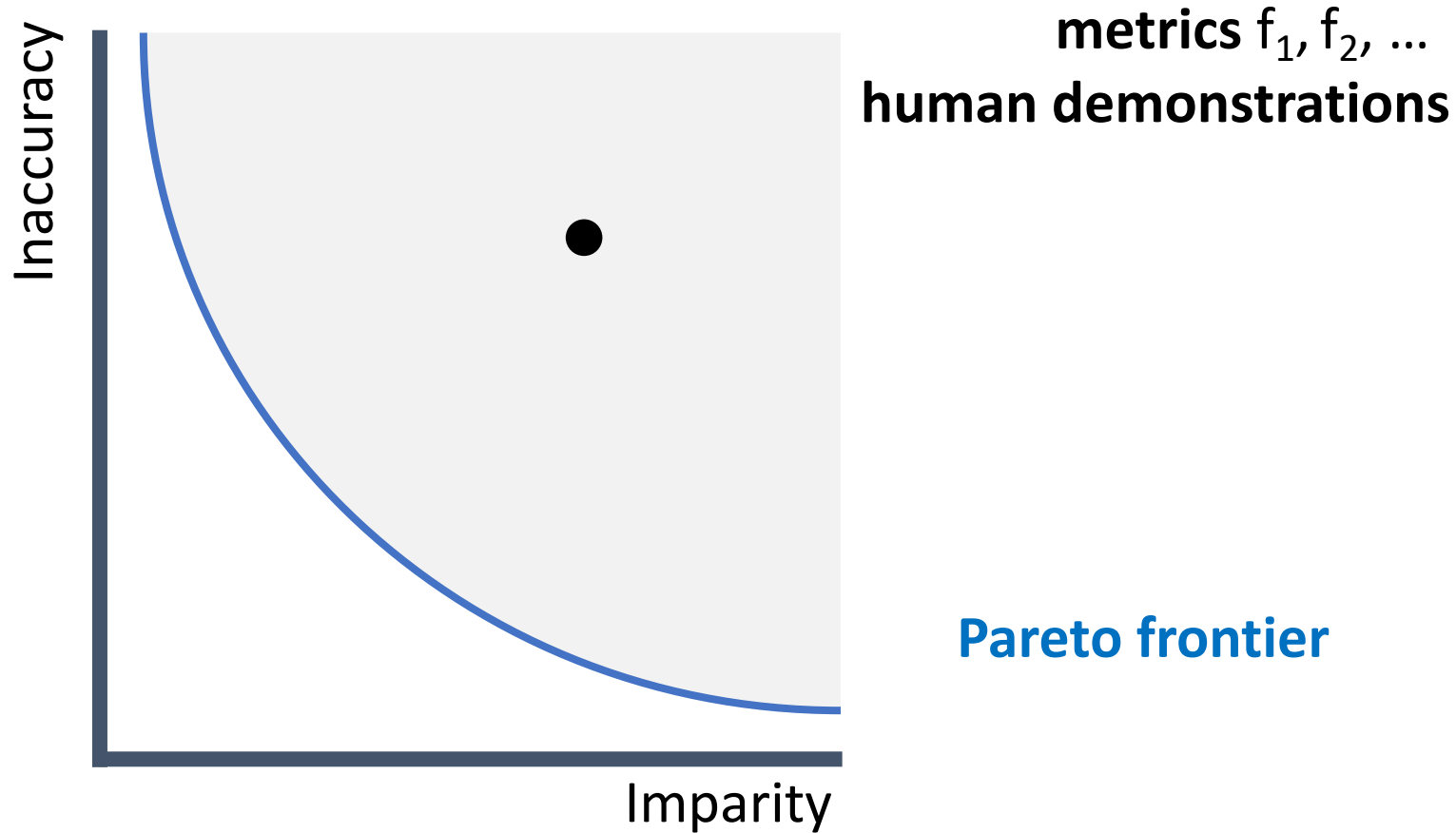
Defining Superhuman Behavior



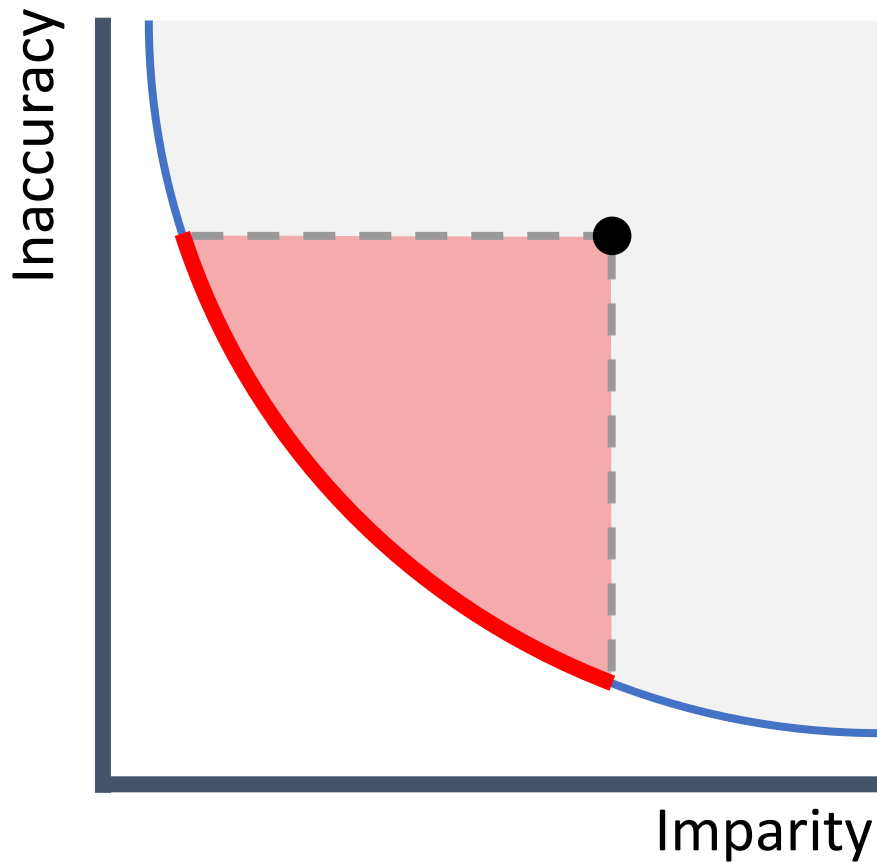
metrics f_1, f_2, \dots

Pareto frontier

Defining Superhuman Behavior



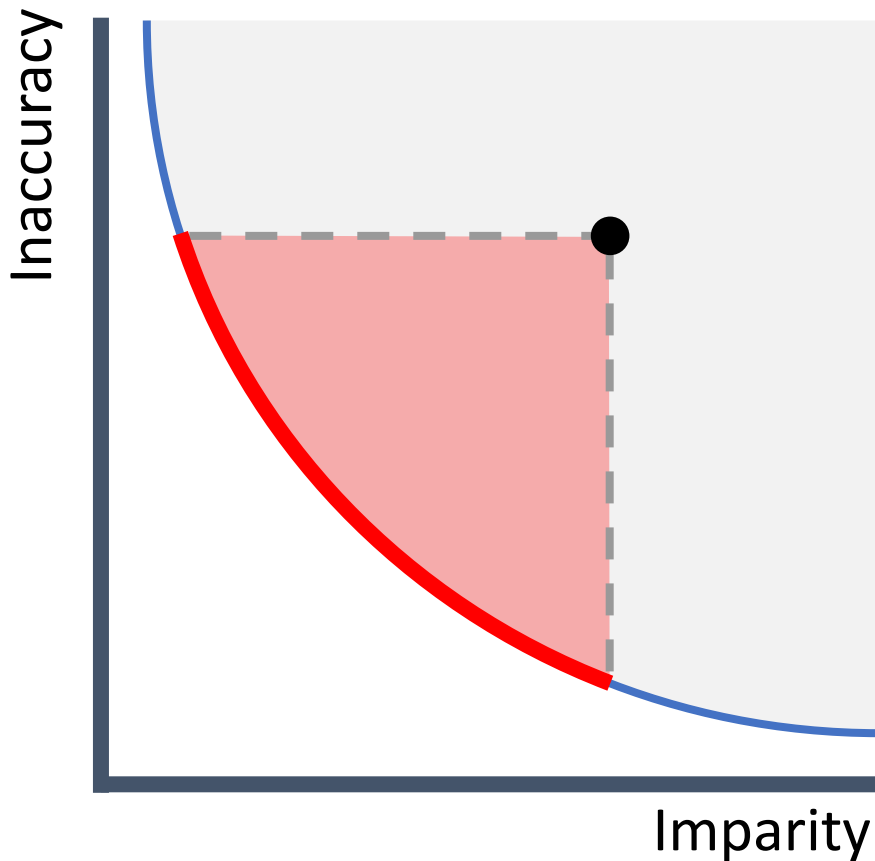
Defining Superhuman Behavior



A **policy** is **superhuman** if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots for all **human demonstrations**

Pareto frontier

Defining Superhuman Behavior

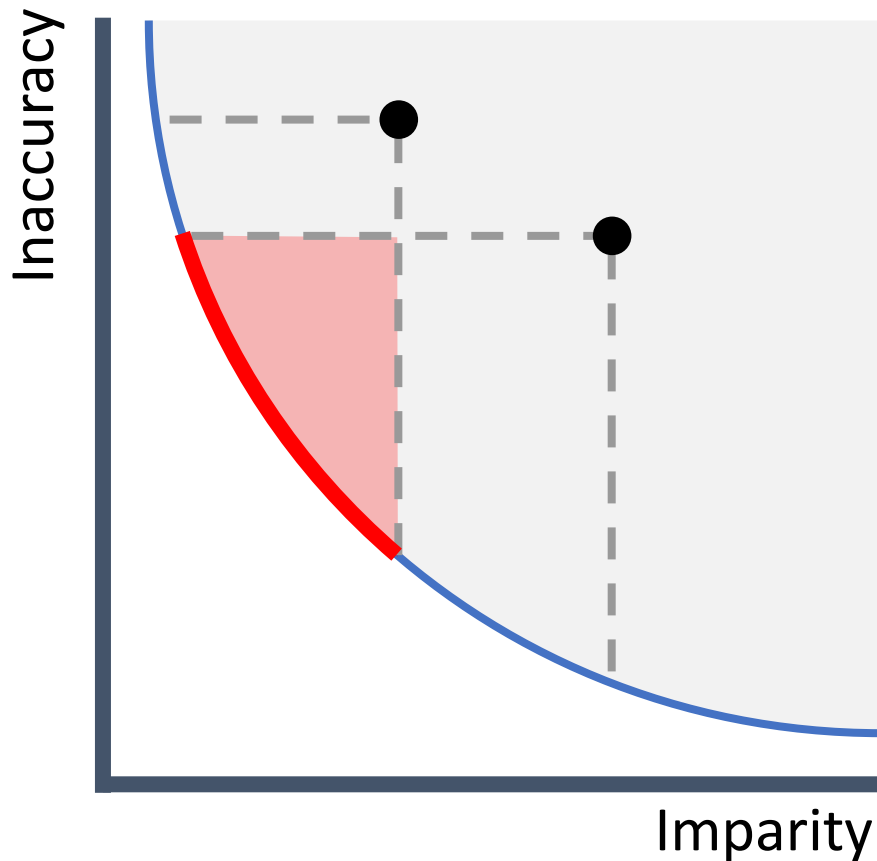


A **policy** is **superhuman** if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots for all **human demonstrations**

Guarantees lower cost than demonstration costs for family of additive trade-offs

Pareto frontier

Defining Superhuman Behavior

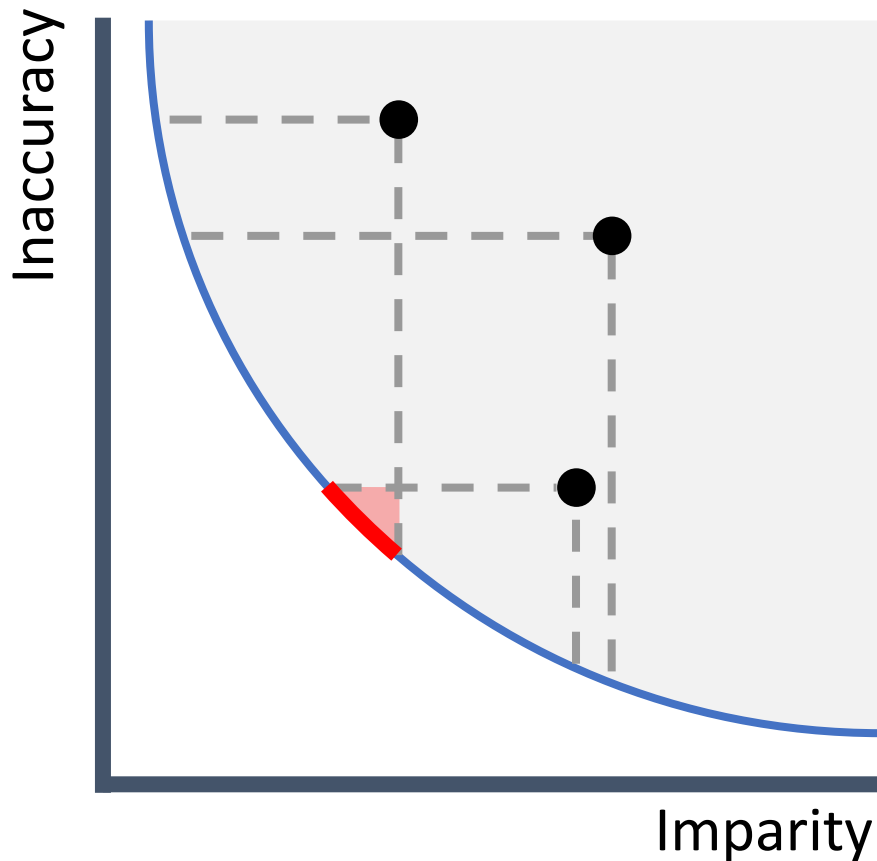


A **policy** is **superhuman** if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots for all **human demonstrations**

Guarantees lower cost than demonstration costs for family of additive trade-offs

Set of **superhuman policies** on the **Pareto frontier** shrinks as demonstrations grow

Defining Superhuman Behavior

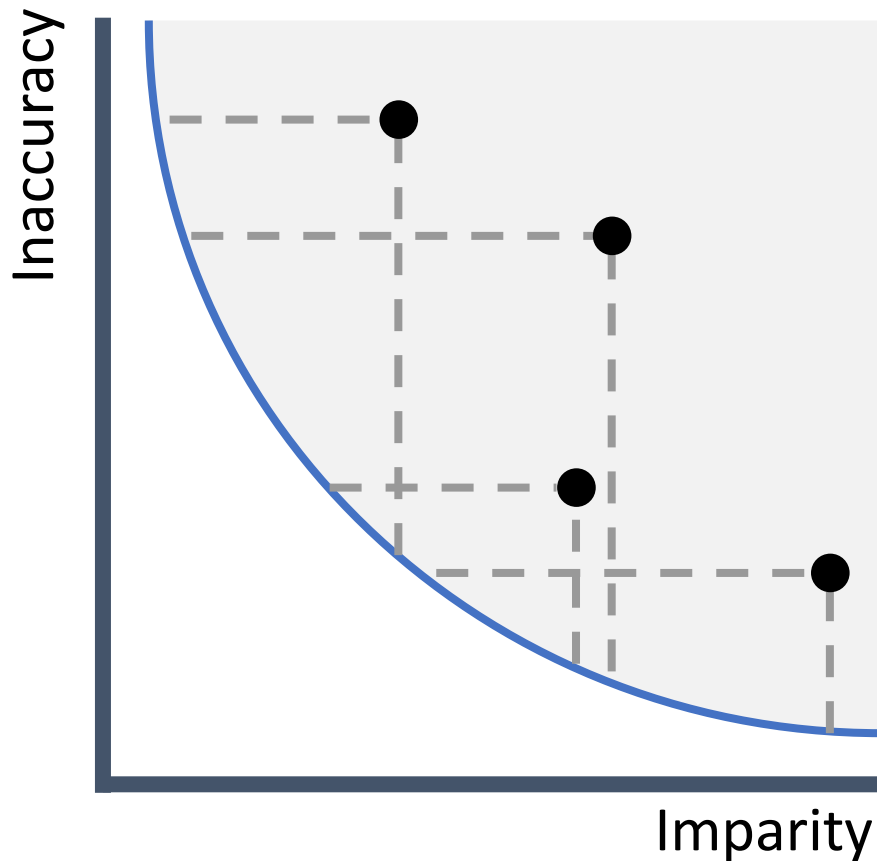


A **policy** is **superhuman** if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots for all **human demonstrations**

Guarantees lower cost than demonstration costs for family of additive trade-offs

Set of **superhuman policies** on the **Pareto frontier** shrinks as demonstrations grow

Defining Superhuman Behavior



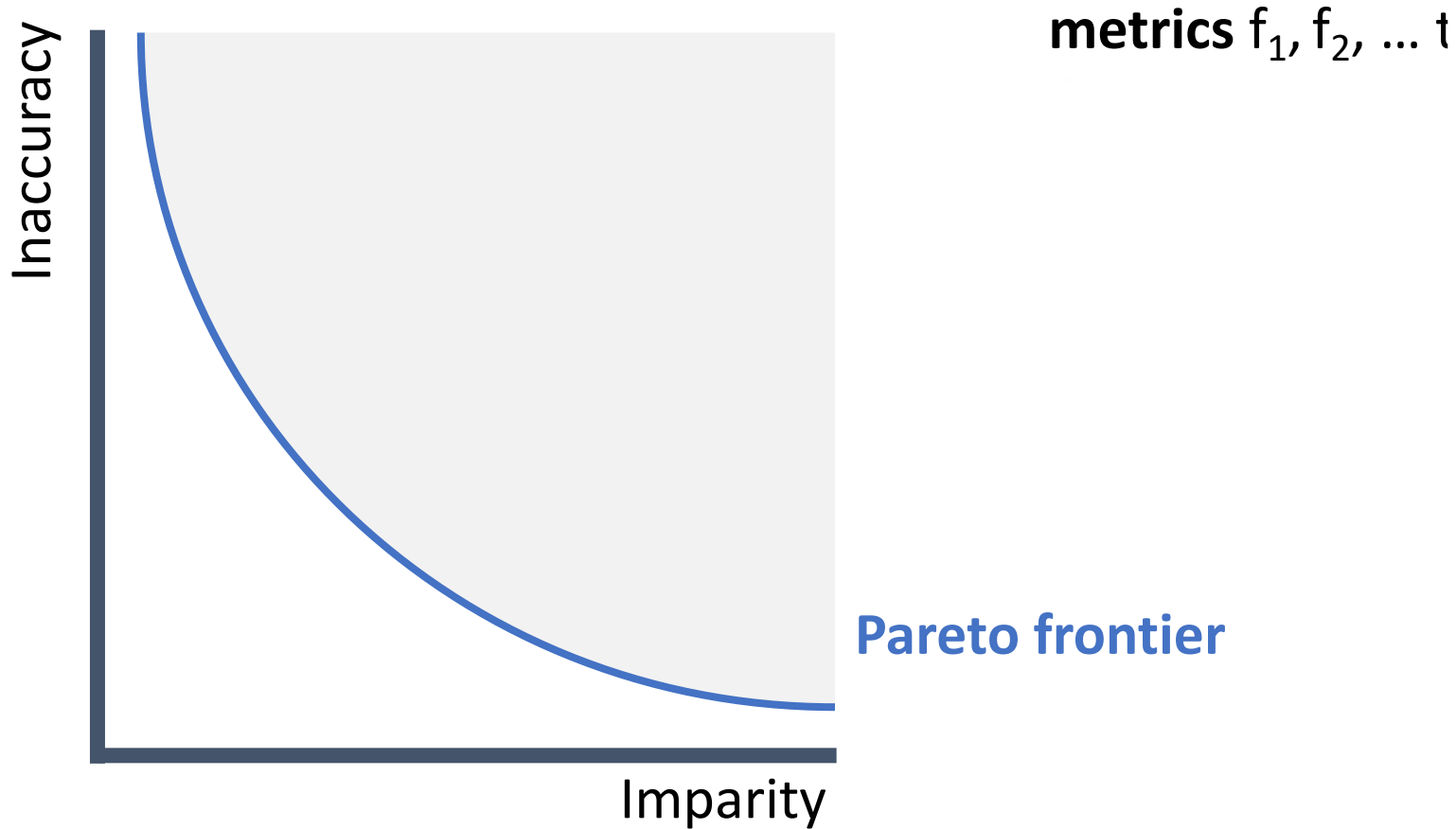
A **policy** is **superhuman** if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots for all **human demonstrations**

Guarantees lower cost than demonstration costs for family of additive trade-offs

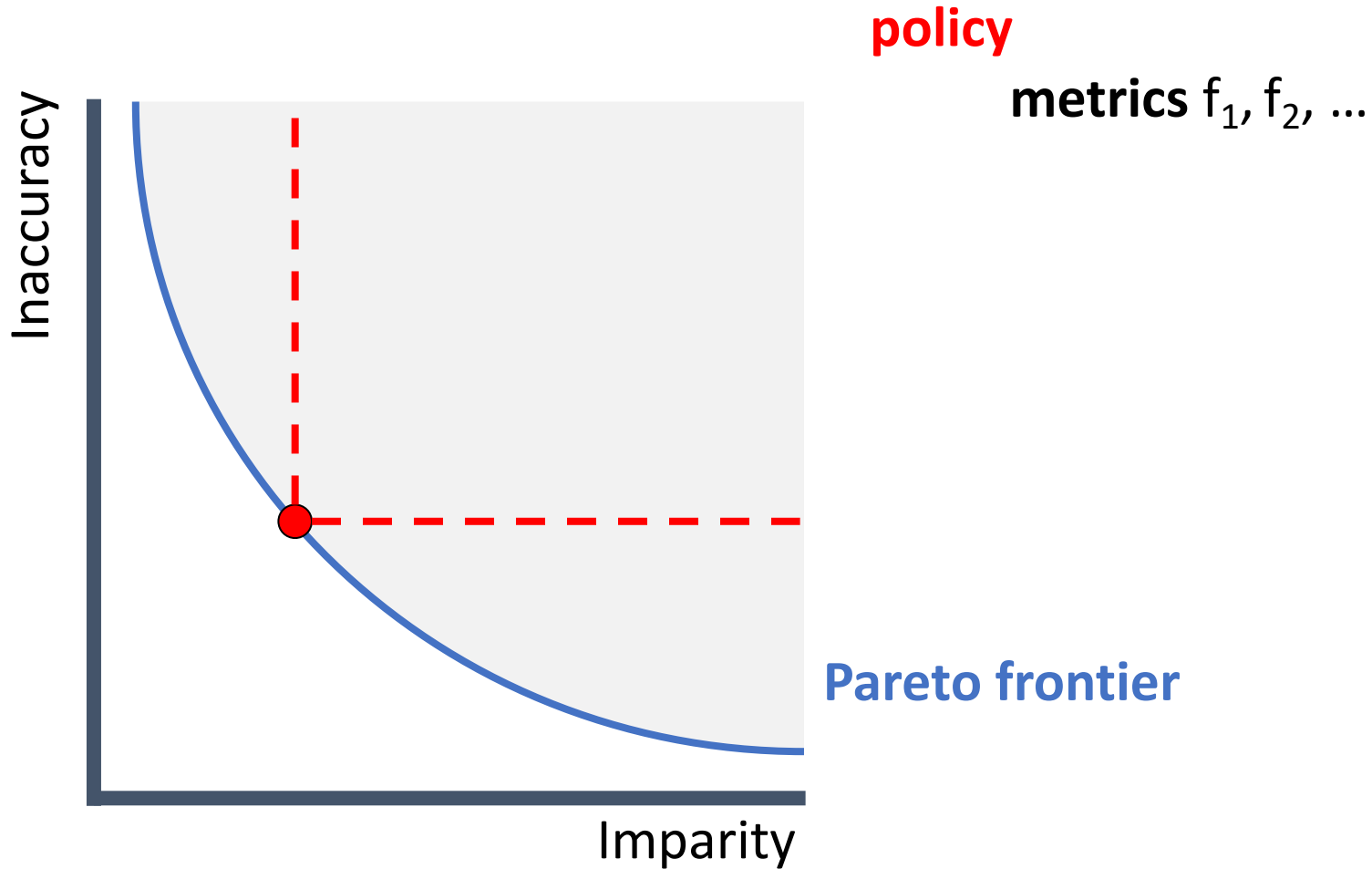
Set of **superhuman policies** on the **Pareto frontier** shrinks as demonstrations grow

Can become empty!

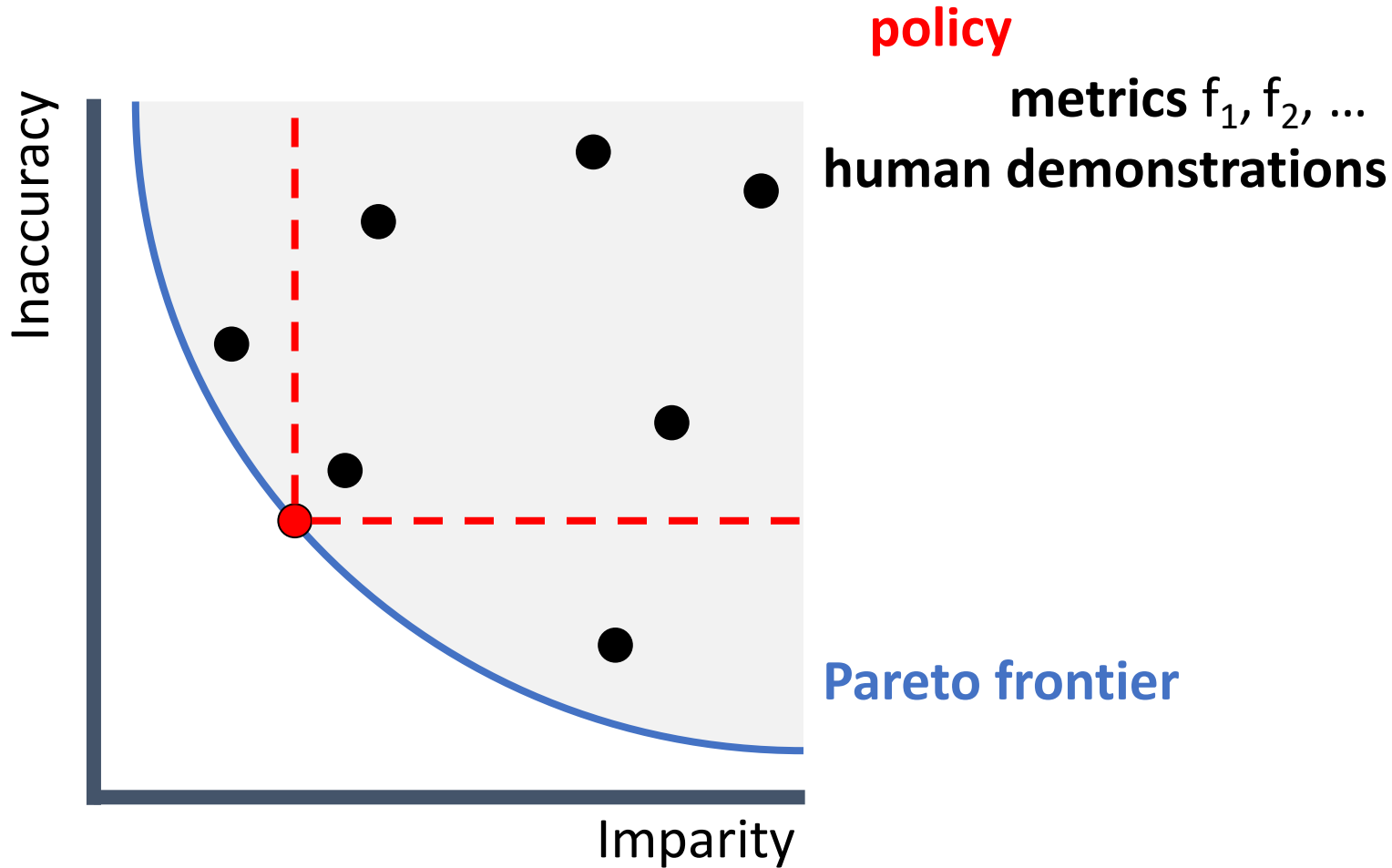
Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance



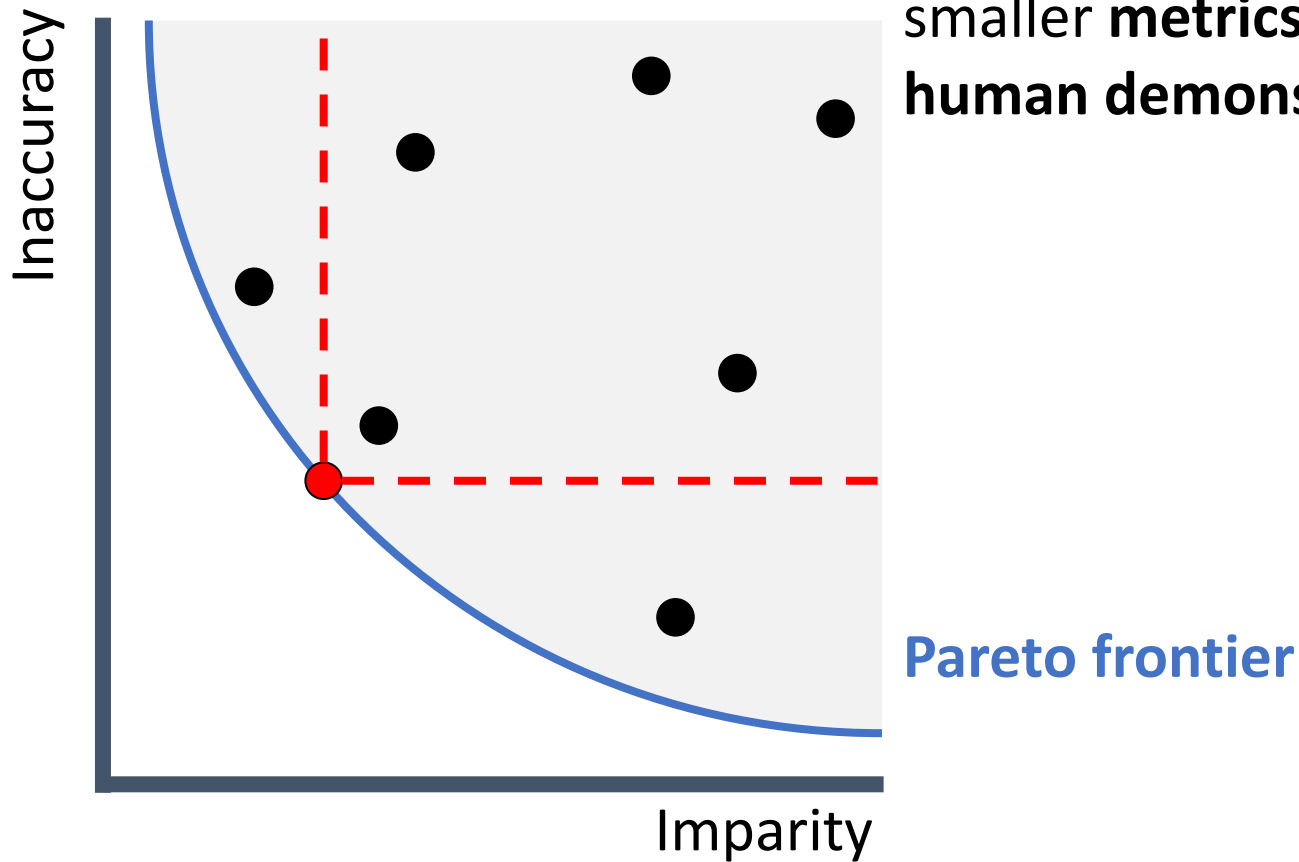
Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance



Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance

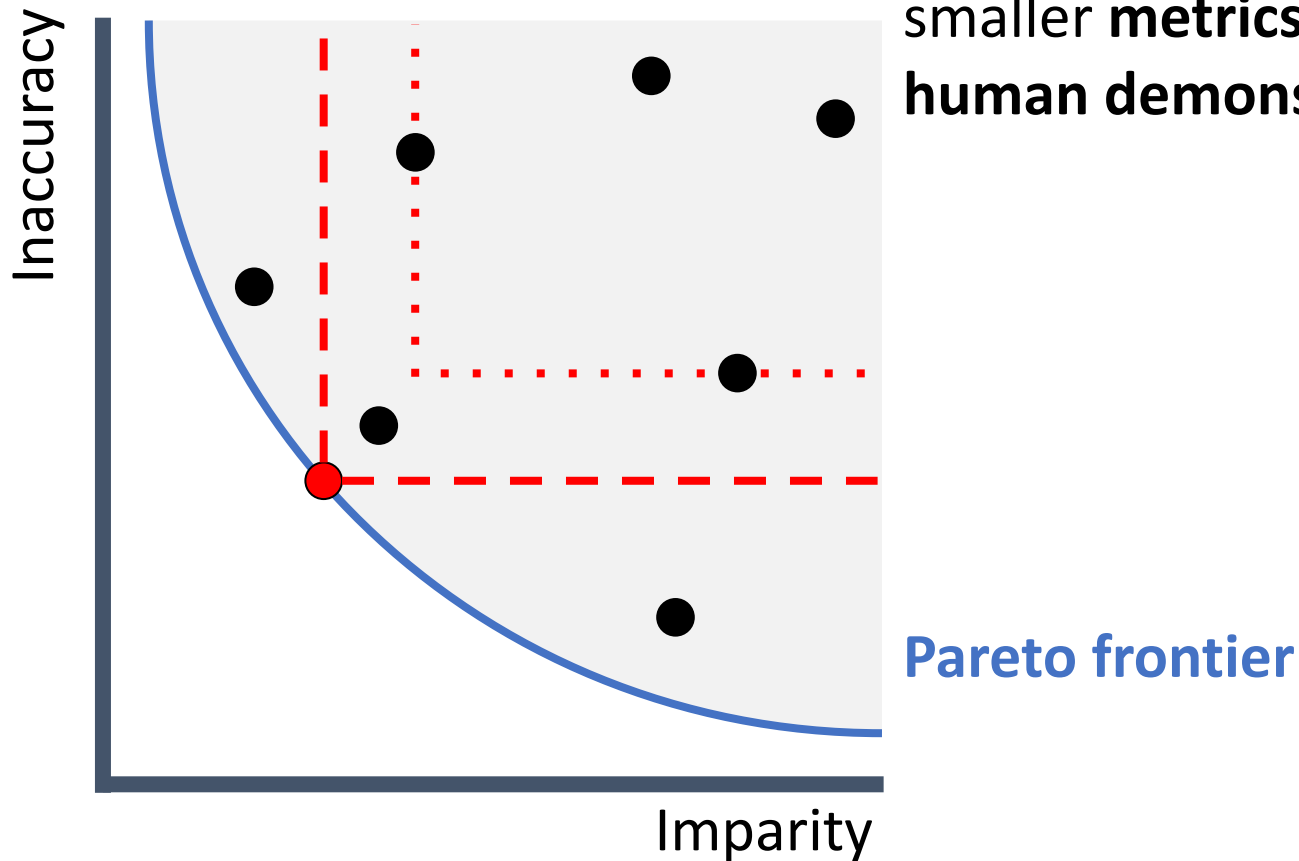


Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance



A **policy** is γ -superhuman if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots than $\gamma\%$ of **human demonstrations**

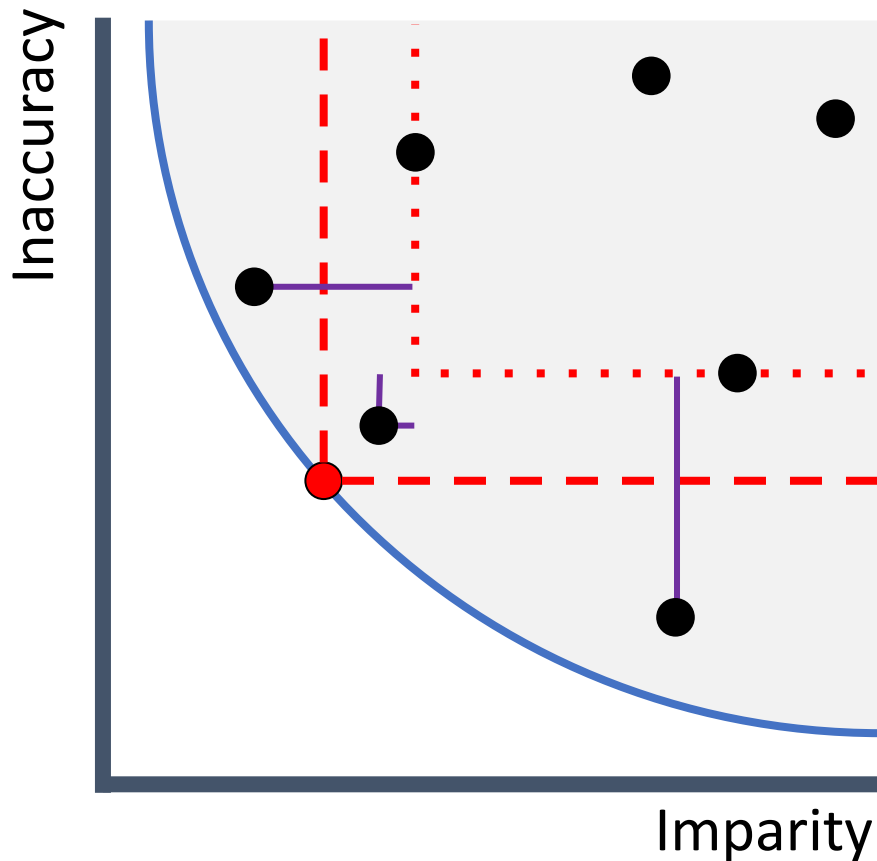
Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance



A **policy** is γ -superhuman if it has smaller metrics f_1, f_2, \dots than $\gamma\%$ of human demonstrations

Pareto frontier

Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance

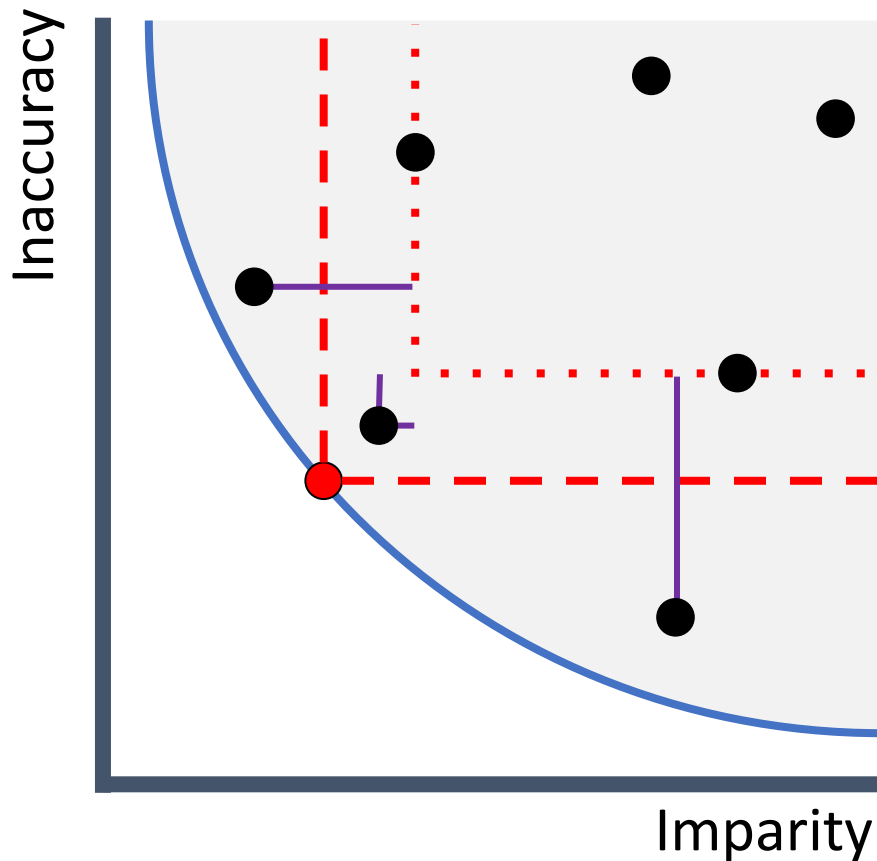


A **policy** is γ -superhuman if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots than $\gamma\%$ of **human demonstrations**

Subdominance measures how far a policy is from superhuman by some **margins**

Pareto frontier

Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance

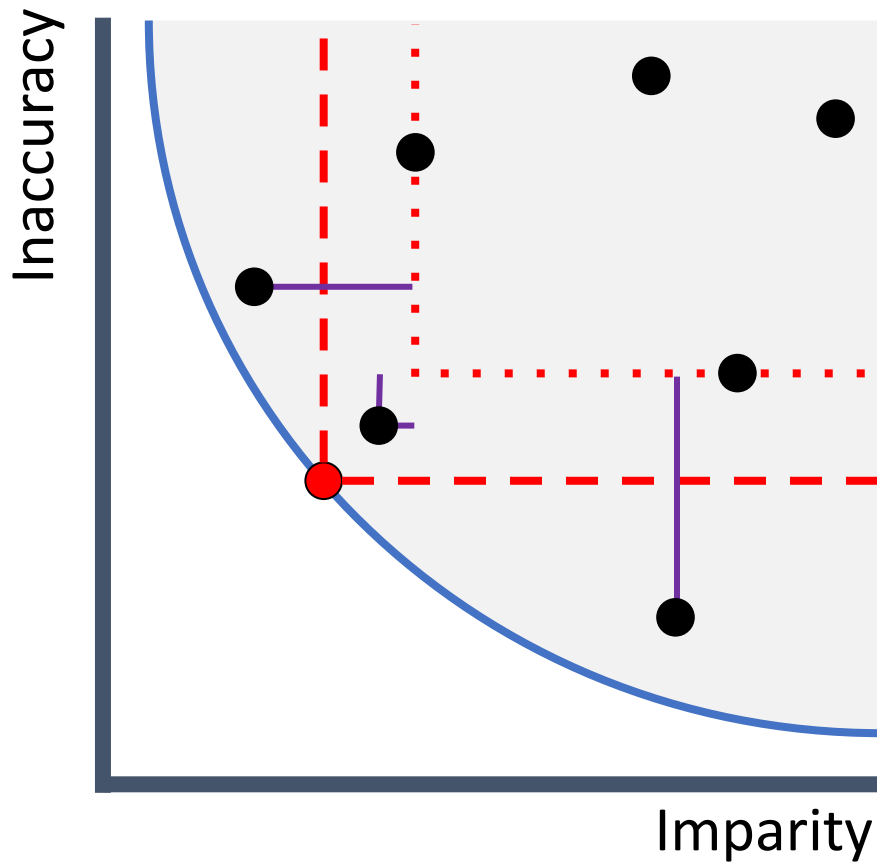


A **policy** is γ -superhuman if it has smaller **metrics** f_1, f_2, \dots than $\gamma\%$ of **human demonstrations**

Subdominance measures how far a policy is from superhuman by some **margins**

Minimally subdominant policy tends to reside close to the **Pareto frontier**

Superhuman Percentile & Subdominance



A **policy** is γ -superhuman if it has smaller metrics f_1, f_2, \dots than $\gamma\%$ of human demonstrations

Subdominance measures how far a policy is from superhuman by some **margins**

Minimally subdominant policy tends to reside close to the **Pareto frontier**

Subdominance bounds the **superhuman percentile**

Subdominance

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}} = \{\hat{y}_j\}_{j=1}^M$$

Model Predictions

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}} = \{\tilde{y}_j\}_{j=1}^M$$

demonstrations

The minimally subdominant policy:

$$\operatorname{argmin}_{\theta} \min_{\alpha \succeq 0} \mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mathbf{y}} | \mathbf{X} \sim P_{\theta}} \left[\operatorname{subdom}_{\alpha} \left(\hat{\mathbf{y}}, \tilde{\mathbf{y}}, \mathbf{y}, \mathbf{a} \right) \right] + \lambda \|\alpha\|_1$$

θ : Model parameter

α : Sensitivity to underperform demonstrations

If we have metrics **inacc**, **dp**, **eqodds**:

$$\operatorname{subdom}_{\alpha} = \alpha_{\text{inacc}} \operatorname{subdom}_{\text{inacc}} + \alpha_{\text{dp}} \operatorname{subdom}_{\text{dp}} + \alpha_{\text{eqodds}} \operatorname{subdom}_{\text{eqodds}}$$

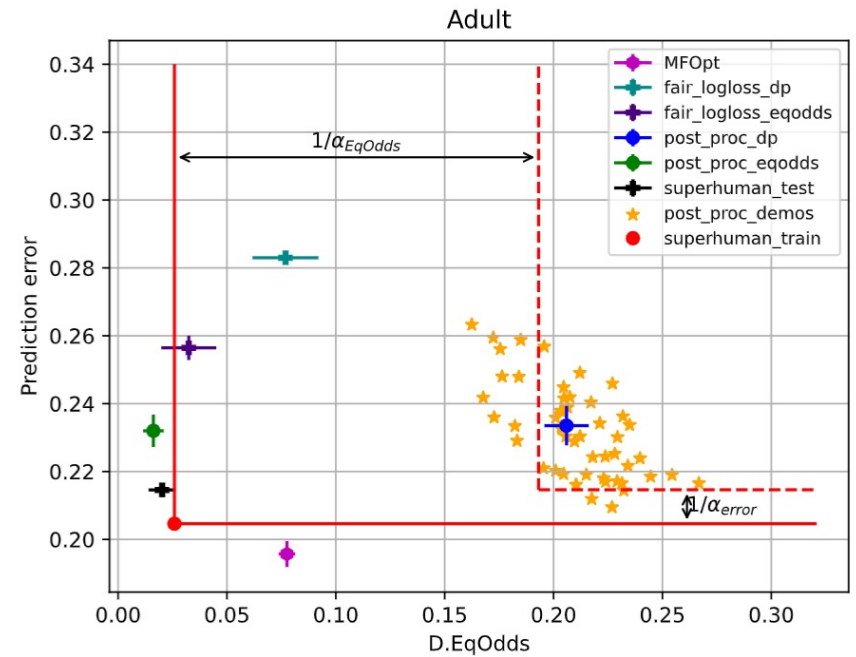
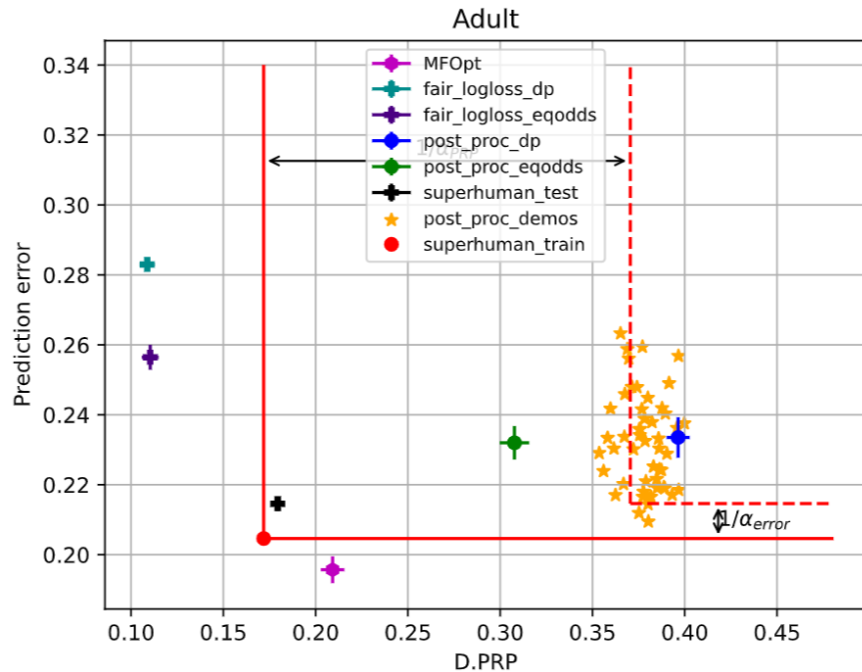
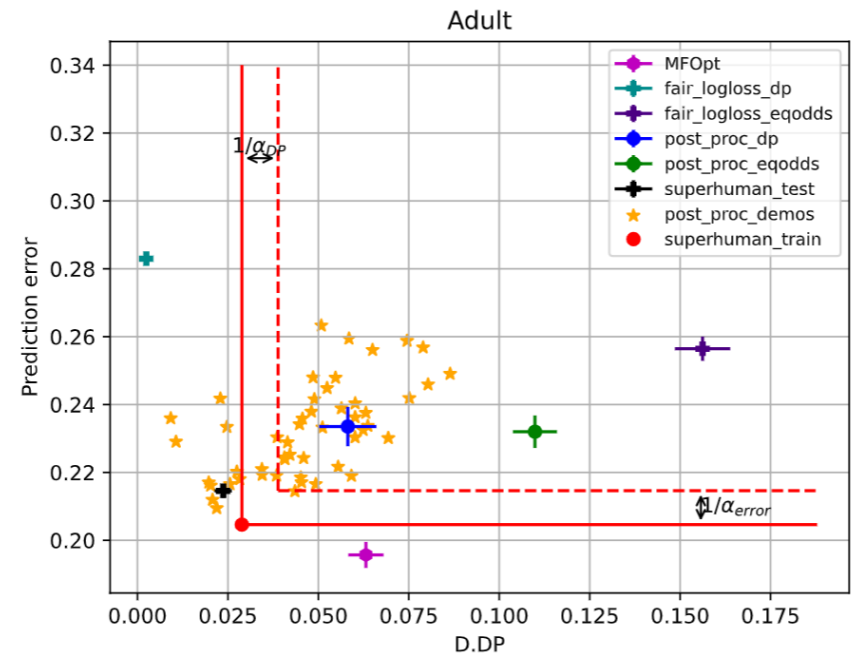
Experiments

Metrics:

(In)Accuracy (Prediction error)

VS

[DP, EqOdds, PRP]



Thank you!

