Counterfactual Data Generation using VAEs

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Fairness and causation

Is the law school admission process fair?

Jacob is a black male law school applicant. He scored 55 in LSAT and had UGPA 3.3. He was rejected.

- Had Jacob been white instead, would he had been accepted?
 counterfactual
- Did Jacob's race cause him to get negative outcome?
 - counterfactual fairness (Kusner et al. 2017)¹

Such questions of fairness need counterfactual data!

How do we generate them?





Counterfactuals



Structural equations

Generating counterfactual (Pearl et al. 2009)² -

- 1. Abduction: Given observed *X*, A = a estimate *Z*
- 2. Action: **Intervene** on A by setting it to a'
- 3. Prediction: **Re-compute** *X* using *Z* under intervention do(A = a')

Need complete access to causal model! Infeasible in real settings.

Can we generate counterfactual data for fairness in the absence of the whole causal model?

²Pearl, J. (2009). Causality: Models, reasoning, and inference, (2nd ed.). New York: Cambridge University Press.

Approach



Can CVAE generate counterfactuals?

- Train CVAE on synthetic generated data.
- Condition on *A* (**race, sex**).
- Metric: Mean absolute error (MAE), cosine similarity b/w CVAE & causal counterfactuals.



LSAT MAE	UGPA MAE	FYA MAE	Cosine Sim.
0.013	0.028	0.005	0.9997

Counterfactual generation quality (Race: White to Black).

CVAE can generate faithful counterfactuals!

Auditing counterfactual fairness

- Dataset: UCI Adult income
- Trained classification model
 - Predict income level (<=50K; >50K)
 - Sensitive feature (Gender: Male-Female)
- Audit counterfactual fairness:
 - Male individual was predicted to have high income.
 - If individual was female instead, would the prediction change?



High-income males \rightarrow **low-income** counterfactual females!

Model biased negatively towards females!