OUTCOME INDISTINGUISHABILITY, SCAFFOLDING SETS, AND PAN-CALIBRATION

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Prediction algorithms score individuals, or individual instances, assigning to each one a number in the range from 0 to 1. That score is often interpreted as a probability: What are the chances that this loan will be repaid? How likely is this tumor to metastasize? A key question lingers: What is the "probability" of a non-repeatable event? This is the defining problem of AI. Without a satisfactory answer, how can we even specify what we want from an ideal algorithm?

This talk will introduce *outcome indistinguishability* [2], a desideratum with roots in computational complexity theory, and will situate the concept within the landscape of algorithmic fairness.

Outcome indistinguishability generalizes *multi-calibration*, a fairness notion for prediction algorithms that requires simultaneous calibration on a (possibly large) pre-specified collection of subsets of the population [3]. Here, too, a question lingers: what can be done to ensure that all subordinated groups – including those whose members cannot advocate for themselves – are included in the collection?

We will show how to circumvent this problem through the use of a *Scaffolding Set* collection [1], and give some simple conditions under which such a collection can be efficiently constructed. When these conditions are not met, no harm is done; when they are satisfied, calibration is achieved simultaneously on all large subpopulations, a concept we call *pan-calibration*.

References

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