

Reliable and fair machine learning for risk assessment Pereira Barata, A.P.

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RELIABLE AND FAIR MACHINE LEARNING FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

António Pereira Barata, 5 April 2023

- 1. If the missing mechanism is unknown, joining the missing-indicator method with a robust learner is an appropriate approach to handling missing data. (Chapter 2)
- 2. When applicable, crosslier scores are more reliable than outlier scores. (Chapter 3)
- Scaling classifier outputs using the Platt method is a reliable way to assess the proportion of label noise. (Chapter 4)
- 4. In contrast to other learners, directly optimising for the strong demographic parity condition is computationally feasible in tree-based learners. (Chapter 5)
- 5. To minimise negative environmental impact, research in machine learning needs to be under stricter constraints with respect to energy consumption.
- 6. Whilst the theoretical foundation of machine learning is well-established in the literature, the theory-to-application transfer is lacking.
- 7. In the scientific literature, the lack of repositories for *reproducibility* is highly detrimental.
- 8. Solutions provided by machine learning need to be more holistic.
- 9. The current reviewing process for journal and conference submissions is not scalable when considering the ratio of submissions to reviewers available.
- 10. Constructive criticism needs to become the norm when providing feedback to students and colleagues alike.