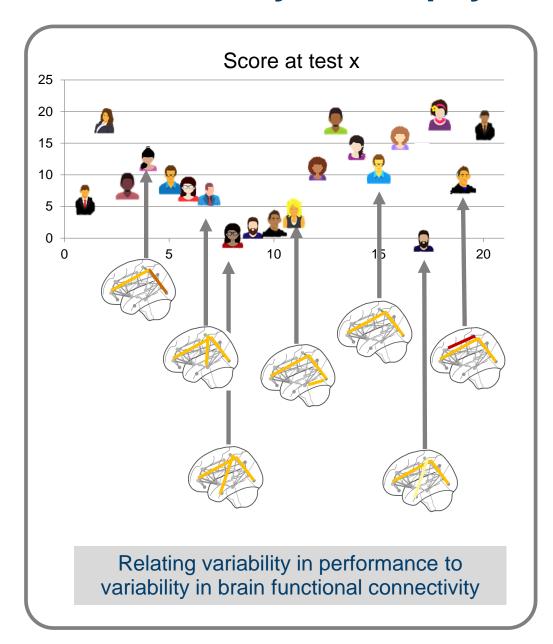
# Generalizability of connectome-based predictive models

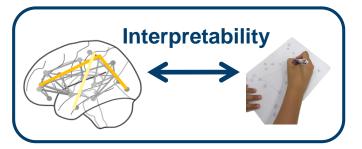
Sarah Genon
Cognitive NeuroInformatics Lab
Research Centre Jülich (INM-7)

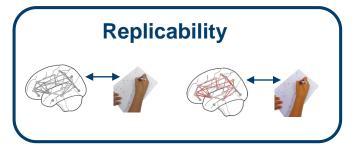




# Connectivity-based psychometric prediction







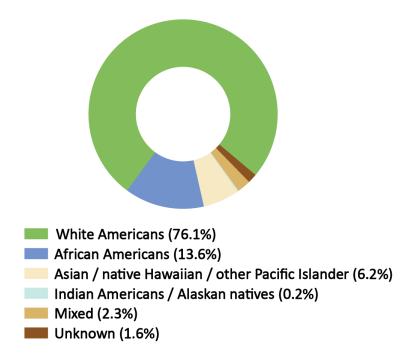




# Predictive models of psychometric data: biases in population minority

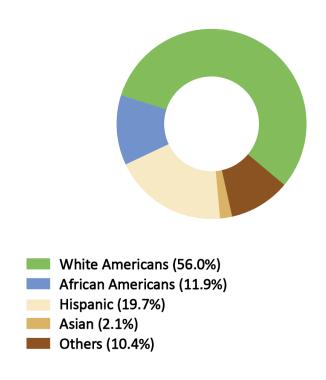
# **Human Connectome Project** (HCP)

- N = 948; 22-37years
- 58 behavioral measures
- #WA = 721, #AA = 129



# Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD)

- N = 5351; 9-11years
- 36 behavioral measures
- #WA = 2997, #AA = 642



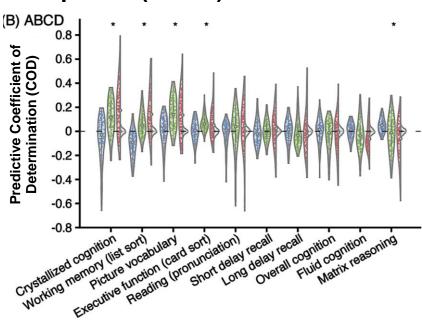
# Predictive models of psychometric data: biases in population minority

# LARGER PREDICTION ERROR IN AFRICAN AMERICANS THAN MATCHED WHITE AMERICANS



# (A) HCP Predictive Coefficient of Determination (COD) 0.4 -0.2

# **Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD)**



Only predictable behavioral measures are shown here.

Openness (NEO)

Processing Speed

Similar pattern by looking into all behavioral measures, or regressing different confounds, or modelling with a different algorithm.

Difference

Null difference

Reading (Pronounciation)

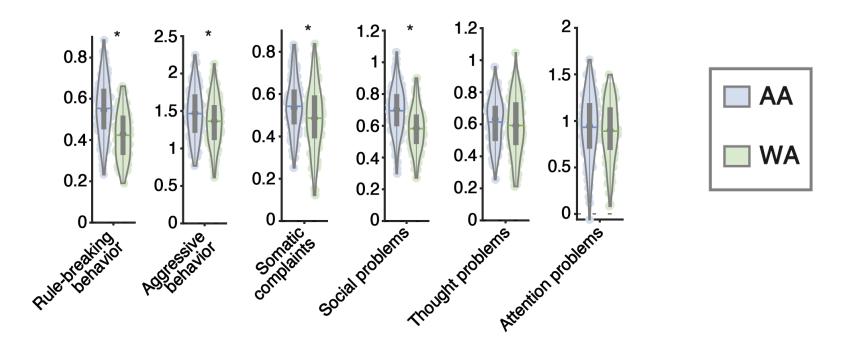
Samuel II. In Indiana March Co. IN

-0.4

# Predictive models of psychometric data: biases in population minority

# **DIRECTION OF PREDICTION ERROR & POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES**

Predicted – observed behavioral scores



ABCD data - Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist

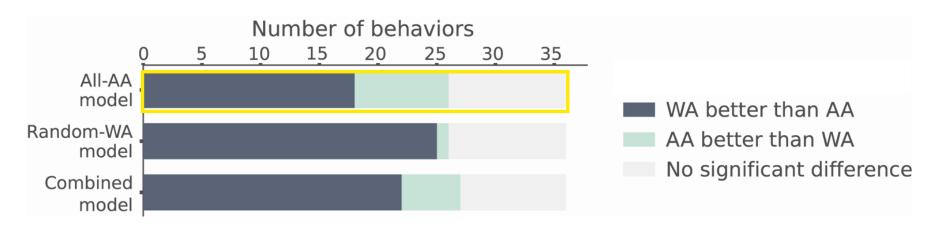
# Predictive models of psychometric data: biases in population minority

## **EFFECTS OF TRAINING POPULATION**

#### **ABCD** dataset

Compare 3 types of models, trained on:

- a. AA only
- b. WA only (same sample size as AA)
- c. Half AA, half WA (combination of a. & b.)



- Training only on AA helped to reduce prediction bias against AA
- Prediction accuracy was still in favor of WA
  - Brain Imaging side: preprocessing strategies/parameters were optimized on white-dominated samples (e.g. brain templates, functional atlases)
  - Behavioral side: standard measures (or tools) suitable / valid for minorities?
- Call for more data collection from non-European-descendant / non-white populations, to learn better representation of minor populations.

Consider even more minor groups (e.g. native Americans in the US population) Africans in Africa ≠ African Americans

- Subgroups in the currently defined ethnic/racial categories (e.g. Chinese vs Indian, both as "Asian") Be aware of similar issue in other countries (e.g. Chinese datasets dominated by Han) Other minority groups, e.g. lower social class
- Assess & promote fairness of future artificial intelligence applications across populations.





# Thank you



## <u>Düsseldorf (Germany)</u>

Katrin Amunts

Svenja Caspers

Simon Eickhoff

Nicola Palomero-Gallagher

### **GIGA-ULiege (Belgium)**

**Steven Laureys** 

Gilles Vandewalle

Eric Salmon

Christina Schmidt

## **UCL Brussels (Belgium)**

Julie Duque

### Neurospin/INRIA (France)

**Bertrand Thirion** 

**Demian Wassermann** 

## **UCL (UK)**

Janaina Mourao-Miranda Agoston Mihalik

## WashU (USA)

**Aris Sotiras** 

## Yale University (USA)

Todd Constable Avram Holmes

## **NUS (Singapore)**

Thomas Yeo

# Cognitive NeuroInformatics Lab







