**Week 4 - Disabilities Discrimination?**

**Final Memo**

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The sample of 1,000 developmentally disabled residents of California has evidence of bias in it. If a system is designed on this dataset, it might end up making unfair judgments.

The ethnic groups White not Hispanic and Hispanic account for more than three-fourth of the data points. Around 60 percent of California’s population is White and Hispanic. If the dataset had a corresponding 60 percent data points from these two ethnic groups, it would have made it a more exhaustive dataset.

Around 70 percent of the data is for people of age less than 21 years old and these receive the least amount of funds on average at about $5,000 from the State department while people above 50 years, who account for a tenth of the sample population, get more than $50,000 on average from the department. Out of the above-50-years age group, around 60 percent of the recipients are white, while just 7 recipients are black and 17 Hispanic.

The average expenditure increases with age and takes a sharp jump for people above 21 years. It rises further for people above 55 years.

More than 80 percent of funds are going to people above 22 years old, who form only a third of the total sample population, and the rest 20 percent go to recipients who are less than 22 years and form the other two-thirds of the population.

More or less the data doesn’t present any obvious gender bias.

This aforementioned evidence shows that the data is not void of bias. Three main questions arise in analyzing this dataset: how was this data selected? Why do white people get around $5,000, on average, more than any other ethnic group? Why do children receive a smaller amount than older people?

On the third question, it would be clear if I had a better conceptual understanding of how this disability fund works and what does developmental disability category means.