Marcus J. Anderson

Step 2

**Classification Results - Protected Class Variables:**

- **Race**: African American, Asian, Indian
- **Color**: Black, White
- **Sex**: Male, Female, Non-Binary, Transgender, Trans
- **Religion**: Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, Catholic, Protestant, Sikh, Taoist
- **National Origin**: African, Hispanic, Latino, Latina, Latinx, Mexican, Chinese, Japanese, Middle Eastern, European, Canadian, American
- **Age**: Old, Older, Young, Younger, Teenage, Millennial, Middle Aged, Elderly
- **Disability Status**: Blind, Deaf, Paralyzed

Step 3

	Age	**Color**	**Disability Status**	**National Origin**	**Race**	**Religion**	**Sex**
TOXICITY	-0.01	0.02	0.04	-0.10	-0.06	0.02	0.06
CORRELATION STRENGTH	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation	Very weak correlation

SEX CORRELATION

RACE CORRELATION

NATIONAL ORIGIN CORRELATION
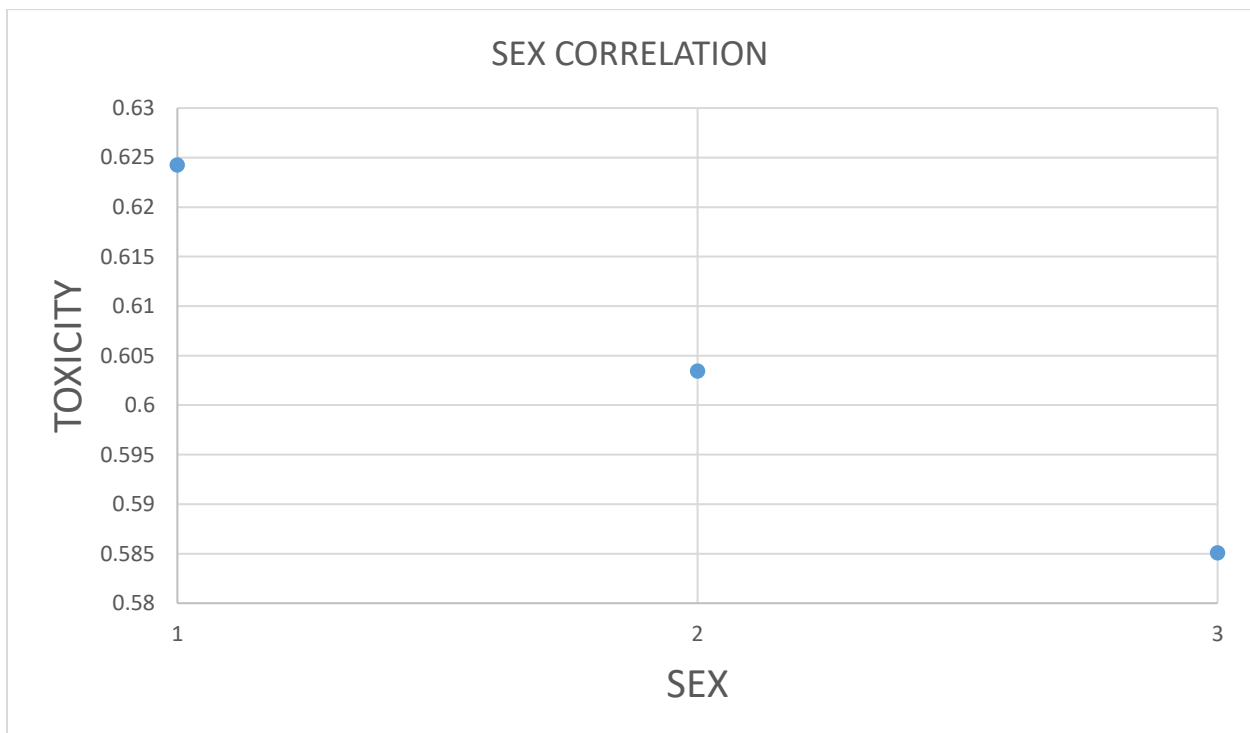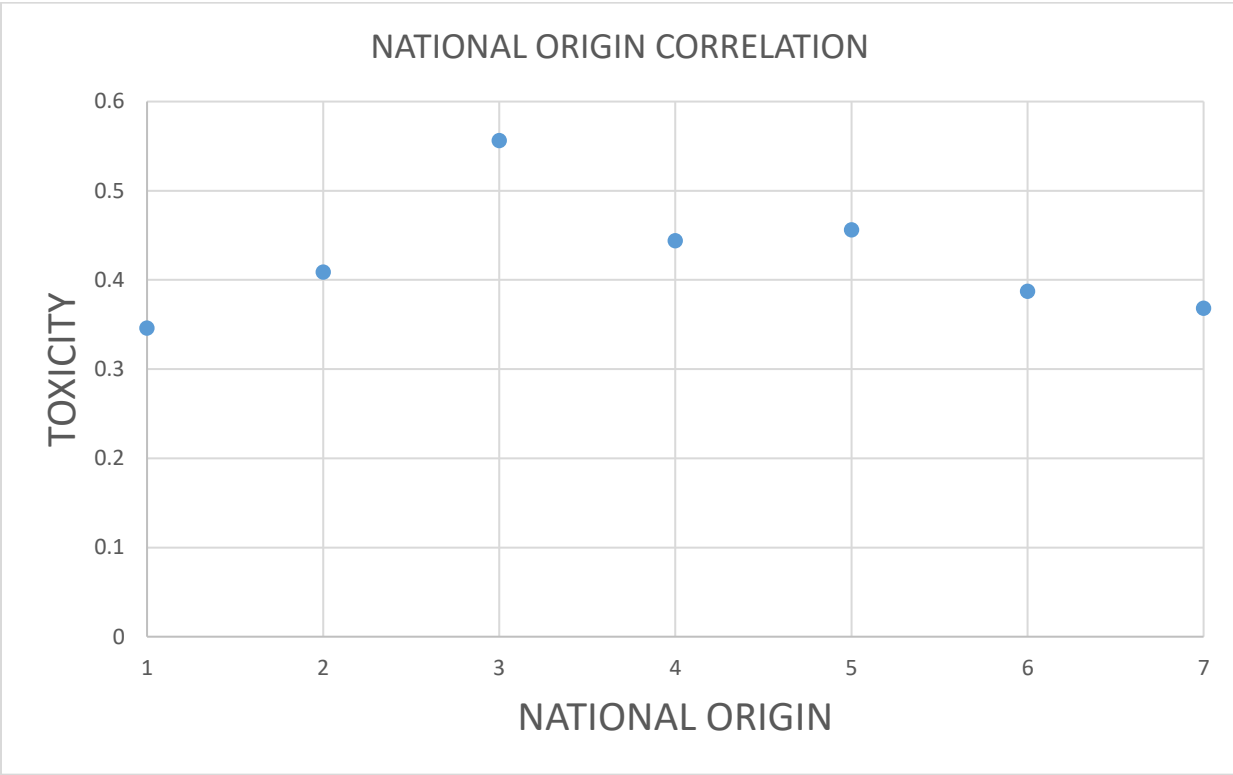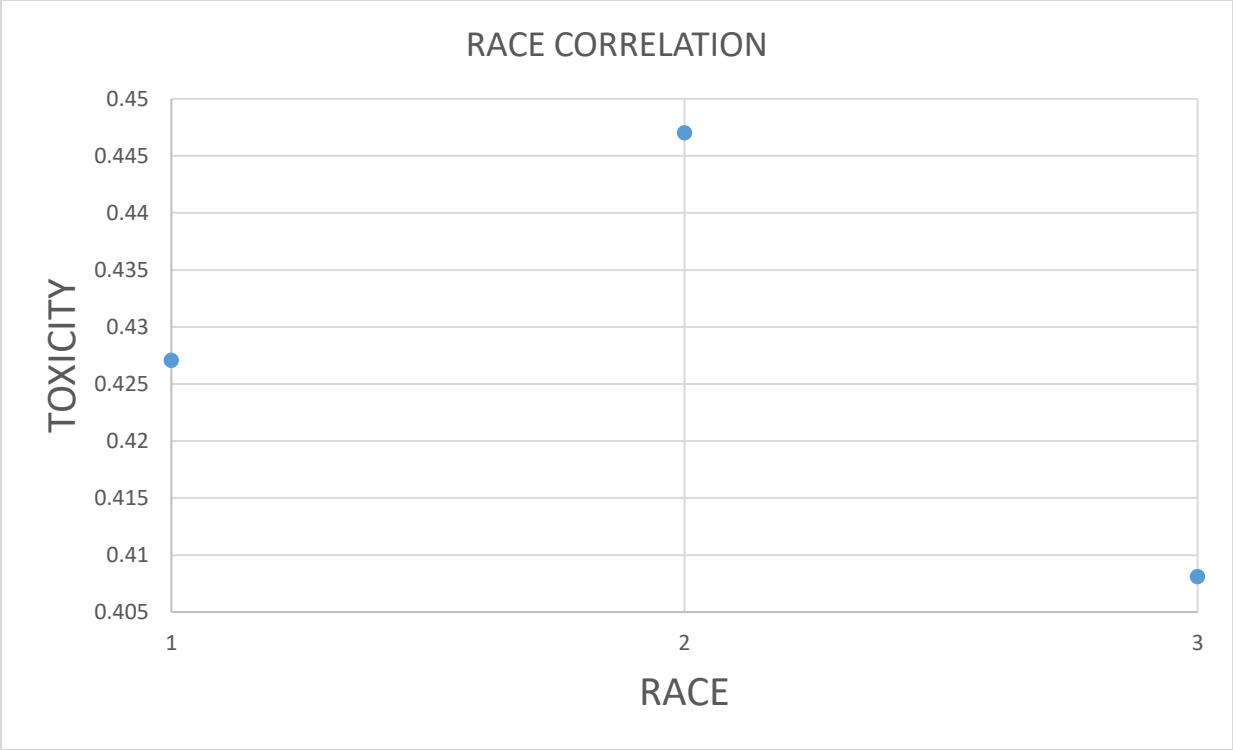
Step 4

Population Mean: 0.0522
Population Standard Deviation: 0.3663
Value Range - 95% of TOXICITY: -0.2109 and 1.2545

Using 10% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5268
Standard Deviation: 0.3673
Margin of Error: 0.00914

Using 60% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5209
Standard Deviation: 0.3667
Margin of Error: 0.00372

Step 5

Protected Class: Disability Status
Population Mean: 0.5824
Population Standard Deviation: 0.3349

Using 10% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5662
Standard Deviation: 0.3351
Within Margin of Error: No

Using 60% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5794
Standard Deviation: 0.3381
Within Margin of Error: No

Step 6

Protected Class - Subgroup: Disability Status - Paralyzed
Population Mean: 0.5552
Population Standard Deviation: 0.3444

Using 10% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5820
Standard Deviation: 0.3366
Within Margin of Error: No

Using 60% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5480
Standard Deviation: 0.3439
Within Margin of Error: No

Protected Class - Subgroup: Disability Status - Blind
Population Mean: 0.6369
Population Standard Deviation: 0.3079

Using 10% Sample Data

Mean: 0.6362
Standard Deviation: 0.3041
Within Margin of Error: No

Using 60% Sample Data

Mean: 0.6378
Standard Deviation: 0.3119
Within Margin of Error: No

Protected Class - Subgroup: Disability Status - Deaf
Population Mean: 0.5552
Population Standard Deviation: 0.3444

Using 10% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5524
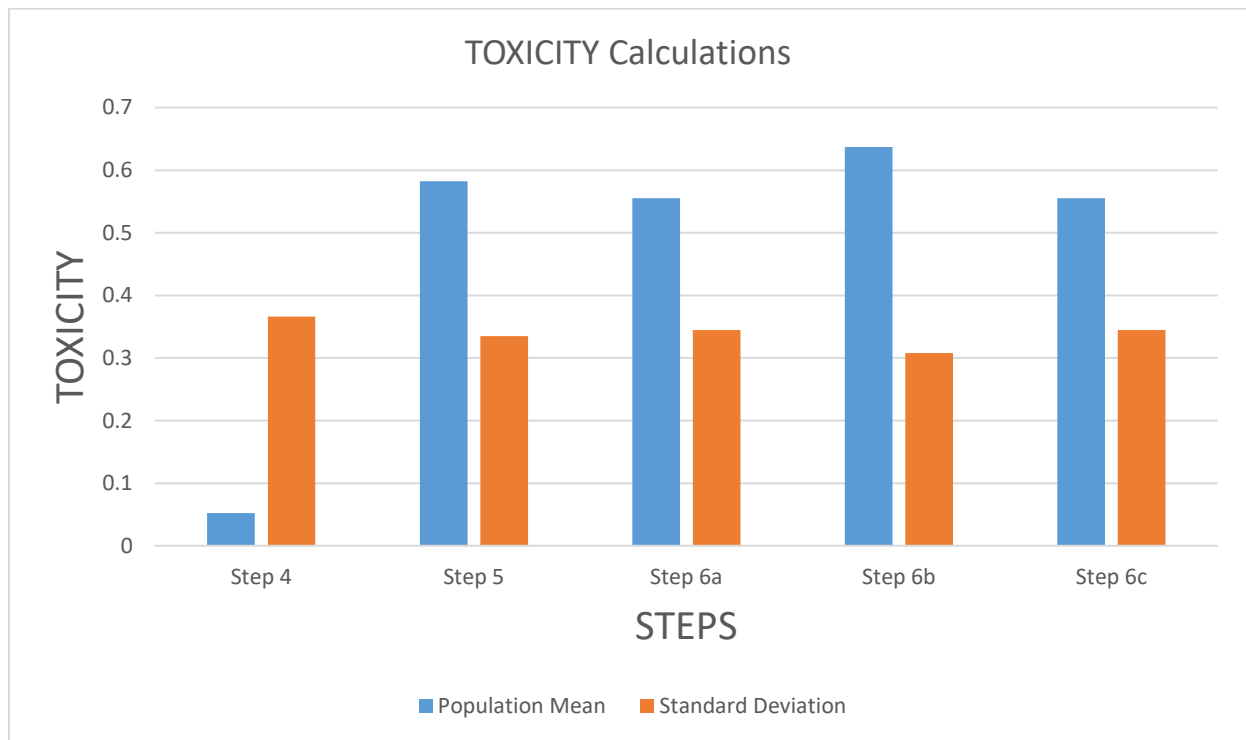**Standard Deviation:** 0.3483
Within Margin of Error: No

Using 60% Sample Data

Mean: 0.5669
Standard Deviation: 0.3411
Within Margin of Error: No

Step 7

Explanation

Using the disability status protected class, the **blind** subgroup has the highest TOXICITY value with a population mean of **0.6369**. As for the lowest TOXICITY valued subgroup, there was a tie between **paralyzed** and **deaf** subgroups which has a population mean of **0.5552**. From this data, the subgroup with the largest difference in TOXICITY when compared to the population mean calculated in Step 4 (**0.0522**) was the **blind** subgroup.

From the calculated data, I believe there's a tad of human bias involved when comparing the population mean of the disability status subgroups with the overall dataset. In particular, the **blind** subgroup seems to be the anomaly seeing that the other subgroups, **paralyzed** and **deaf**, have an equal mean value. My original hypothesis based on my personal experience was that the paralyzed subgroup would garner the highest TOXICITY average, however, the data shows otherwise. I think this is a great example of how personal bias can differ with actual data when it comes to word embedding.