

The use of Artificial Intelligence is becoming increasingly popular in many vital aspects of society such as jobs, healthcare, law enforcement, and education. However, many AI models are trained on datasets that do not accurately represent the full diversity of the general population. These datasets often overrepresent certain demographic groups while underrepresenting others, leading to unaccounted-for biases in model predictions and decision-making. As a result, AI systems may produce unfair or inaccurate outcomes for marginalized or underrepresented populations. Without efforts to detect, measure, and mitigate training data bias, AI systems will continue to scale said inequitable outcomes across large populations.