

A high-contrast silhouette image showing a hand from the left, wearing a watch, placing a ballot into a ballot box. The background is white, and the hand and box are black.

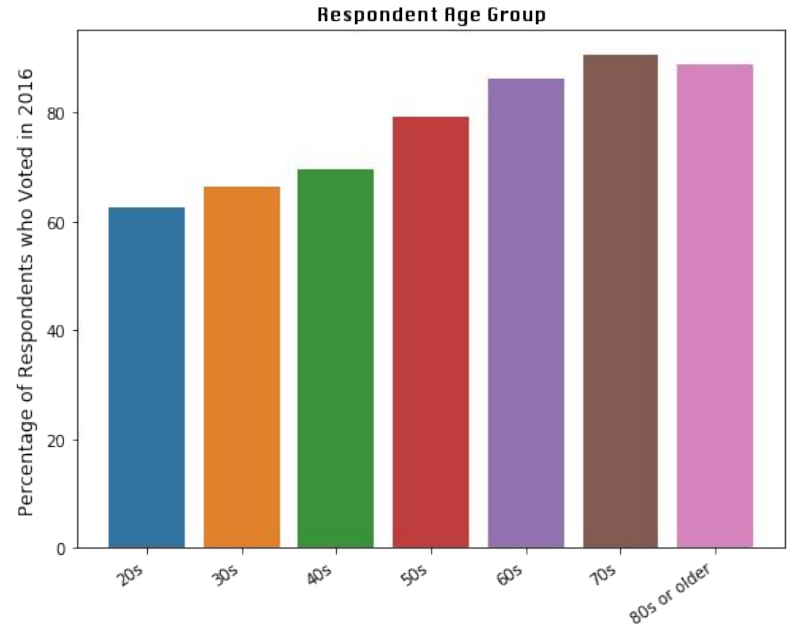
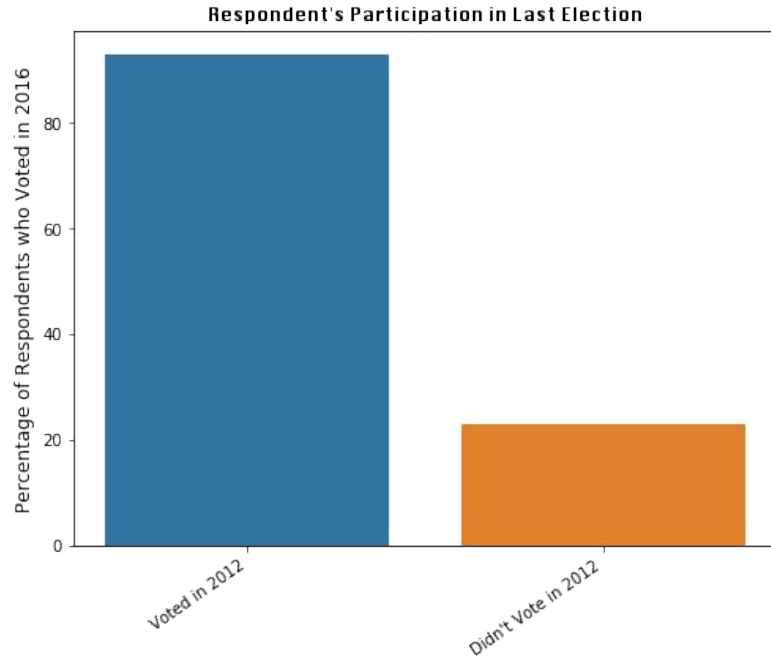
Predicting Voter Participation with Results from the General Social Survey

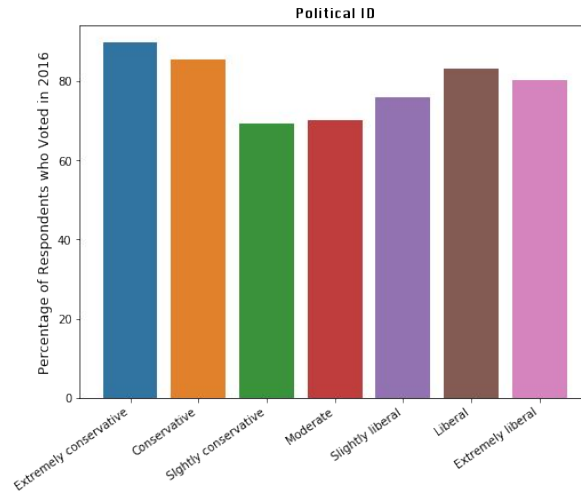
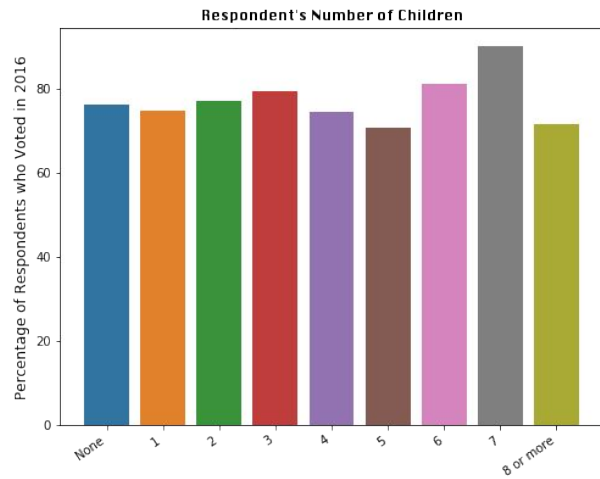
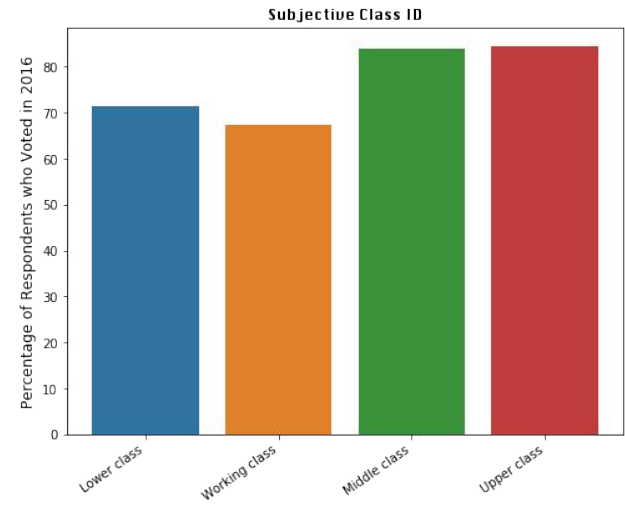
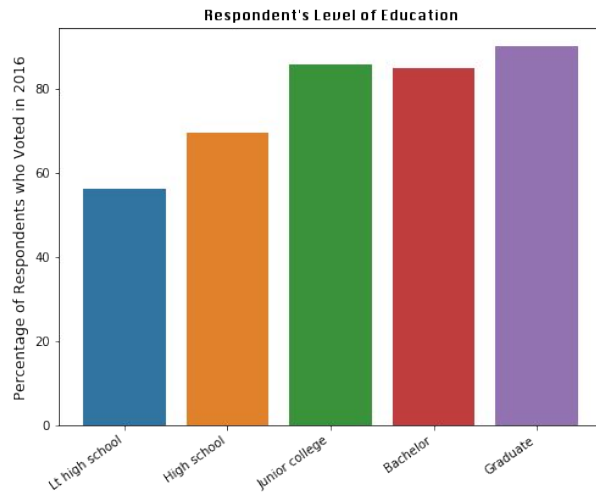
Avonlea Fisher
October 2020

The Data

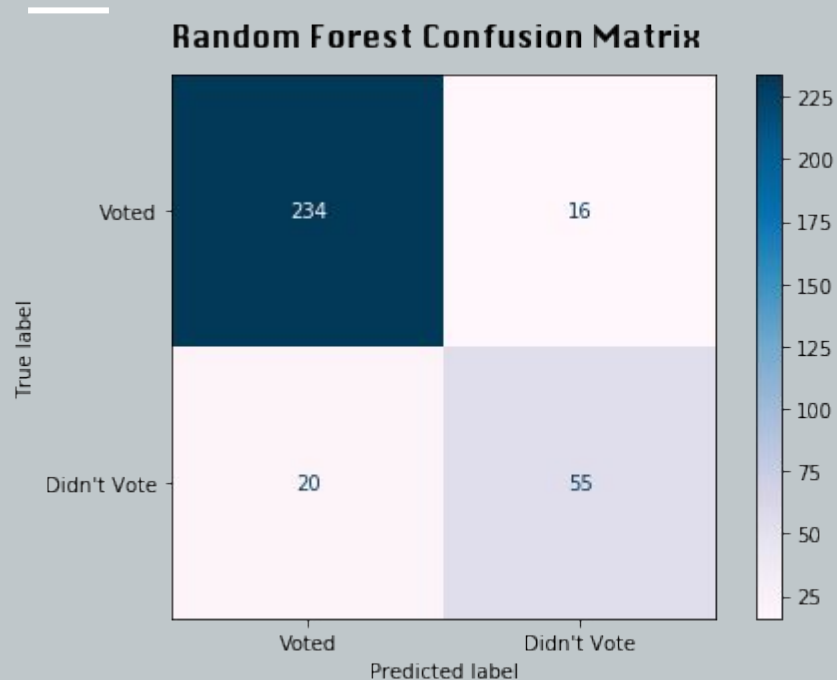
- 2018 General Social Survey (GSS)
- Variables: respondents' participation in last two elections, socio-economic info, and political attitudes
- After data cleaning:
 - 1,083 rows (survey respondents)
 - 18 columns (survey questions)
 - only eligible voters who remembered voting history

Percentage of 2016 Voters by Predictor





Best Classification Model: Random Forest

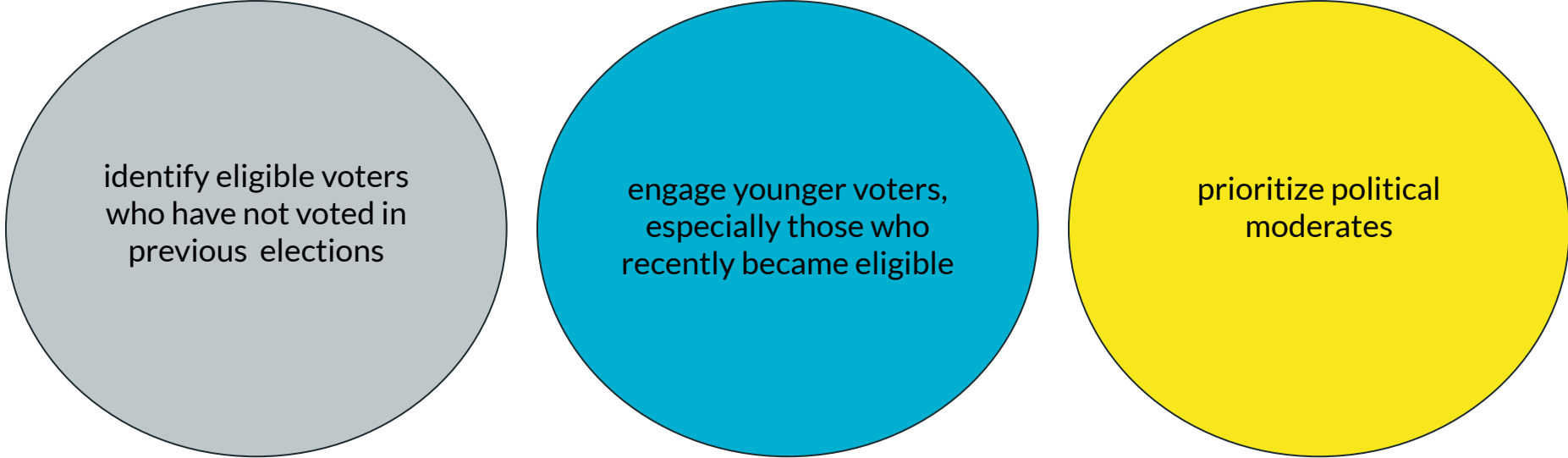


Accuracy: 89%

True Positive Rate: 73%

Recommendations

To maximize the number of potential non-voters that you reach:



identify eligible voters
who have not voted in
previous elections

engage younger voters,
especially those who
recently became eligible

prioritize political
moderates

Questions for Future Work

- Which voter engagement strategies are most effective at increasing voter turnout?
- What are the most significant barriers to voting among eligible voters who don't vote, but report an interest in doing so?

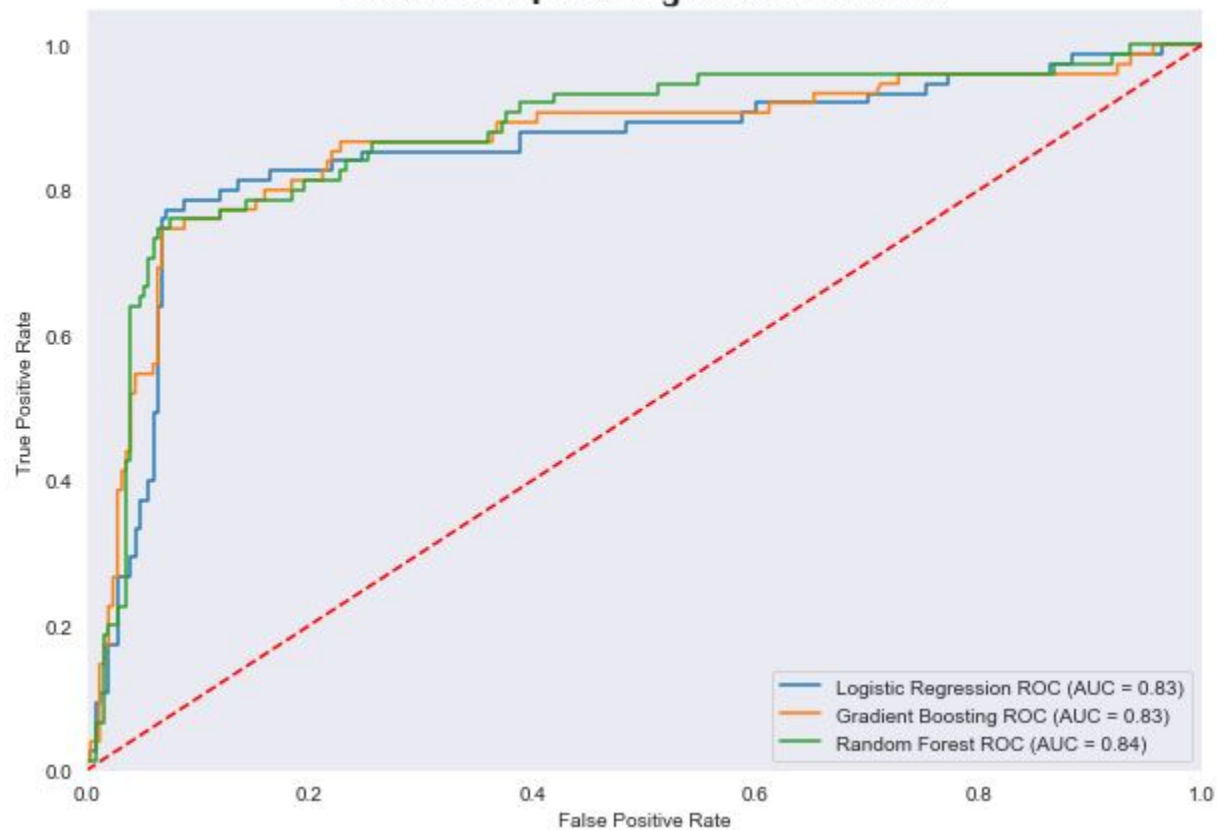


Thank you!

Appendix



Receiver Operating Characteristic



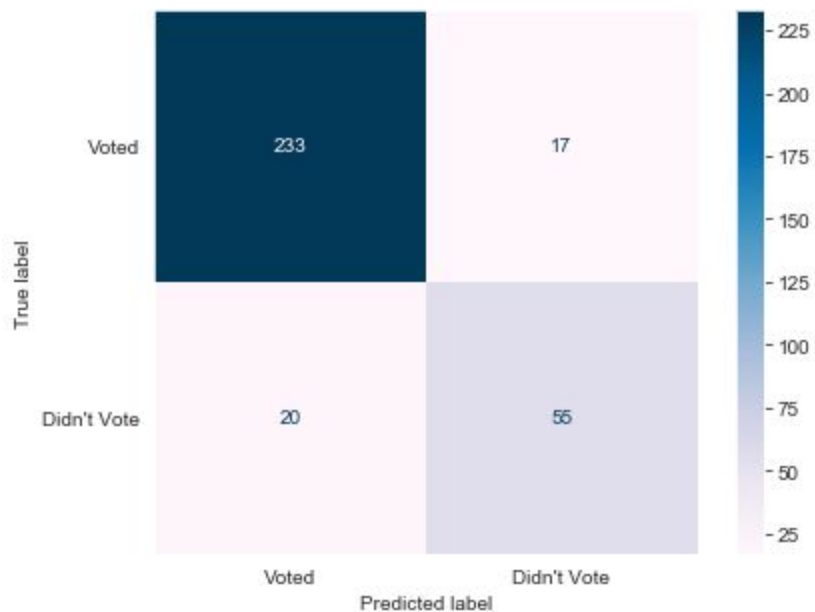
Recall Scores

Logreg: 0.733

Gradient Boosting: 0.72

Random Forest: 0.733

Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix



Accuracy: 0.8862

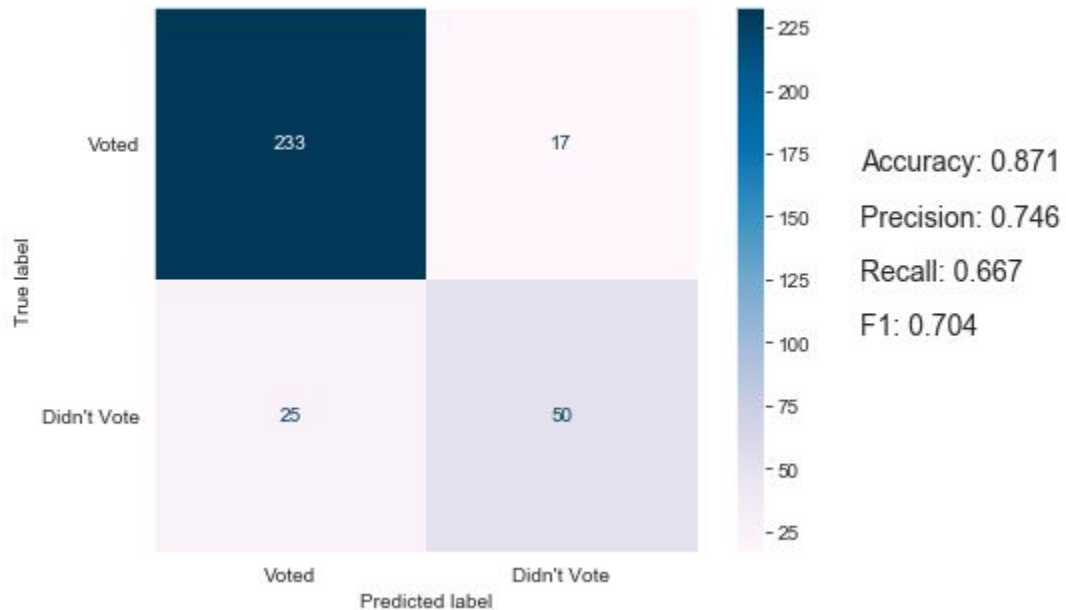
Precision: 0.7639

Recall: 0.7333

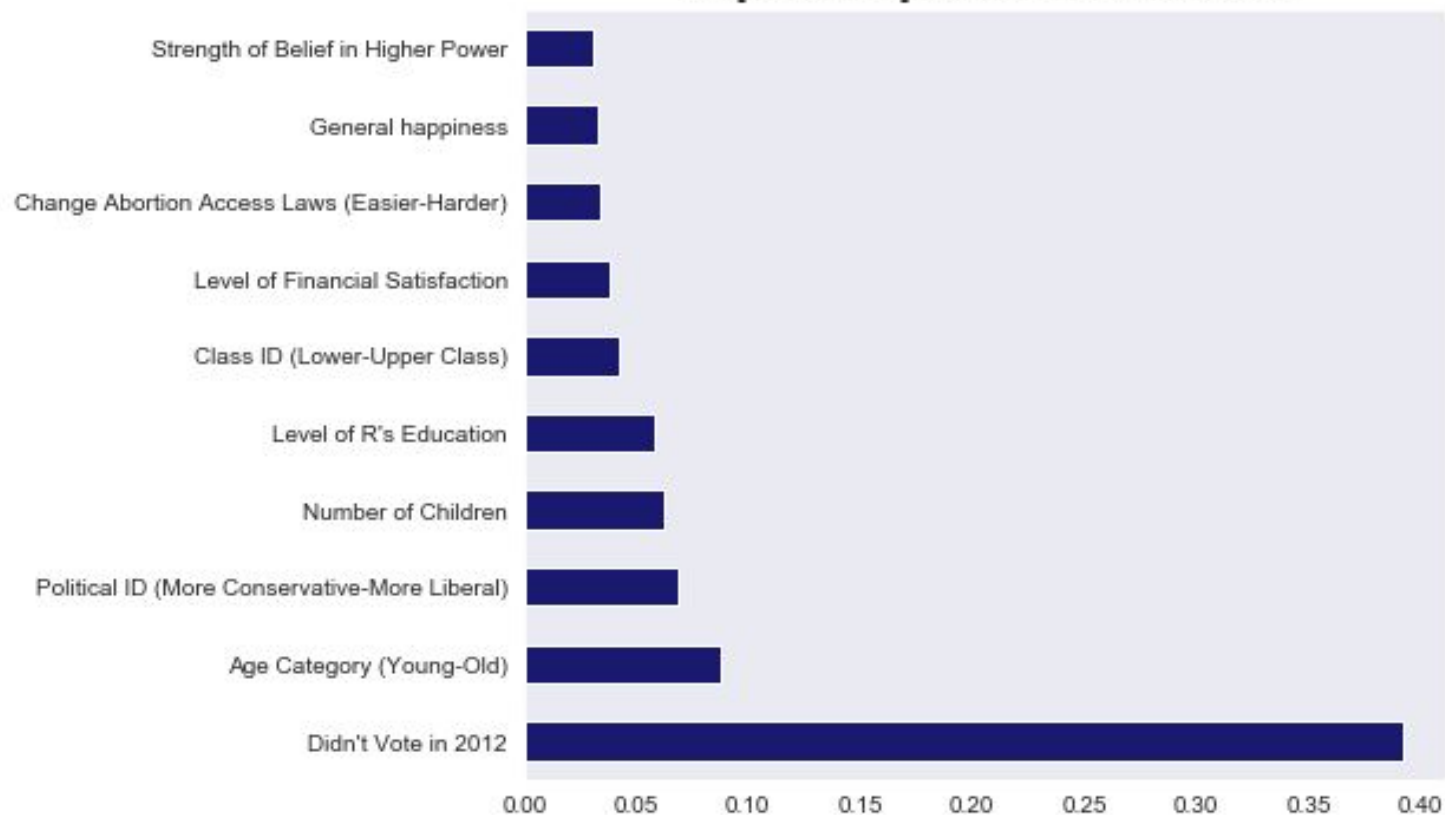
F1: 0.7483



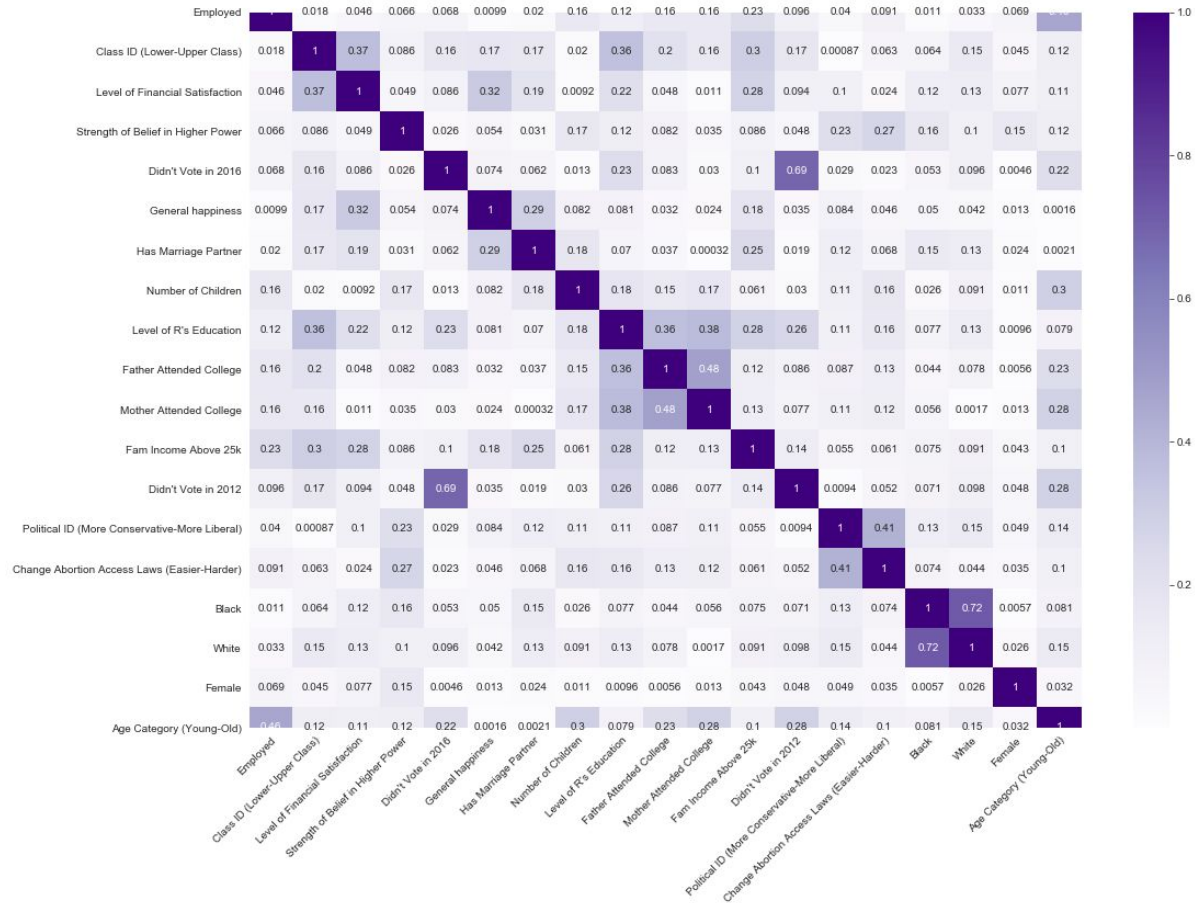
Gradient Boosting Confusion Matrix

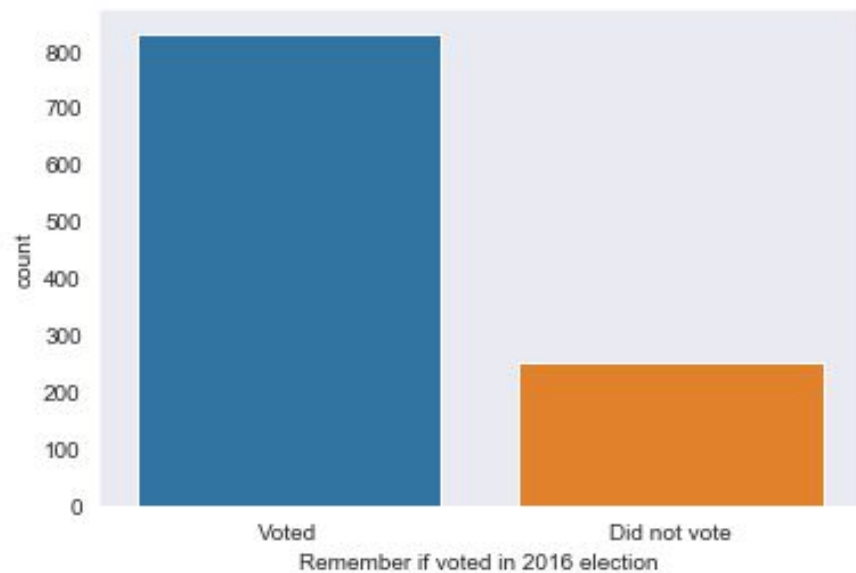


Top 10 important features



Variable Correlations





Credits

- Presentation theme from [PoweredTemplate.com](https://www.PoweredTemplate.com)
- Mail-in ballot image by Tiffany Tertipes on [Unsplash](https://www.Unsplash.com)

