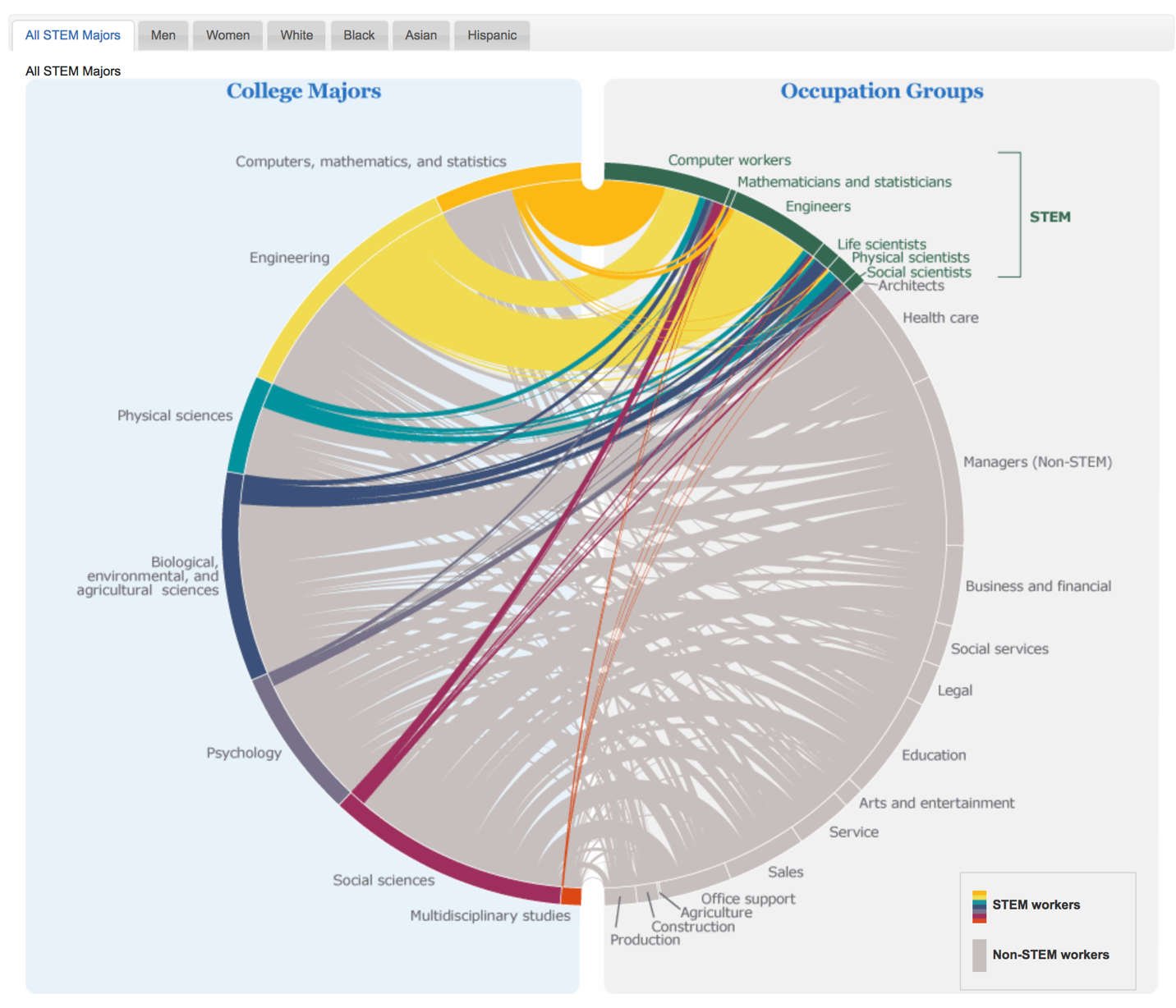
Prescriptive Analytics on Achieving an Occupation

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In my preliminary proposal, I wanted to create an alluvial visualization of paths from college majors to occupation. Luckily, I found that the Census Bureau beat me to it in 2014, and I feel this is recent enough that I do not want to repeat it. It does not break down the occupational categories as far as would be useful, but I have still decided not to make this visualization. A similar visualization I thought of but which I will put on hold is showing the path between occupation and industry. That way it would be possible to see the breakdown of industries each profession works in.



<https://www.census.gov/dataviz/visualizations/stem/stem-html/?#>

Instead I will focus on predicting occupation based on features from the ACS PUMS data that an individual can theoretically control. For young adults who have a career in mind, I would like to tell them which features are predictive of that career, and in which way. I would like to produce actionable recommendations, however, all I can ever say from this analysis is which features produce the most signal about each occupation, and in which direction, based on what the sample has done with their lives. I cannot say it is the best way to achieve the occupation, but I do anticipate something useful to come out of this.

**Addressing Bias Extant in the Sample**

Naturally features which an individual can control such as location are influenced by those they do not control such as race and class, causing leakage into my ‘free will’ features. To address this, I will look for correlation between my chosen features and other demographic features in the census. I should find, for example, race is correlated with major. This information may indicate that the odds are stacked against someone, but it does not preclude them from choosing a major that is not correlated with their race. In fact, I believe that relationships I find between ‘free will’ features and occupations is the kind of factor useful in helping break ingrained racial and class divisions.

**Scope Reduction**

This has the potential to be large in scope, so I am making a concerted effort to keep it simple. I will start with California in 2017 only: there are 377,577 rows corresponding to individuals in a single excel sheet, about 1% of the California population (the census takes 1% of each state). I want to look at a recent working generation, so I will filter by age under a threshold and employment status as employed (incl self-employed) (using employment status recode).

Here are most of the features available that an individual can potentially control:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***Feature*** | ***Abbreviation*** |
| Area (PUMA code) | PUMA |
| class of worker (private/govt) | COW |
| ability to speak English | ENG |
| gave birth in last 12 months | FER |
| means of transportation to work | JWTR |
| travel time to work | JWMNP |
| number of times married | MARHT |
| educational attainment (see appendix A) | SCHL |
| usual hours worked per week | WKHP |
| weeks worked during past 12 months | WKW |
| field of undergrad degree 1 | FOD1P |
| field of undergrad degree 2 | FOD2P |
| marital status incl.- spouse present/spouse absent | MSP |
| presence and age of own children (female only) | PAOC |
| subfamily relationship (position in household) | SFR |

The target is SOC occupational code. There are 481 occupational categories in the SOC codes, with 23 major categories, but the PUMS uses the 2010 SOC so these codes are 8 years outdated, unfortunately. <https://www.bls.gov/soc/soc_2010_user_guide.pdf> In order to account for the artificial nature of these categories, I can create a new target variable out of this variable and the industry variable using clustering on the full CA 2017 dataset.

I can start with only 2 features: educational attainment, which is an ordinal variable, then a single dummy variable for married with children vs married without children. I do not think this will necessarily be predictive but I want to see. Once I’ve looked at that, I will add ‘field of undergrad degree 1’, a categorical variable which will need to be split into 174 dummies.

Alternately, I can try to make a model with all of the ‘free will’ features from the start, since I do expect some multicollinearity.

I’ve already launched into curse of dimensionality territory for KNN so I will need to prepare for that with dimensionality reduction techniques. I believe I will use decision trees, boosting, logistic regression, and SVM, time permitting. These are all multiclass classifiers. If I need to pare down to binary classifiers for some reason I can look at a single occupation. I think I will owe my thanks primarily to this page of sklearn: <http://scikit-learn.org/stable/modules/multiclass.html> There is also lots of documentation for using the PUMS, which I will cite.

If I have time I can run models on all of the features in the PUMS and compare to the predictive power I get from my free will features. If it is way more predictive, I will be sad, but it will be good to know.

I want to focus on my strengths in this project so I will endeavor to keep it well documented, commented, and visualized, and emphasize data storytelling. I will also talk about the potential for this project as a product if I could make predictive analytics given a person’s specific demographics, and pending the usefulness of the findings. This would entail a different model for each combination of demographics I think. Even in the simplest form, this would be great as a web app so I’ll add that to the list of potential features if time permits.

Please let me know if you can think of interesting approaches or fatal flaws for this problem which I’ve missed so far.

Appendix A

