


Social Pressure and Voting

SPRINT 2 PRESENTATION

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Overview

- 01. Problem Recap
- 02. Preprocessing/Feature Engineering
- 03. Advanced EDA
- 04. Modelling Overview
- 05. Next Steps

The Problem

1

Low Voter Turnout

2

Poor Political Representation

*How might we use machine
learning to understand the role of
social pressure in determining
voting behaviour*

*such that we can design
**interventions to increase voter
turnout?***



Identify

subgroups

Dataset Overview

Target column is **'voted'**.

G 2 0 0 0
P 2 0 0 0
D E M

Past Voting
Behaviour

S E X
Y O B
% < 5

Age/Gender

M E D I A N \$
U N E M P L O Y

Income &
Employment

> H S
> B A C H
< 9 - 1 2

Education

Z I P
H H _ I D

Location &
Household Info.

Feature Engineering

1

One-Hot Encoding

Turned treatment columns into dummy columns.

2

Dropping Columns

Removed columns that were redundant, had low variance or were highly correlated with other variables.

ADVANCED EDA



racial diversity

age

education

gender

CLUSTERING

Using MiniBatchKMeans

SCORING

LUsed Inertia and Silhouette Score.

MODELLING

Yet to be integrated into modelling but promising.

MODELLING APPROACHES

Logistic **Regression**

- 7 models
- Generally, accuracy ~69%
- Good precision and recall for the majority class (not voted)
- Poor precision and recall for minority class
- Used SMOTE

Decision **Trees**

- Hyperparameter tuning using RandomizedSearchCV and GridSearchCV

Random **Forest**

- 2 models
- Better recall for ‘first pass’ model with no drop in accuracy
- Much better recall for class-balanced model

Gradient **Boosting**

- Slight improvement in accuracy and precision

Neural **Network**

- 3 layers, funnel-shaped
- Used dropout layers for generalisability

Evaluation Metrics

Accuracy

F1 Score

NEXT STEPS

Clustering

*Integrate into
modelling*

Class-Balancing

*Try with more
models*

Causal Forests

Estimate CATE

Shapley Values

*To interpret
models better*