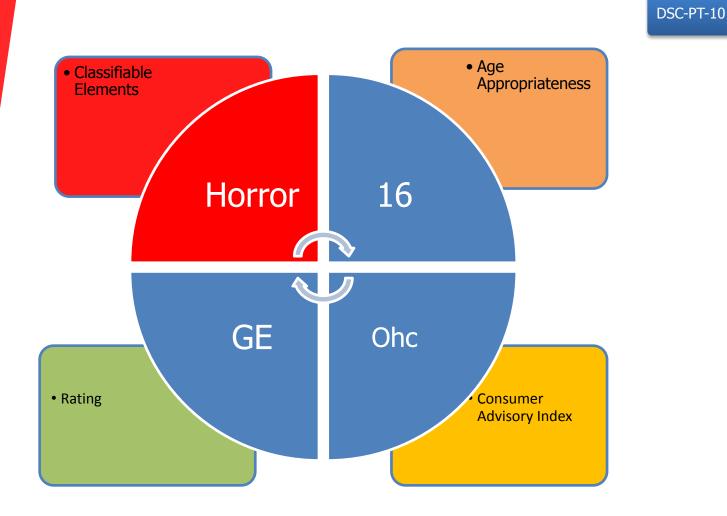
# Automating Classification of Audio-Visual Content and Rating for Regulation and Personal Use





**Authors:** 

July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2025





### **PROJECT OVERVIEW**

The project builds a machine learning and natural language processing pipeline to automatically classify audiovisual content and predict its rating based on the official rating (GE, PG, 16, 18, Restricted) in Kenya. It aims to support regulatory bodies, parents, educators, and streaming platforms by enhancing the speed, accuracy, and scalability of content classification.





# PROBLEM STATEMENT

As digital content explodes across platforms like YouTube, TikTok, and local streaming services, the manual task of classifying each piece of content for age-appropriateness becomes impractical.

This poses a challenge for the regulator to serve clients by setting standards.



#### **OBJECTIVES**

Automate film classification using machine learning to predict appropriate age ratings

Improve regulatory efficiency by providing AI-based rating suggestions

Support parental controls through age-based content filtering tools.

Promote and recommend local content through enhanced categorization and discoverability.



#### **DATA USED**

Film classification data From the country's regulator

FY 2022/2023 to From Which Period? FY 2024/2025

Three(3) years data

Film title of the Data Genre

Classification

Synopsis

Rating, and

Country of origin

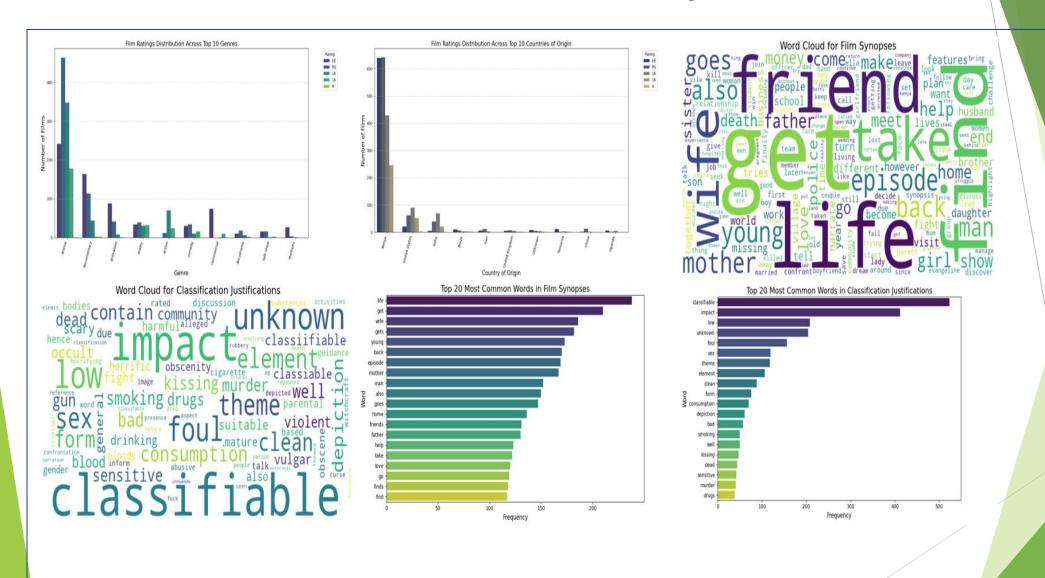
2,574 Film Records

15 key **Attributes** 

Data was cleaned and standardized



# **EDA Summary**



Logistic Regression Model(Baseline)

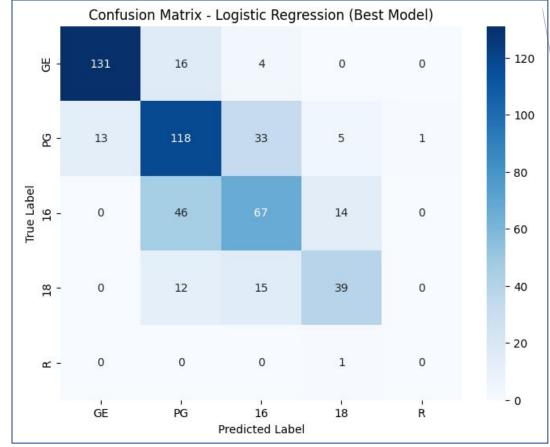
1. Logistic Regression Confusion Matrix - Logistic Regression

- Best Parameters: `C=1`, 'solver='lbfgs'`

- **Accuracy**: 0.69

- Best F1-Weighted Score **(CV)**: 0.69

- **Notes**: Serves as a solid baseline with decent precision for 'GE' and 'PG' classes. Underperforms for rare classes like 'R'.

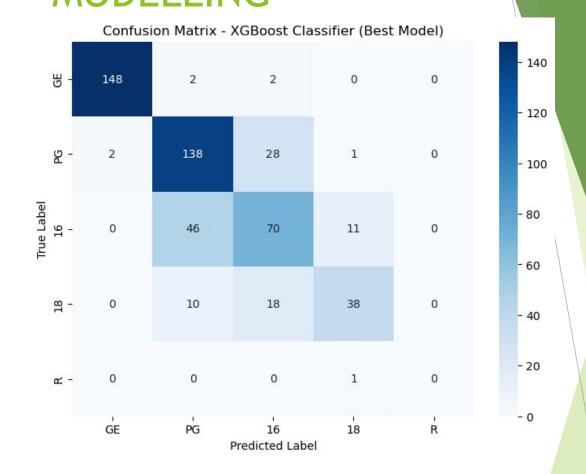


The model performs well in predicting GE ratings, with minimal misclassifications. However, PG, 16, and 18 show significant overlap many PG films are misclassified as 16, and vice versa suggesting feature similarity in borderline content. The model struggles to correctly classify Restricted films due to the very limited training data in that class. Improving class balance and incorporating more discriminative features could enhance overall rating accuracy.

#### **Best Model: XGBoost Classifier**

#### **XGBoost Classifier**

- Accuracy: **0.77**
- F1-Weighted Score (Cross-Validation): **0.76**
- Excellent balance between performance and interpretability
- Robust against overfitting and handles both categorical and numerical features effectively



**High True Positives** across major classes like "PG" and "GE", indicating strong classification performance on the most frequent categories.

- **Misclassifications** are more common between similar or adjacent rating classes (e.g., "16" misclassified as "18"), suggesting overlap in content characteristics.
- The "R" and "18" classes, which are less represented, show slightly lower recall, typical in imbalanced datasets.

# **MODEL EVALUATION SUMMARY**

Model	<b>Best Parameters</b>	Accuracy	F1-Weighted	Notes
Logistic Regression	C=1, solver=lbfgs	0.69		Baseline; weak on rare class "R"
Decision Tree	max_depth=None	0.70		Captures "18"; risk of overfitting
Random Forest	n_estimators=200	0.76		Balanced; strong overall
XGBoost	lr=0.1, n_estimators=200	0.77	0.76	Top performer; efficient
LightGBM	lr=0.1, n_estimators=200	0.75		Fast; comparable to XGBoost
Naive Bayes	alpha=1.0	0.75		Great with text; good for "16"

#### **CONCLUSION**

1.

 Built a machine learning model to classify films based on age-appropriateness using the regulators' guidelines

2.

XGBoost classifier performed best (Accuracy: 0.77, F1: 0.76).

3.

 Text features like synopses and justifications were key in improving prediction.

#### **CONCLUSION**

4.

• EDA revealed rating patterns across genres, platforms, and countries

5

• The solution supports regulators, parents, and content platforms in faster, scalable, and objective classification.

6.

• The solution can assist the regulator on time taken to classify content.

# **Project Challenges**

**Missing Data**: Key columns like VENUE and CONTACT had many null values.

**Data Cleaning:** Inconsistent formats in fields like DURATION(MINS) required extensive preprocessing



Class Imbalance: Rare ratings like 'R' had very few samples, hurting model recall.

**Similar Class Overlap**: Models confused PG, 16, and 18 due to feature similarity.



**Text Feature Complexity**: High-dimensional TF-IDF features from SYNOPSIS increased model complexity.

**Evaluation Limitation**: Low support for rare classes affected confusion matrix reliability

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Use the ML model as a **pre-screening tool** for faster content review

**Integrate API** with the regulator or streaming platforms for real-time classification.

Switch to **transformer models** (e.g., BERT) for better text analysis.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Apply **SMOTE** or class weighting to handle rating imbalance.

Add **human-in-the-loop** feedback to improve accuracy over time.

Build a **parental control app** to help filter content by rating.

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

Include **image/audio features** for richer content classification.

Perform **regular audits** to detect and correct model bias.



#### **NEXT STEPS**

Advanced NLP: Use

BERT/RoBERTa for better

text understanding

Multimodal: Add

image/audio features

API & Dashboard: Deploy

for real-time use

Bias Audit: Fix class

imbalance, monitor fairness

Human Feedback: Improve

model via user input

Scaling: Localize for other

countries/languages

