

Overview

- ▶ On May 8, 2012, North Carolina voters approved Amendment One. This poster examines four different models used to predict North Carolina county voting behavior.
- ▶ All computations and graphs are created with the open source software R [?].

K-Fold Cross-Validation



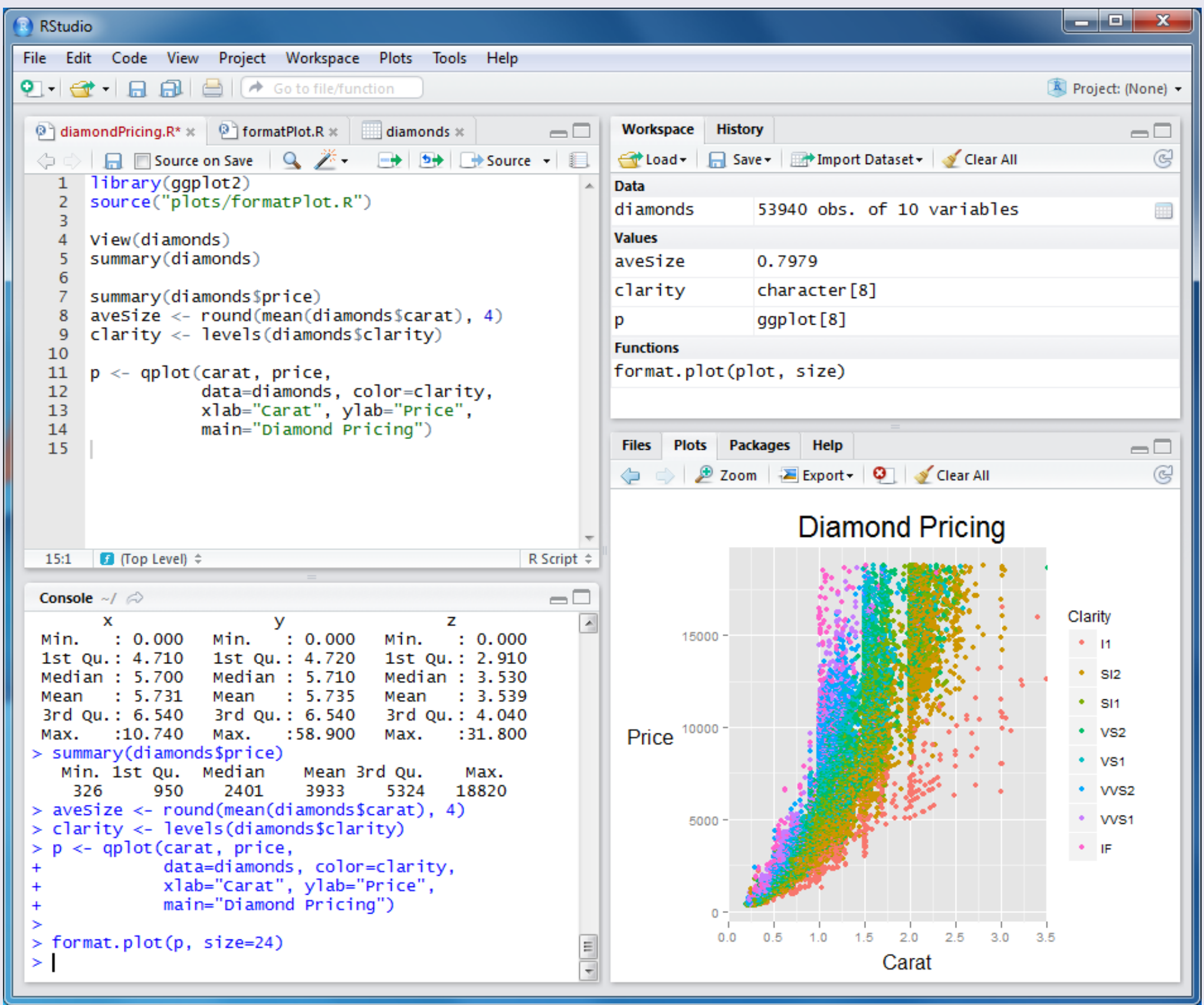
[RStudio takes your markdown]

- ▶ The data in this project is split into  $K = 10$  equal sized parts. The cross-validation estimate of the prediction error is

$$CV(\hat{f}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N L(y_i, \hat{f}^{-K(i)}(x_i)),$$

where  $\hat{f}^{-K}(x)$  denotes the fitted function with the  $K^{\text{th}}$  part of the data removed.

Basic Models Used



I. Least Squares Regression

Note: Variables are described in the Variable Table below.

A Pink Histogram



A Pink Histogram

Sepal.Length			Sepal.Width		
1	5.1	3.5			
2	4.9	3.0			
3	4.7	3.2			
4	4.6	3.1			
5	5.0	3.6			
Petal.Length			Petal.Width		
1	1.4	0.2	setosa		
2	1.4	0.2	setosa		
3	1.3	0.2	setosa		
4	1.5	0.2	setosa		
5	1.4	0.2	setosa		
Sepal.Length			Sepal.Width		
Min.	:4.300	Min.	:2.000		
1st Qu.:	5.100	1st Qu.:	2.800		
Median	:5.800	Median	:3.000		
Mean	:5.843	Mean	:3.057		
3rd Qu.	:6.400	3rd Qu.	:3.300		

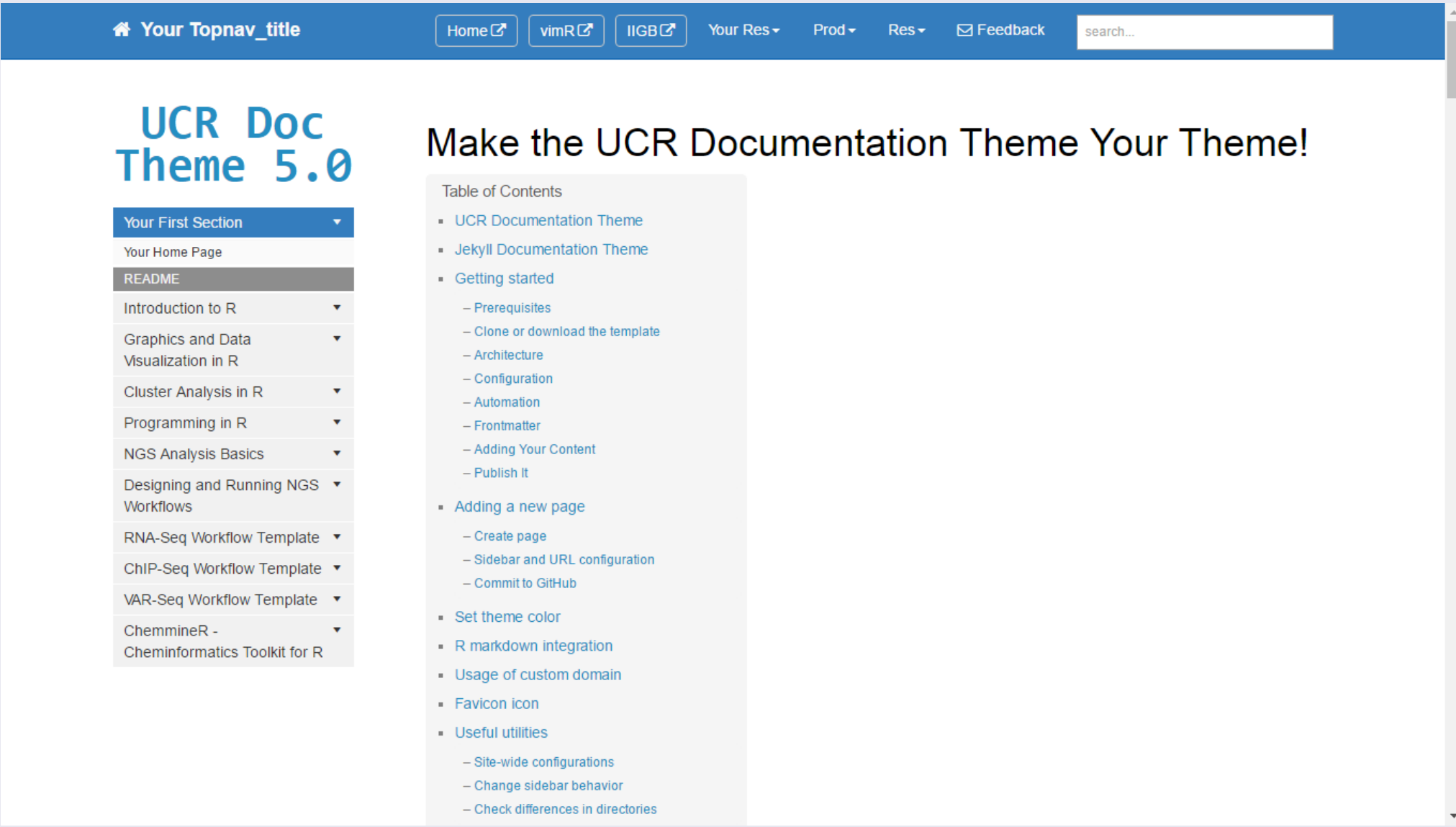
References

- [1] R Core Team.  
*R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.*  
R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2015.

Random Forest Variable Importance



Prediction Errors



Further Directions

- ▶ Use the models developed in this poster to predict county votes for states that have had similar marriage amendments such as South Carolina, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Florida, Idaho, Alabama, Utah, Michigan, Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Ohio, and Nebraska.
- ▶ Use ensemble methods (combining multiple models) for better prediction.
- ▶ Make our local maps available via the internet using the shiny server.

References



- [1] R Core Team.  
*R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing.*  
R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria, 2015.