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Tanzanian Waterpoint Classification

Predicting Waterpoint Functionality



Presentation Overview

Discussion topics for today

01

Business Probelm $\Box 2$

Data

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Modeling Results **34**

Moving Forward

Business Problem

These are our main goals:

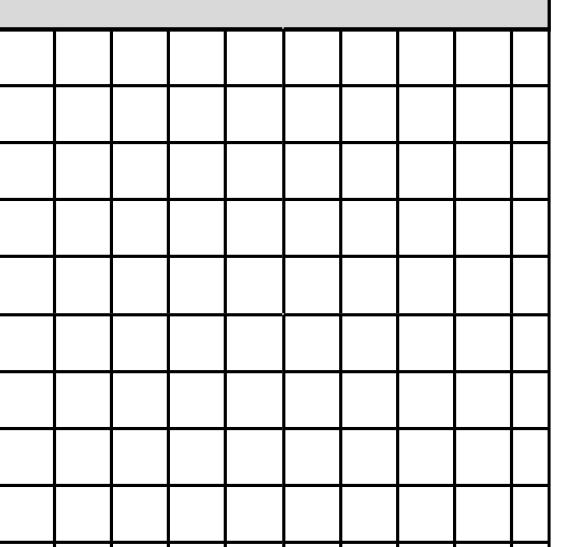


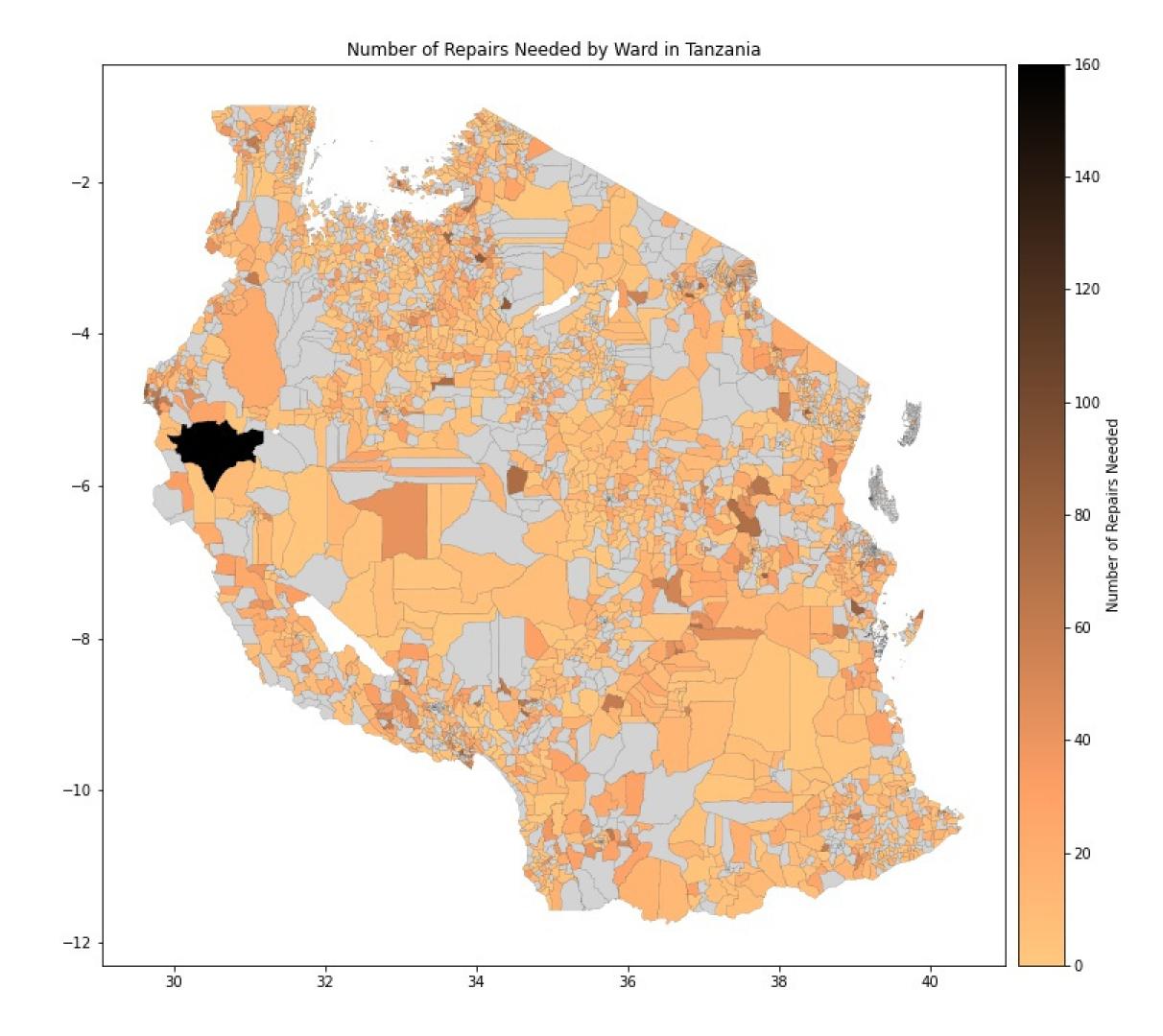
Predict Functional Status of Waterpoints

- Train a model on waterpoints with known functionality.
- Predict the functionality of unknown waterpoints across Tanzania.
- Then, determine best practices for addressing repair.

Map

Shows the extent of missing data





Data Understanding

Target: Functional

Status Group

Metrics:

How to analyze classification success

Ternary Classification

- 'Functional'
- 'Non Functional'
- 'Functional Needs Repair'

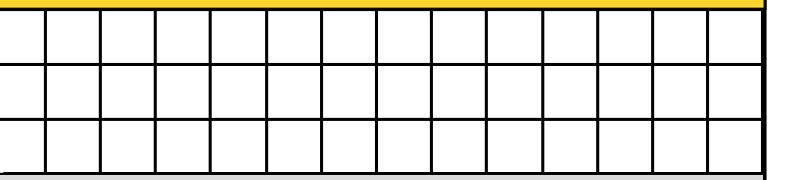
In the context of efficiently performing repairs, a FN isn't any worse than a FP. So balance Precision and Recall

Goal: Maximize F1 score

Confusion Matrices and Accuracy will also be used in evaluation.

Data Understanding:

Features



Scalers and Encoders:

- MinMax Scaler
- Simple Imputer
- One-Hot Encoder
- Count Encoder

Numericals:

Total Static Head, Population, Year Created, etc

Booleans:

Public Meeting, Permit

Categoricals:

Can be OHE or Freq Encoded

OHE:

Scheme Management, Extraction Type, Quantity, Source

Frequency:

Location based columns - Region. LGA, Ward, etc

Pipeline Process

End to End modeling with Sklearm

03

Scale, One-Hot and Count Encode

Scale Numericals

OHE and Count (freq) encode categorical columns

04 **Fit Models**

and Score

Fit the different model types.

Score them with desired metrics.

Examine confusion matrix.

05

Iterate Modeling

Iterate through modeling process.

Search for best parameters.

Optimize the model for target metrics.

Repeat.

01

Separate features

Sort columns by datatype

02

Impute missing values

Impute NaNs and zeros in categorical and numerical columns. Fill accordingly

Baseline Model

Create a naive baseline to beat:

- If total static head > 0, predict 'functional'.
- If total static head == 0,
 predict 'non functional'

This at least predicts 2 classes, whereas predicting the majority class, 'functional', is not actionable

53% accurate



5 out of 10 Pumps predicted with correct functionality

K-Nearest Neighbors Model

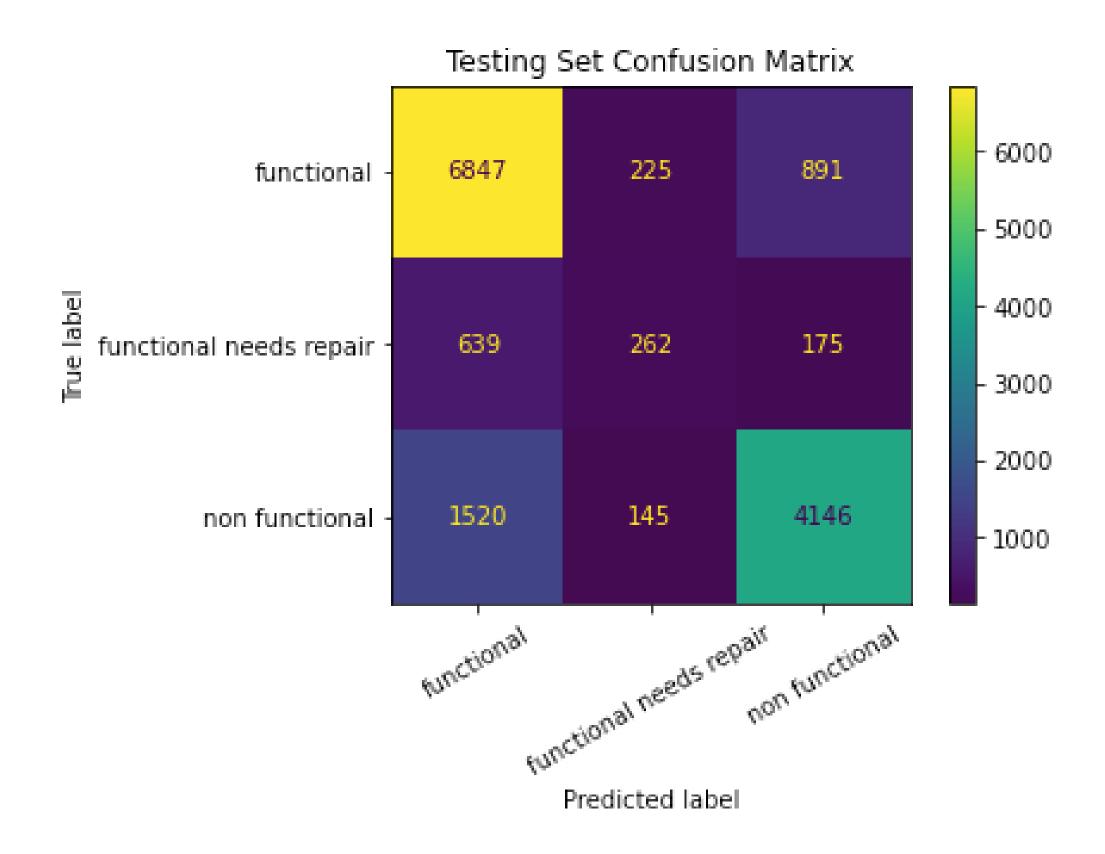
Determines similarity between samples using distance metrics

Training F1: 0.8

Testing F1: 0.75

Training Acc: 0.81

Testing Acc: 0.76



SCORES BEFORE PARAMETER TUNING

Training F1: 0.96
Training Acc: 0.96

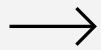
Testing F1: 0.76 Testing Acc: 0.78

GRID SEARCH

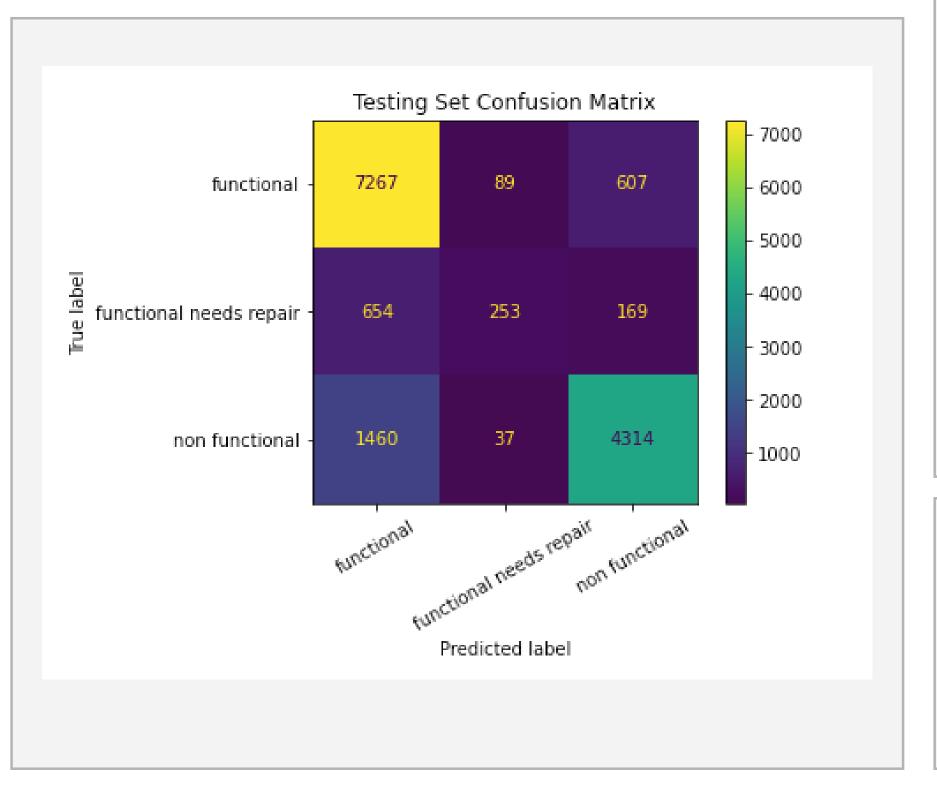
Improved testing scores by 2% and reduced overfitting by 10%.

PARAMETERS

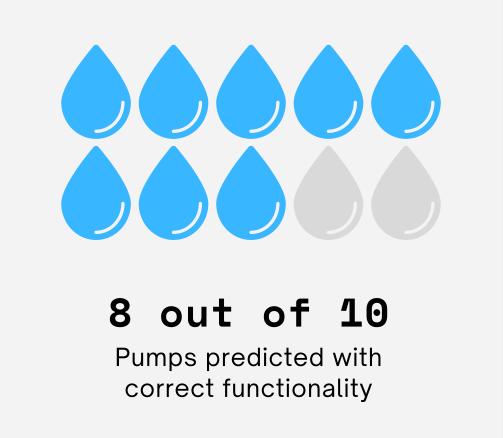
n_estimators = 160 max_depth = 30 min_samples_split = 2 min_samples leaf = 2



Random Forest



Decision trees created to classify samples with splits/if statements



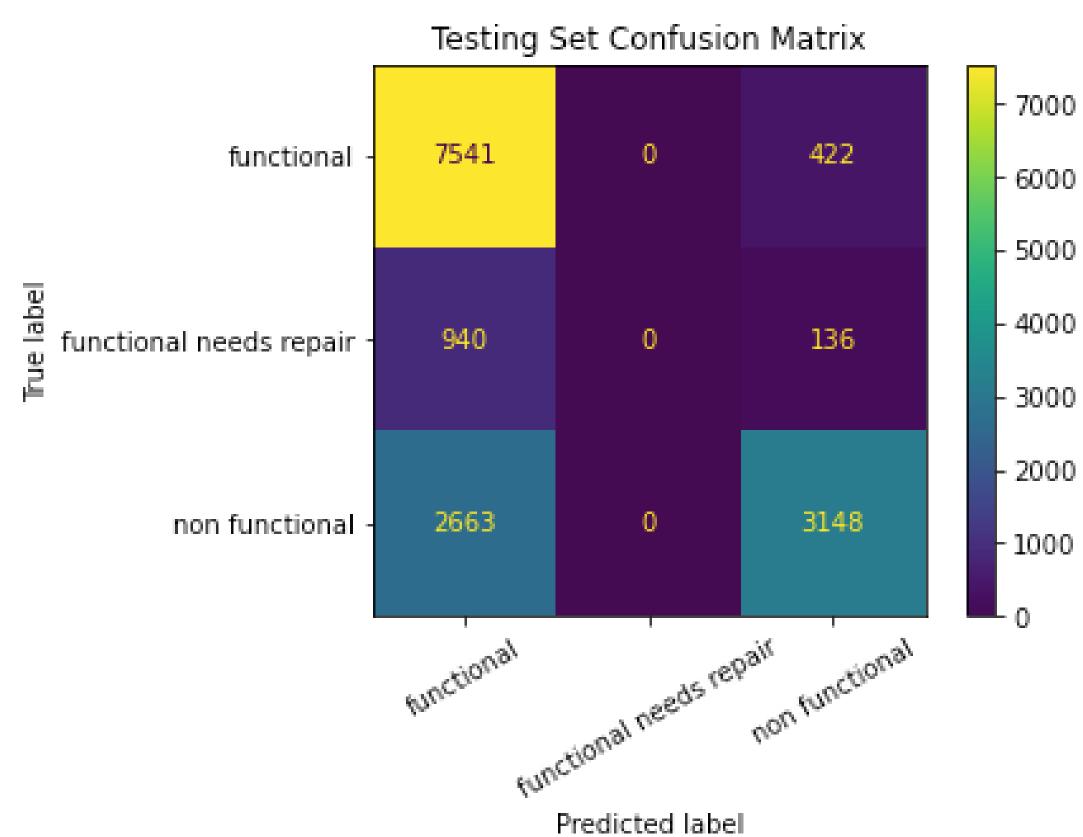
0.78Best testing F1

80%Best testing accuracy

Support Vector Classifier

Manipulates parameter space to create optimized decision boundaries for classes

- Testing F1: 0.68
- Testing Acc: 0.72
- Failed to predict 3rd class





Next Steps



Rigorous Feature Selection

Search for features that produce signal and not noise.

If we want to predict functionality in wards with no data, perhaps location features wont add any information to the model, only overfit it.



Better **Imputation** Strategies

Rather than impute features like construction year with the median value, impute with a random selection from a probability distribution representing how often each year shows up in the data.



Repairs

Use the model to begin to fill in missing pump statuses in Tanzania.

Address the TSMs goals and constraints for repairs, begin to generate actionable insights for most efficient methods.

Prioritize populated areas? Certain types of pumps? Etc.







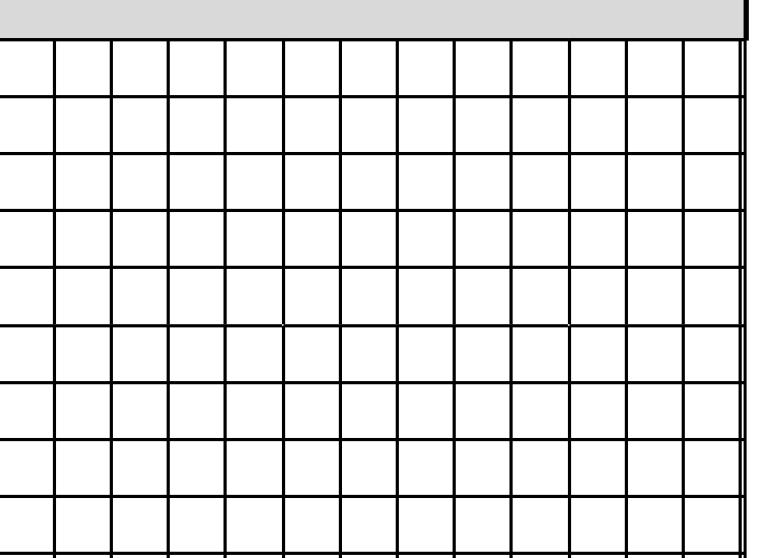


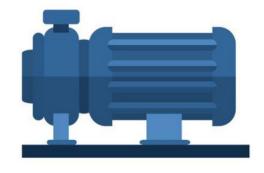
Resource Page

Dataset on DrivenData competition:

DRIVENDATA

Sources and Citations





Pump fundamentals



Sklearn Documentation

