

Dog Adoption

Autumn Salsberry

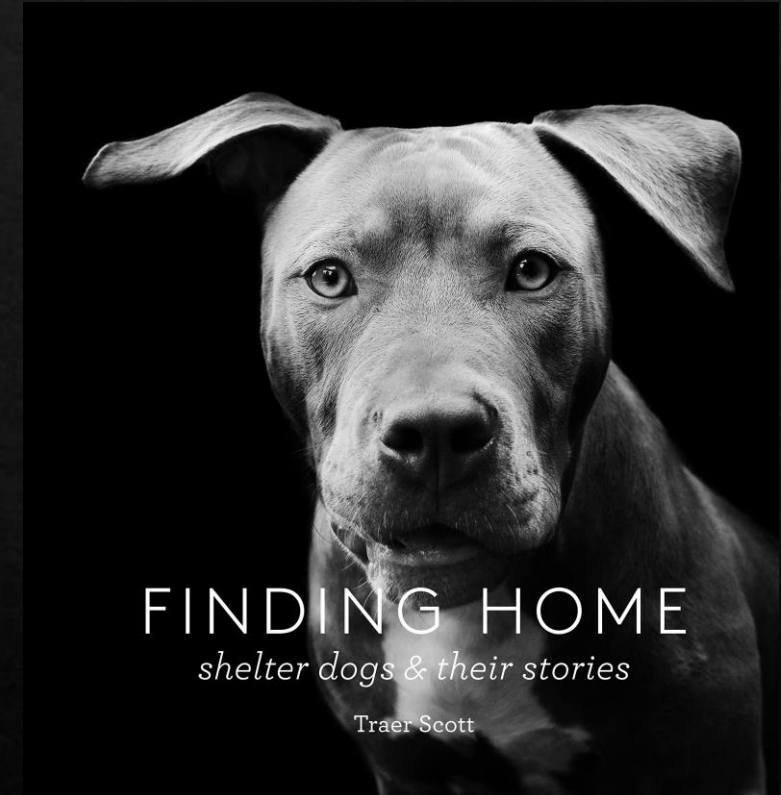
Capstone



BrainStation

Introduction

- ◆ Problem Statement:
 - ◆ Use image predict adoptability
- ◆ Value Added:
 - ◆ Resources saved
 - ◆ Frees up kennels
 - ◆ Reduce human labor
 - ◆ Euthanasia prevention



Austin Texas Animal Shelter Dataset

- ◆ One row is one dog
- ◆ Target – adoption status
- ◆ Columns – intake/outcome conditions
 - dog description (age, gender, color, breed, etc.)
- ◆ Features Engineering – OneHotEncoded breed and color



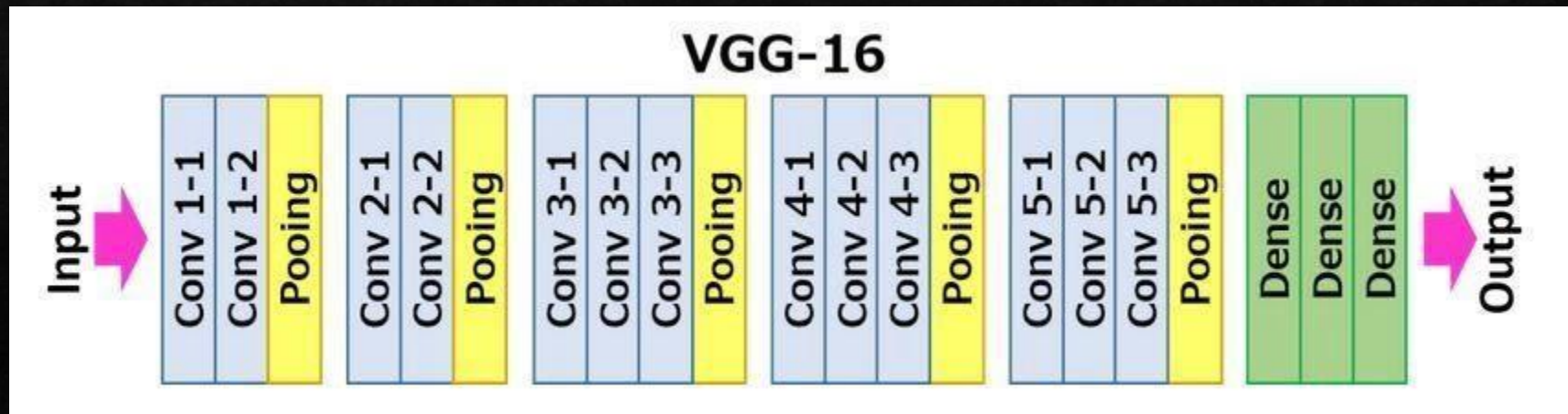
Stanford Dog Dataset

- ◆ One image is one dog
- ◆ 120 breeds
- ◆ Varying angles, surroundings and objects in frame
- ◆ Train, val, test – (0.4, 0.2, 0.4)
- ◆ Stored on local computer



Modeling (1st half)

- ◇ Resized Images
- ◇ Matrix of image arrays
- ◇ Transfer Learning
- ◇ 12 Times Increase on Base Rate



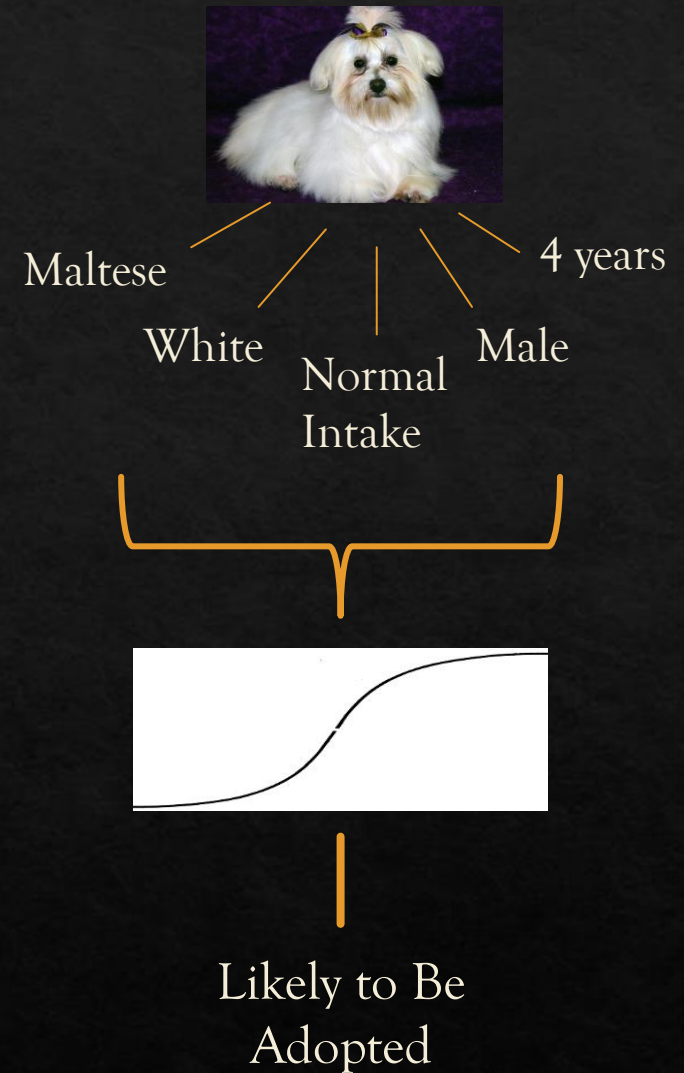
Modeling (2nd half)

◆ Models:

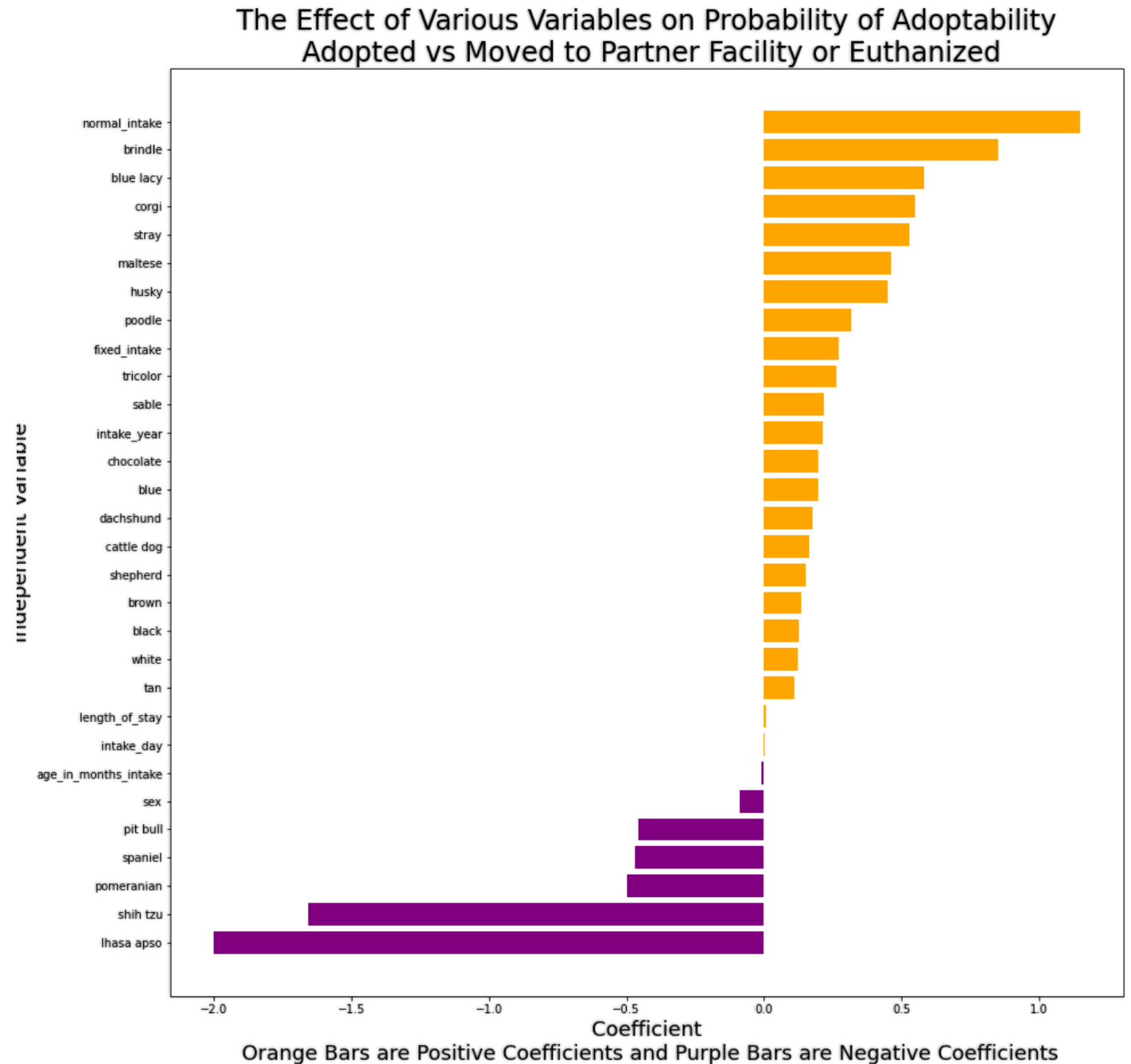
- ★ Logreg
 - ★ Random Forest
 - ◆ Neural Networks
 - ◆ Boosting
- } 19% improvement
- } future focus

◆ Actionable insights:

- ◆ Normal intake 3x more adoptable
- ◆ Brindle coat 2x more adoptable
- ◆ Lhasa Apso 7x less adoptable



Logistic Regression Model Coefficients



What's Next?

- ◆ Improve Image Modeling
 - ◆ Recognize Breed
 - ◆ Recognize Color
 - ◆ More Image Needed
- ◆ Optimize Boosting Models
- ◆ Check Generalizability of Model

