# VITAL SIGNS



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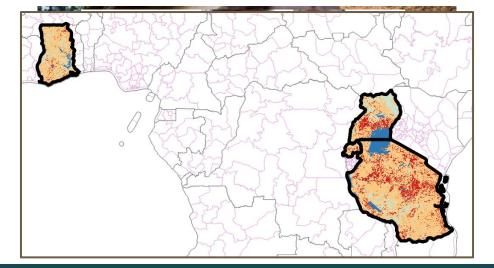






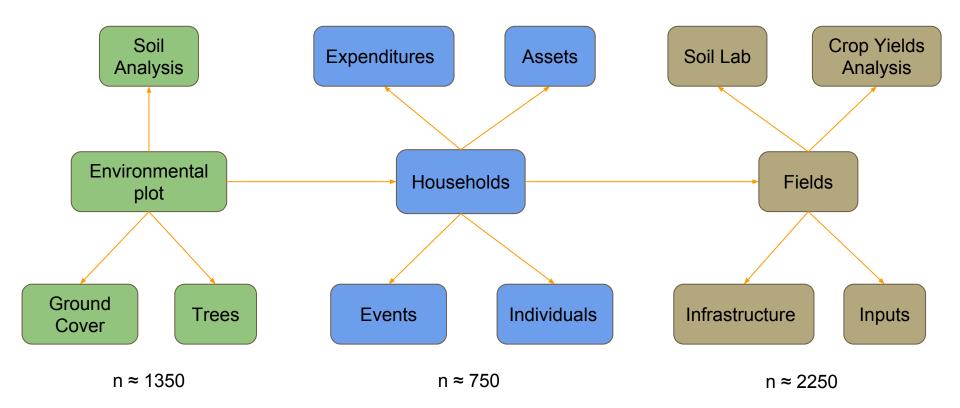


## **Approach**



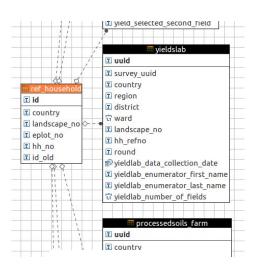


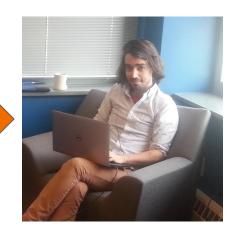
## **Environmental, Social, and Agricultural Data**



## **Data Pipeline**





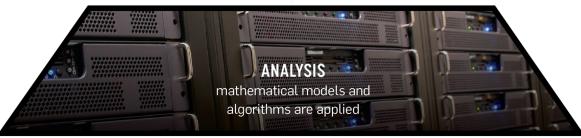






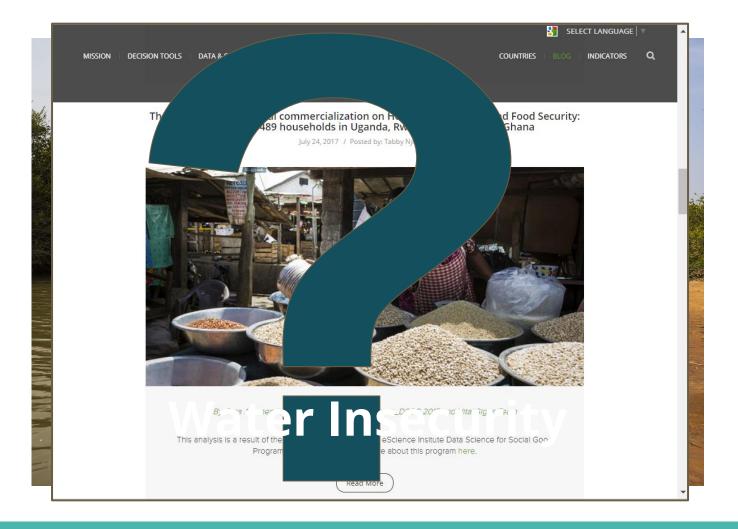


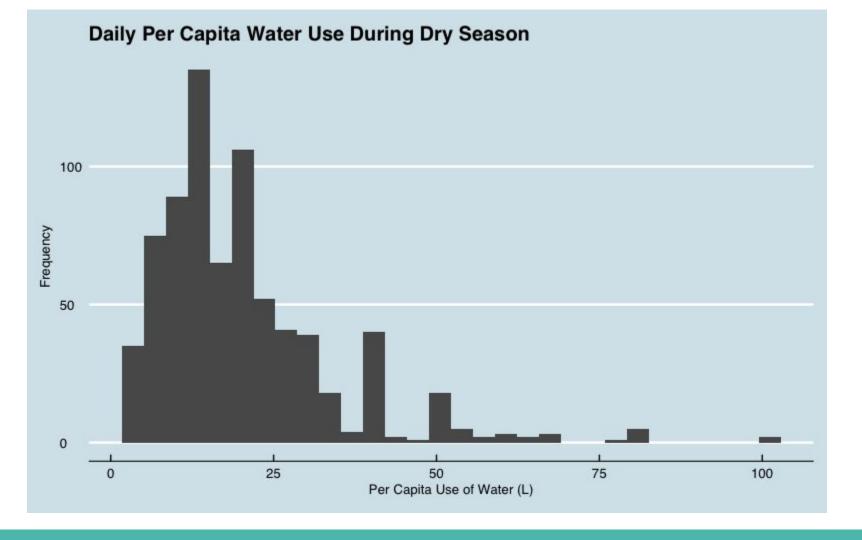




# MEASUREMENT consistent metrics are gathered on the ground and remotely via satellites

### **DSSG**





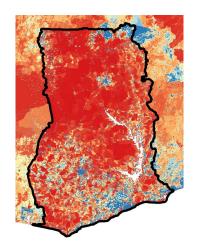
## **Water Insecurity Model**



#### VS Survey data

 Reported water insecurity at household level

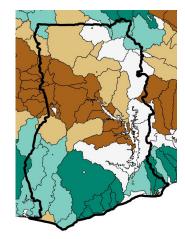




#### Rasters

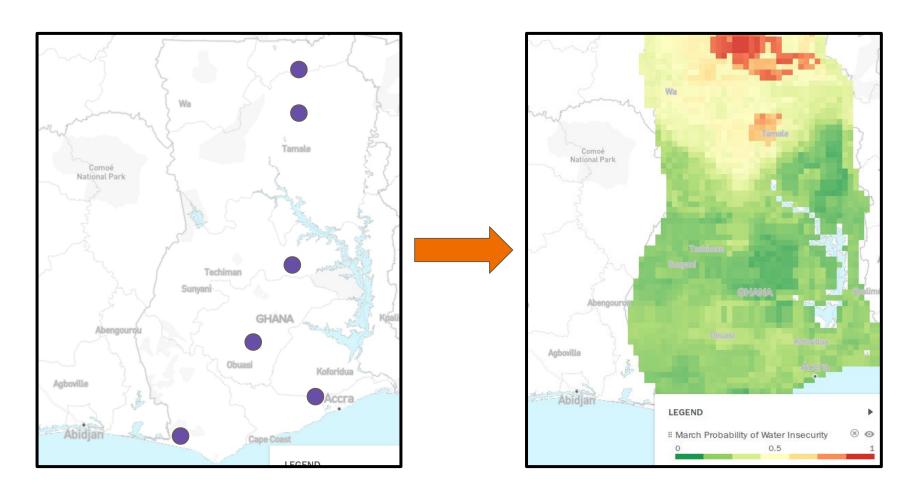
- Elevation
- Travel distance
- Demographics
- Climate





#### Watersheds

- % Forest
- % Cropland
- % Protected Area
- % Degraded Land



## **Modeling Strategy**

#### Why random forests?

- Large feature space
- Non-parametric
- Minimize prediction error

#### Problem: imbalanced classes

- False negatives
- Misleading accuracy

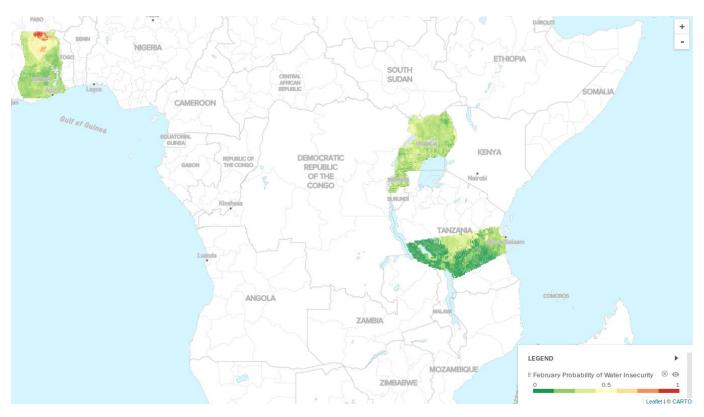
#### Regular Random Forest

	Actual Value		
Prediction	Secure	Insecure	
Secure	8722	254	
Insecure	0	0	

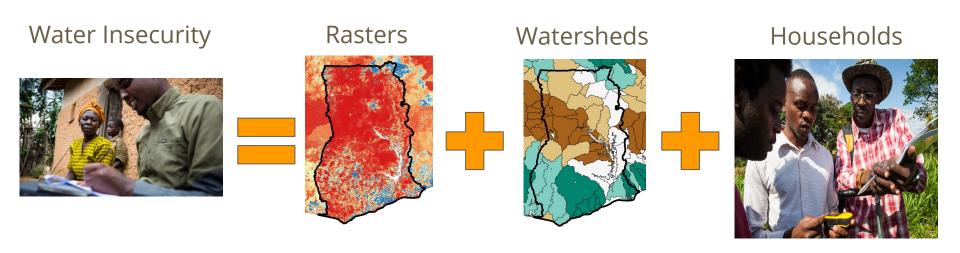
#### With **SMOTE**

	Actual Value		
Prediction	Secure	Insecure	
Secure	7625	45	
Insecure	1097	209	

## **Visualizing Water Insecurity**



## **Water Insecurity Model**



## **Incorporating Vital Signs Indicators**

	True Positive	True Negative	F1 Score	Balanced Accuracy
With VS Predictors	0.91	0.69	0.95	0.80
Without VS Predictors	0.89	0.65	0.93	0.77

#### **Conclusion**

Broader goals for the Vital Signs summer project:

- Identify social, environmental, and agricultural synergies and tradeoffs in rural Africa
- Answer these questions by combining data from a variety of sources



**Takeaway:** real-world policy questions require interdisciplinary data!

#### CASCADIA URBAN ANALYTICS COOPERATIVE











MacArthur Foundation





http://dssg.resilienceatlas.org

http://vitalsigns.org/blogs