BSTA 478 - Team Presentation

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Goal Of The Study

The goal of this study is to determine which of the explanatory variables influences the number of smokers using various predictive modeling techniques to determine future trends.

Motivation Of The Study

Smoking is a significant public health concern that is responsible for causing numerous chronic diseases and millions of deaths worldwide annually. Understanding the complex nature of smoking behavior and its determinants is crucial in developing tailored interventions and policies to reduce the individual and societal harms associated with tobacco use. This study can provide insights into these determinants and inform the development of effective interventions and policies.

Data Description

Dependant Variable (Y):

Smoker (yes/no)

Source

Explanatory Variables (X):

Kaggle

- Age
- Sex
- Body Mass Index (BMI)
- Number of Children
- Yearly Medical Insurance Cost in USD
- Region

Data Description: Pre-processing

Original Dataset Sample:

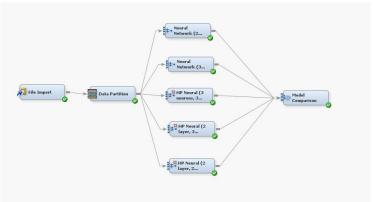
age	▼ sex	▼ bmi ▼	children 💌	smoke	r ▼ region ▼	charges 💌
	19 female	27.9	0	yes	southwest	16884.92
	18 male	33.77	1	no	southeast	1725.552
	28 male	33	3	no	southeast	4449.462
	33 male	22.705	0	no	northwest	21984.47
	32 male	28.88	0	no	northwest	3866.855
	31 female	25.74	0	no	southeast	3756.622
	46 female	33.44	1	no	southeast	8240.59
	37 female	27.74	3	no	northwest	7281.506
	37 male	29.83	2	no	northeast	6406.411

Processed Dataset Sample:

age	sexValue	▼ bm	~	children 💌	smokerValue 🔻	regionValue 🔻	charges 🔻
200	19	0	27.9	0	1	1 1	16884.924
	18	1	33.77	1	. (2	1725.5523
	28	1	33	3	() 2	4449.462
	33	1	22.705	0	(3	21984.471
	32	1	28.88	0	(3	3866.8552
	31	0	25.74	0	(2	3756.6216
	46	0	33.44	1	. () 2	8240.5896
	37	0	27.74	3	(3	7281.5056

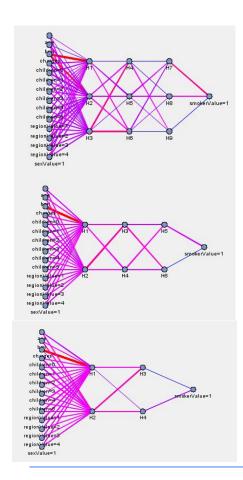
Predictive Models: Neural Network

SAS Flowchart:



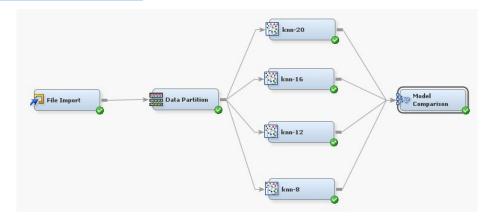
Error Terms:

Model	RMSE 🔻	Missclasification 💌
3 Hidden Units	0.133929	0.021536
2 Hidden Units	0.149484	0.029026
3 Layer, 3 Neurons	0.115406	0.023408
3 Layer, 2 Neurons	0.080684	0.008427
2 Layer, 2 Neurons	0.143271	0.026217



Predictive Models: KNN

SAS Flowchart:

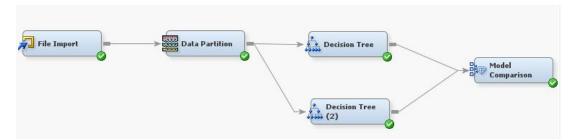


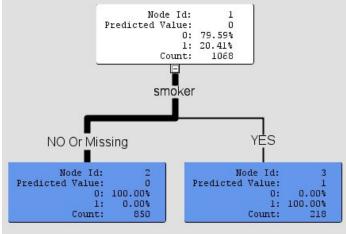
Model Comparison:

	Selected Model	Predecess or Node	Model Node	Model Descriptio n	Target Variable	Target Label	Selection Criterion: Test: Misclassifi cation Rate	Train: Number of Estimated Weights	Train: Sum of Frequenci es	Train: Sum of Case Weights Times Freq	Train: Total Degrees of Freedom	Train: Model Degrees of Freedom	Train: Degrees of Freedom for Error	Train: Average Squared Error	Train: Root Average Squared Error Average
١.	Υ	MBR4	MBR4	knn-12	smokerV		0.055556	3	1068	2136	1068	3	1065	0.041985	0.204903
		MBR3	MBR3	knn-8	smokerV		0.059259	3	1068	2136	1068	3	1065	0.04174	0.204303
		MBR2	MBR2	knn-16	smokerV		0.059259	3	1068	2136	1068	3	1065	0.043547	0.208678
		MBR	MBR	knn-20	smokerV		0.059259	3	1068	2136	1068	3	1065	0.045059	0.21227

Predictive Models: Decision Trees

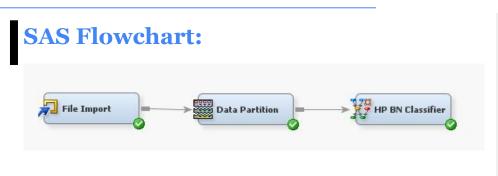
SAS Flowchart:

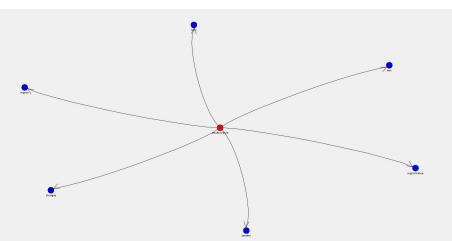




Target	Target Label	Fit Statistics	Statistics Label	Train	Validation	Test	
smokerValue		NOBS	Sum of Frequencies	106	8		270
smokerValue		MISC	Misclassification Rate		0		0
smokerValue		MAX	Maximum Absolute Error		0		0
smokerValue		SSE	Sum of Squared Errors		0		0
smokerValue		ASE	Average Squared Error		0		0
smokerValue		RASE	Root Average Squared Error		0		0
smokerValue		DIV	Divisor for ASE	213	16		540
smokerValue		DFT	Total Degrees of Freedom	106	8		

Predictive Models: Naive Bayes

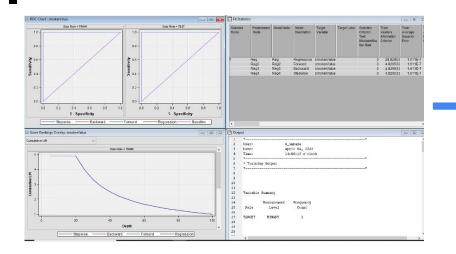


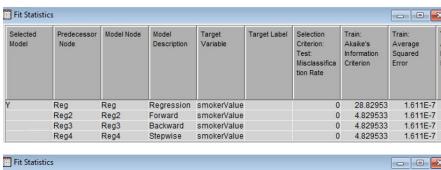


Target	Target Label	Fit Statistics	Statistics Label	Train	Validation	Test
smokerValue		ASE	Average Squared Error	0.010364		. 0.0102
smokerValue		DIV	Divisor for ASE	2136		
smokerValue		MAX	Maximum Absolute Error	0.424132		. 0.364
smokerValue		NOBS	Sum of Frequencies	1068		
smokerValue		RASE	Root Average Squared Error	0.101806		. 0.1014 5.555
smokerValue		SSE	Sum of Squared Errors	22.13852		. 5.55
smokerValue		DISF	Frequency of Classified Cases	1068		
smokerValue		MISC	Misclassification Rate	0		
smokerValue		WRONG	Number of Wrong Classifications	0		

Predictive Models: Logistic Regression

Results:

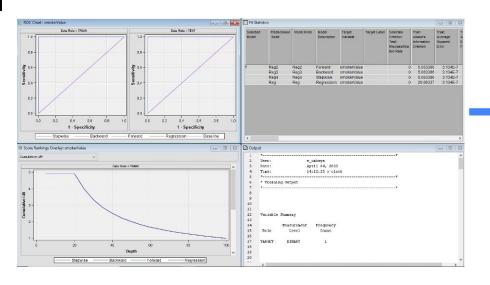


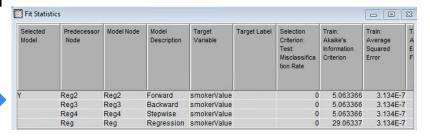


Fit Statistics								
Test: Root Mean Square Error	Test: Sum of Square Errors	Test: Sum of Case Weights Times Freq	Test: Misclassifica tion Rate	Test: Lower 95% Conf. Limit for TMISC	Test: Upper 95% Conf. Limit for TMISC	Train: Roc Index	Train: Gini Coefficient	Train: Kolmogorov- Smirnov Statistic
.0004008	8.673E-5	540	0	0	0.01357	1	1	1
.0004008	8.673E-5	540	0	0	0.01357	1	1	1
.0004008	8.673E-5	540	0	0	0.01357	1	1	1
.0004008	8.673E-5	540	0	0	0.01357	1	1	1

Predictive Models: Probit Regression

Results:





Train: Root Mean Squared Error	Train: Schwarz's Bayesian Criterion	Train: Sum of Squared Errors	Train: Sum of Case Weights Times Freq	Train: Misclassifica tion Rate	Test: Average Squared Error	Test: Average Error Function	Test: Divisor for TASE	Test: Error Function
.0005604	15.01045	.0006695	2136	0	3.163E-7	.0004999	540	0.269959
.0005604	15.01045	.0006695	2136	0	3.163E-7	.0004999	540	0.269959
.0005604	15.01045	.0006695	2136	0	3.163E-7	.0004999	540	0.269959
.0005636	98.69297	.0006695	2136	0	3.163E-7	.0004999	540	0.269959

Results & Conclusion

Model Comparison:

Model	RMSE =	Missclasification -
Neural Network	0.080684	0.008427
KNN	0.204903	0.05555
Decision Tree	0	n/a
Naïve Bayes	0.1	0
Logistic Regression	0.0004	0
Probit Regression	0.0005	0

Model Comparison:

 As Decision tree has the lowest RMSE and can be used for both categorical and numerical data, we conclude it is the best model

Sources

• Tiwari, M.K., Singh, S.K., & Singh, S.K. (2015). Decision Tree Based Insurance Forecasting Using Data Mining Techniques. International Journal of Computer Science and Information Technologies, 6(1), 1-5.

Predicting Insurance Losses with Decision Trees by David W. Aha