

Diabetes Classification with Support Vector Machines

Data Source: IPUMS Health Survey
Goal: Classify instances of Diabetes



Diabetic



Nondiabetic



Theoretical Background
Support Vector Machine

- Allows classification by drawing a boundary
- Relevant Equation: the distance between the closest points
 - Determines boundary

Parameters

- Cost: How many points can be misclassified

Drawbacks: SVM requires no NA data, leading to difficult applications

Predictors



VIG10DMIN: vigorous exercise per day



SALADSNO: salads consumed



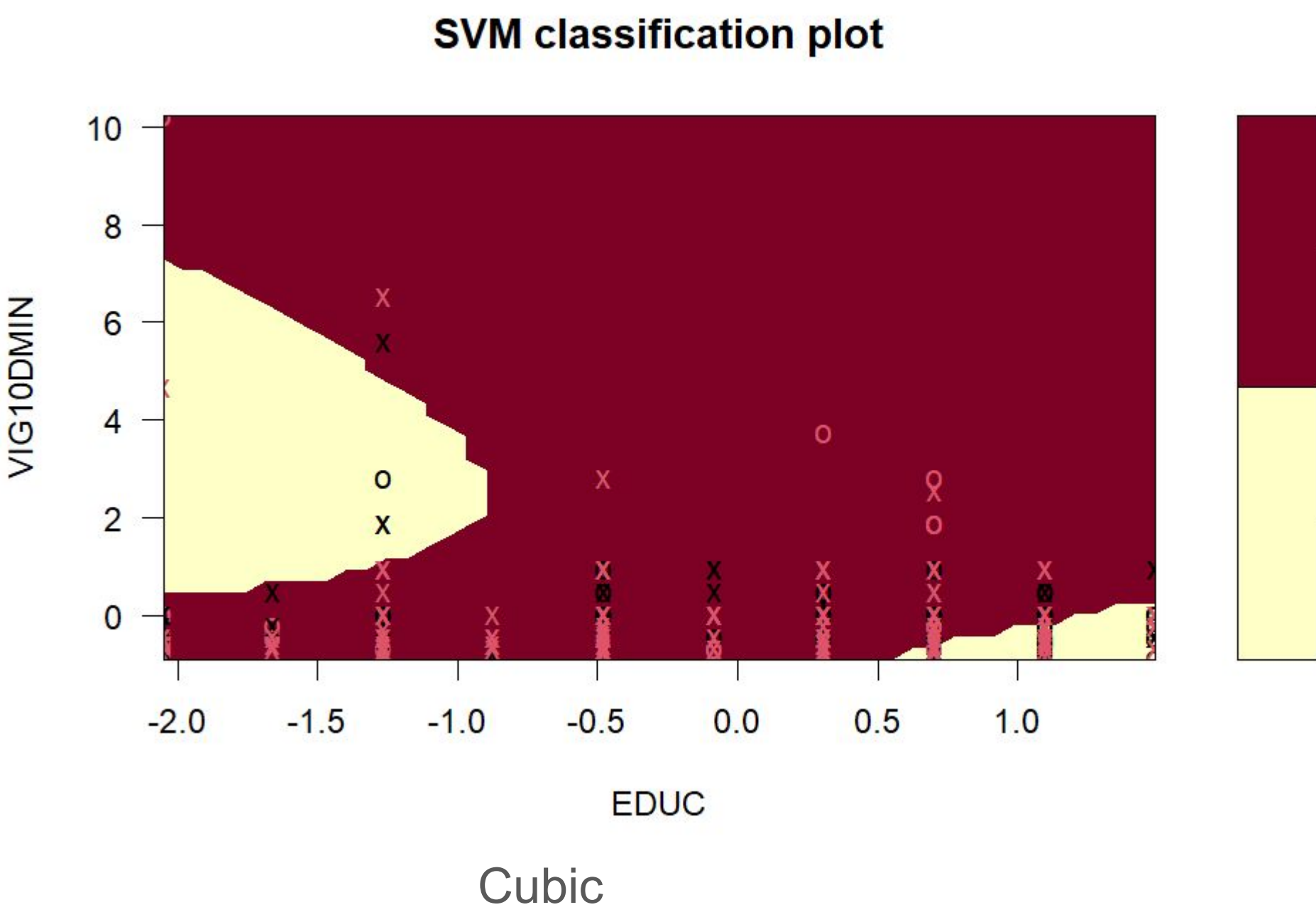
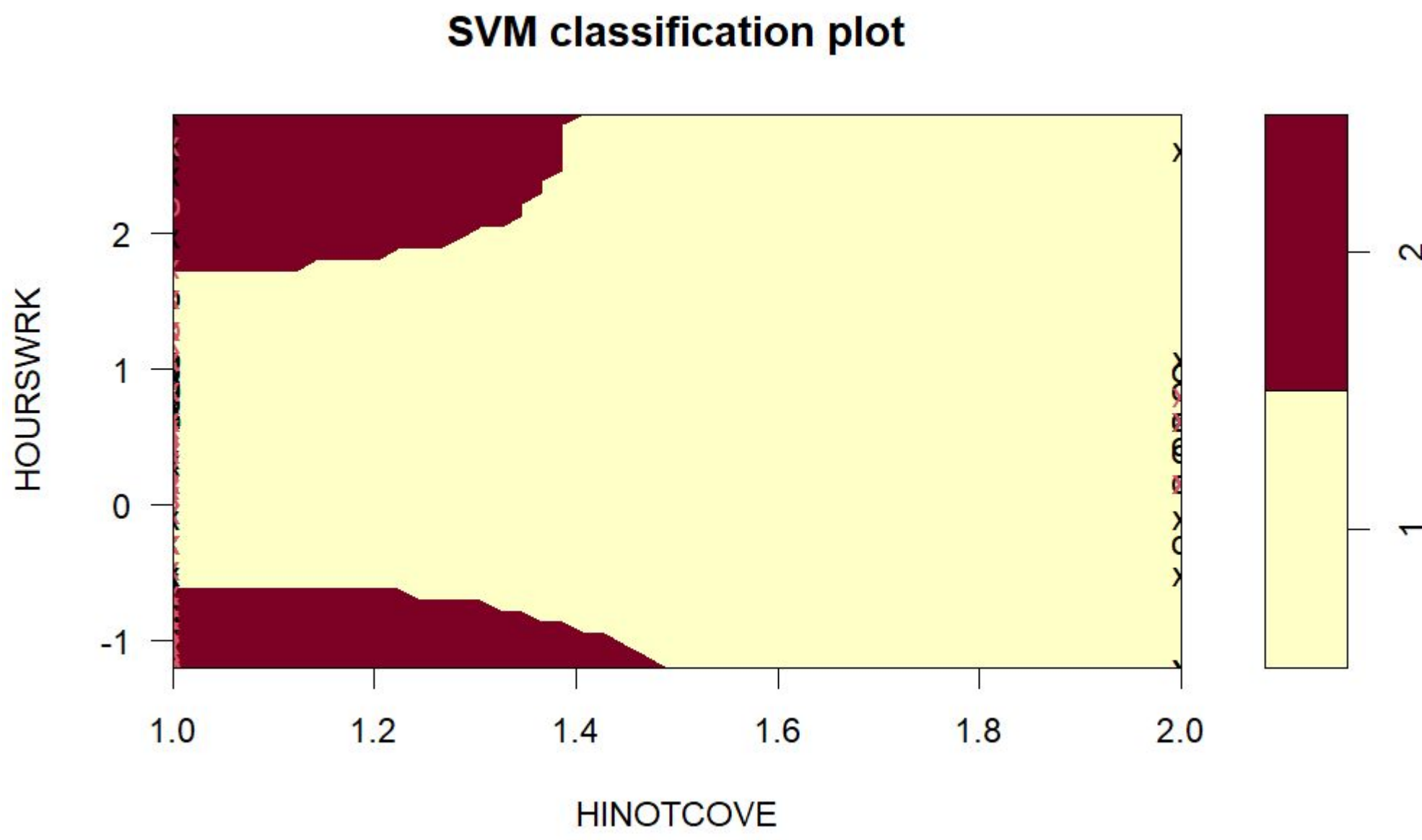
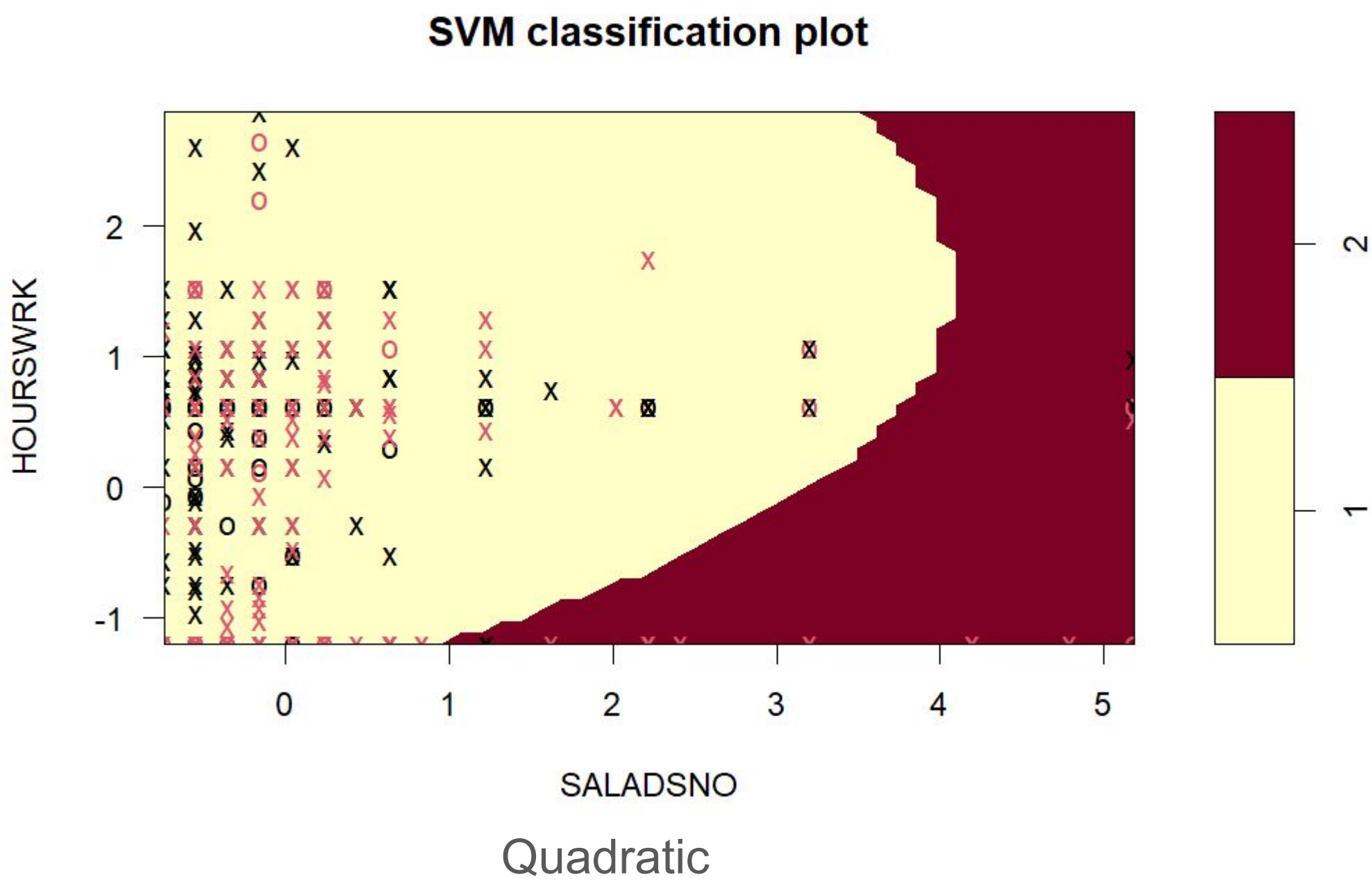
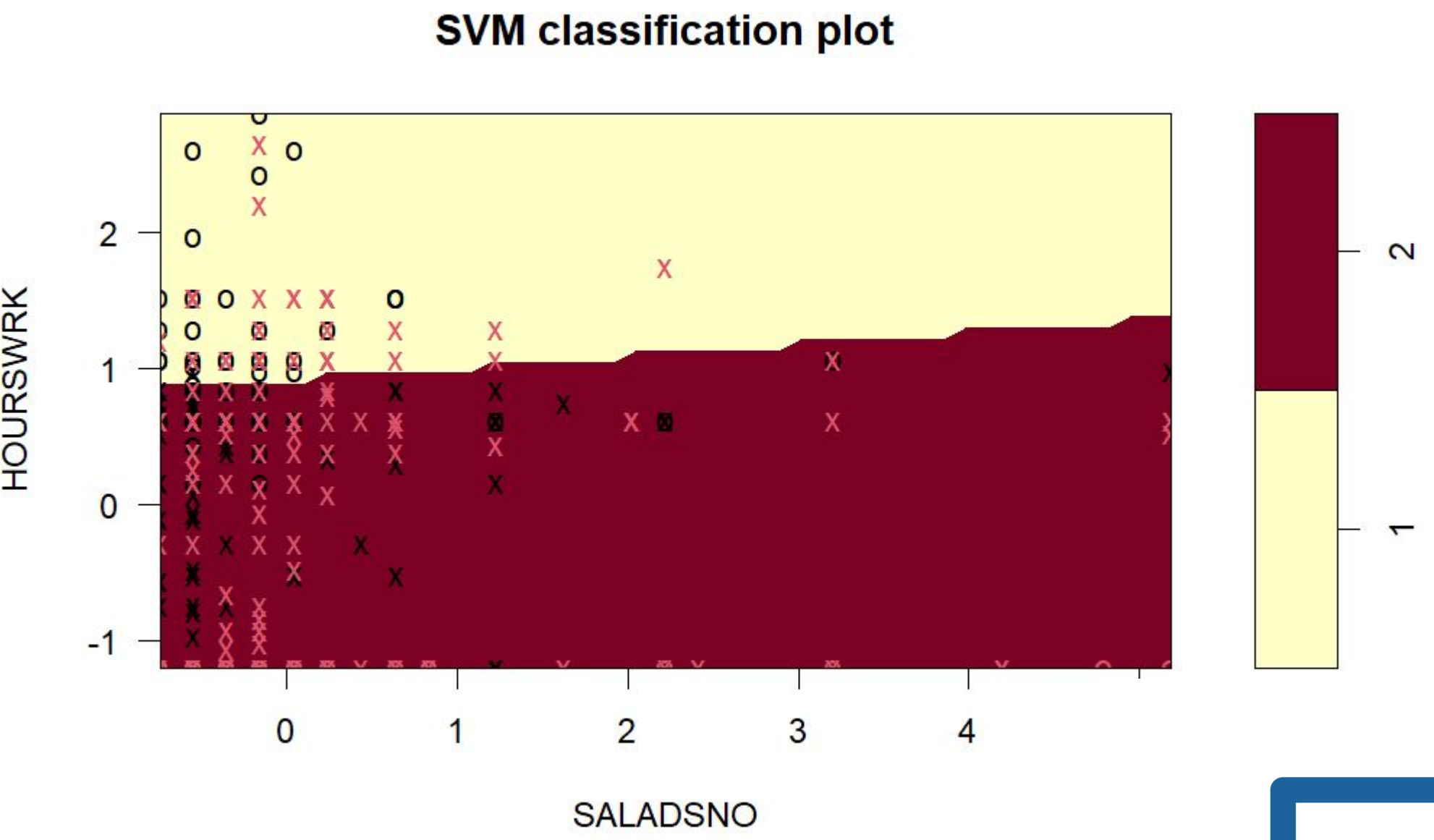
EDUC: education level



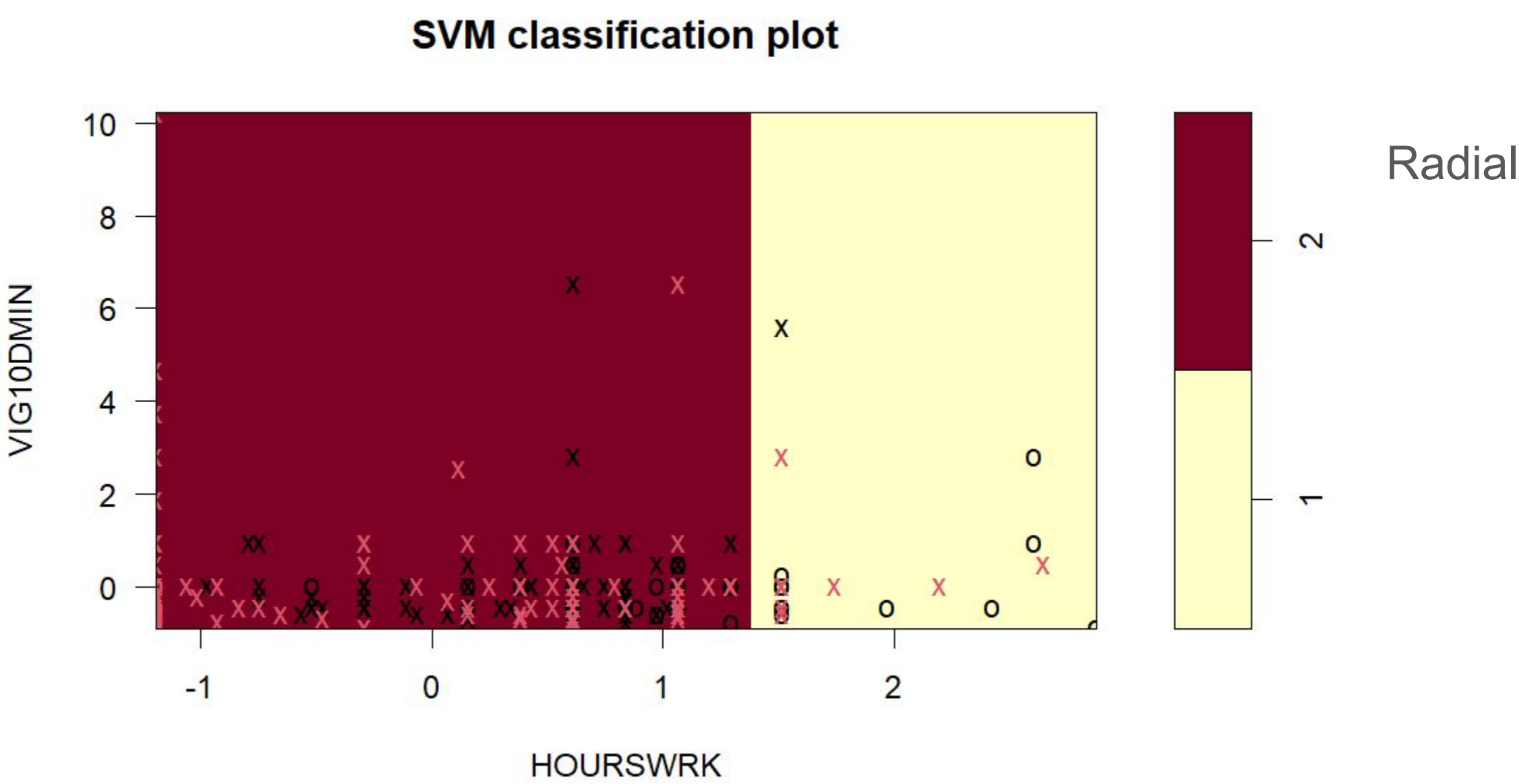
HINOTCOVE: health insurance coverage



HOURSWRK: hours worked per week



SVM Kernels



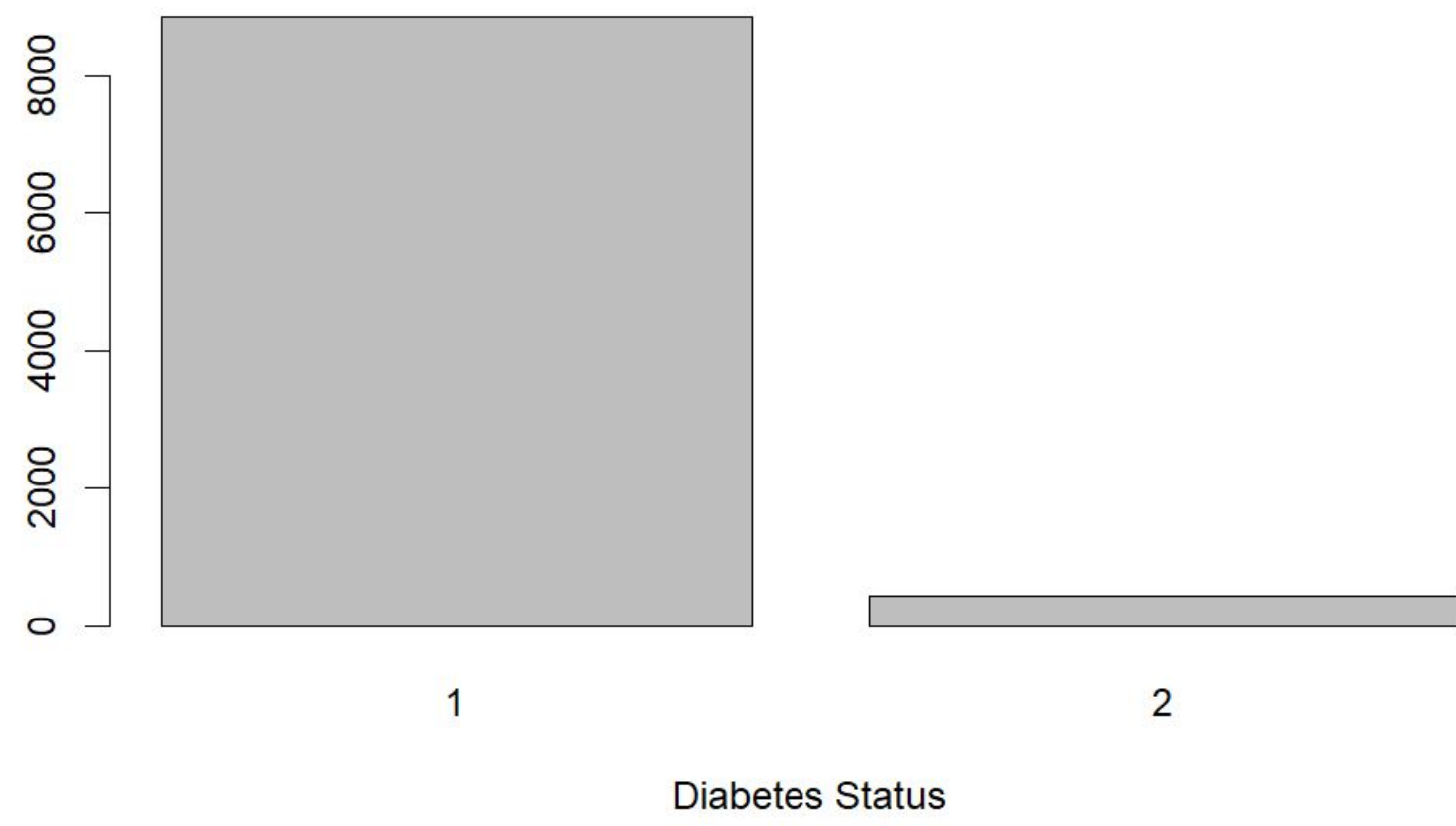
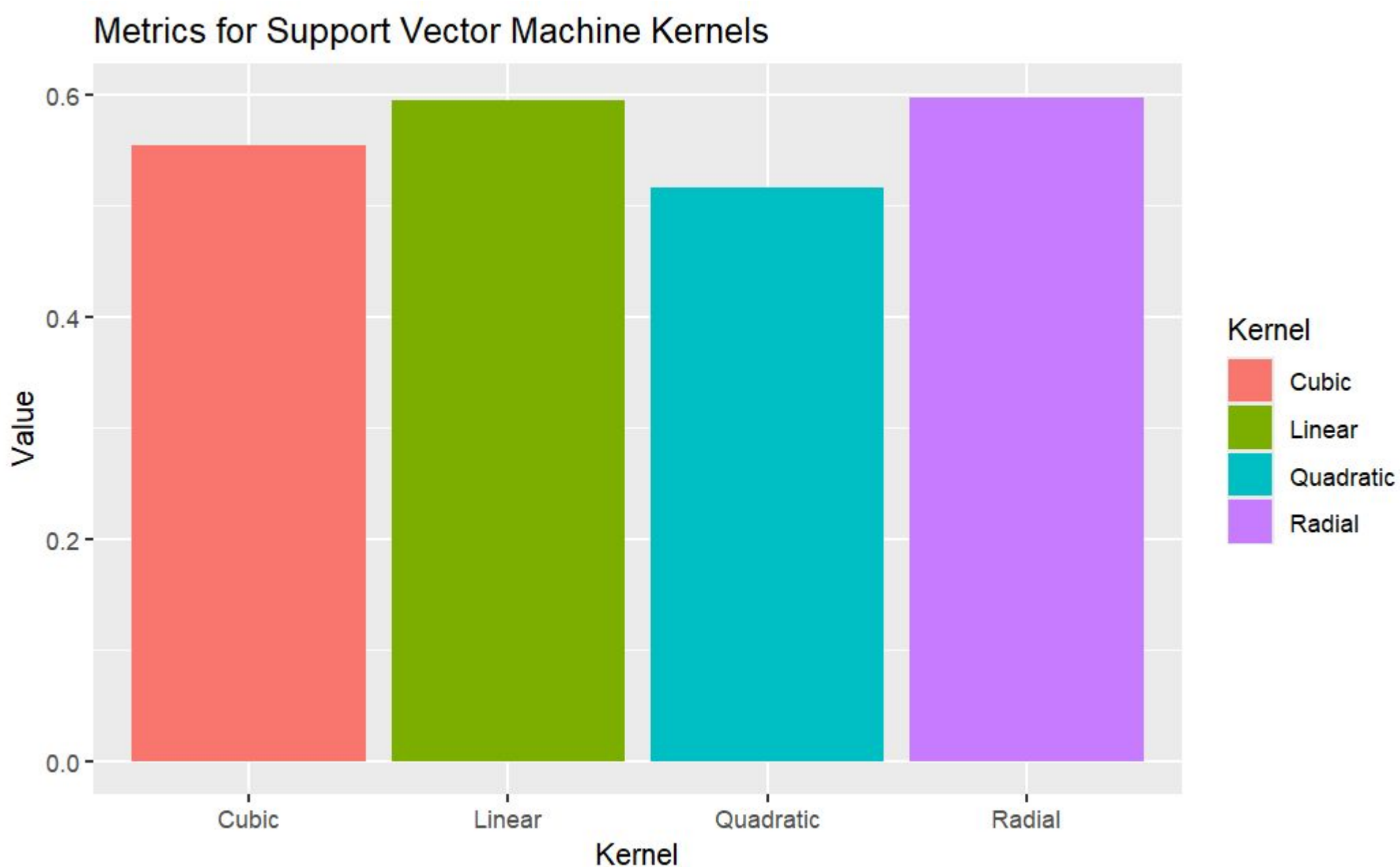
Linear

Methodology:

- Problem with unbalanced data.
 - Solve by decreasing the amount of non-diabetic samples to balance data

Results:

- Intuitively healthy habits seems to be associated with higher rates of diabetes classification
 - Question: why do high activity and high salad eating individuals have diabetes
- Models including the 5 above predictors did not have very strong predictions
 - Linear SVMs perform the best, followed by radial, indicating a linear correlation



Issues with Shrinking Imbalanced Data:

- Unstable initial conditions with testing data
- Less quality in models
- High variance in data and model predictions

Discussion:

High levels of vigorous activity and healthy eating are often a response to diabetes, though not a cause of diabetes

Low work hours are also associated with diabetes

- Perhaps diabetes prevents long hours of work
- Perhaps less work entails a more sedentary lifestyle (unlikely)

Likely explanation: diabetes causes the lifestyles, not the other way around

Future study should try to attain more data to avoid tricky initial conditions.

Lynn A. Blewett, Julia A. Rivera Drew, Miriam L. King, Kari C.W. Williams, Daniel Backman, Annie Chen, and Stephanie Richards. IPUMS Health Surveys: National Health Interview Survey, Version 7.4 [dataset]. Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2024. <https://doi.org/10.18128/D070.V7.4>. <http://www.nhis.ipums.org>
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