Analysis of Air Pollution and Lung Cancer Rates

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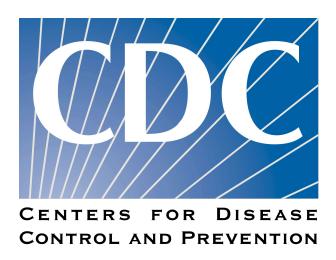
Purpose

- Determine if there is a correlation between levels of air pollution and rates of lung cancer
- Hypothesis:
 - Higher levels of air pollution result in increased incidence of lung cancer.
- Scenario: EPA or other regulatory agency is trying to identify highly problematic pollutants in order to curb rates of lung cancer.

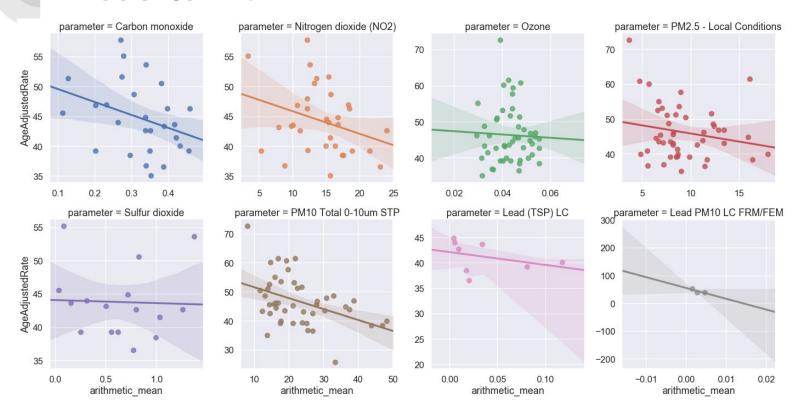
Sources

- EPA Air Quality System API
 - pyaqs: custom module to wrap API requests to pandas dataframes
- CDC Geographic Information Systems database

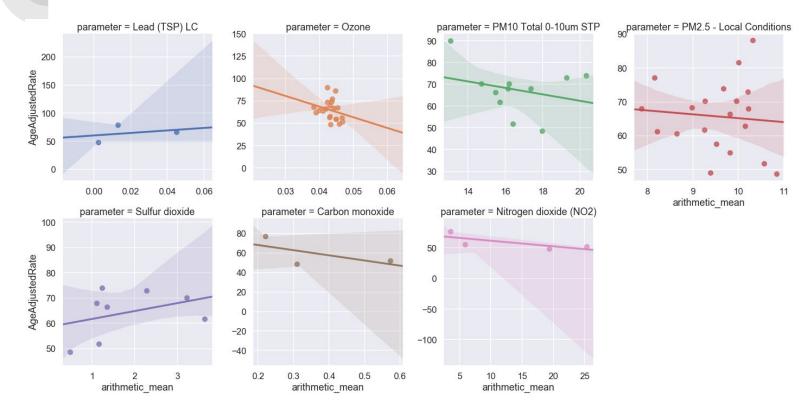




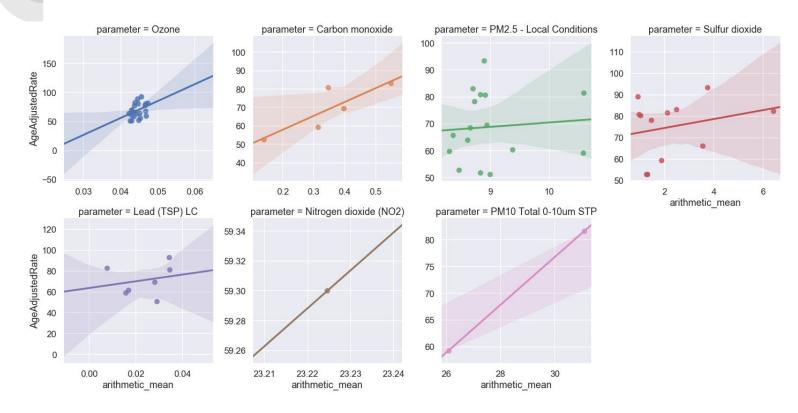
Results - CA



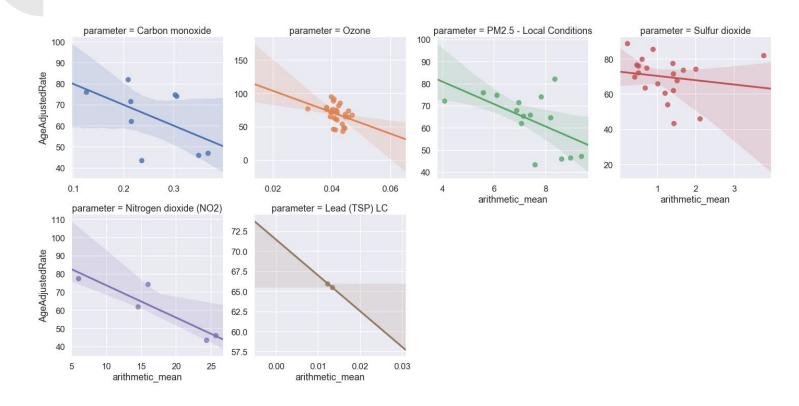
Results - GA



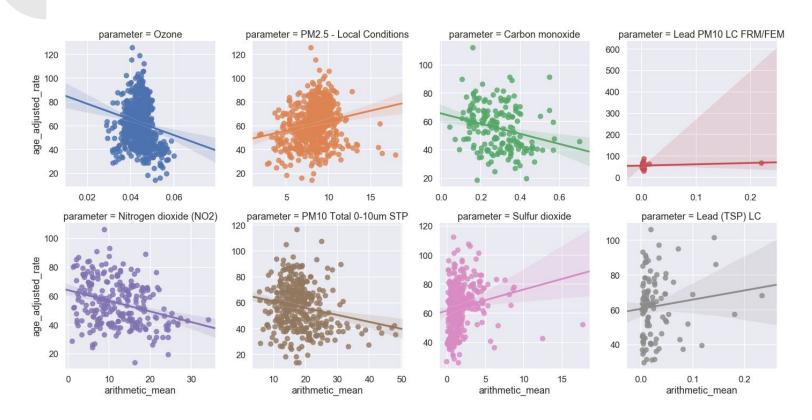
Results - IL



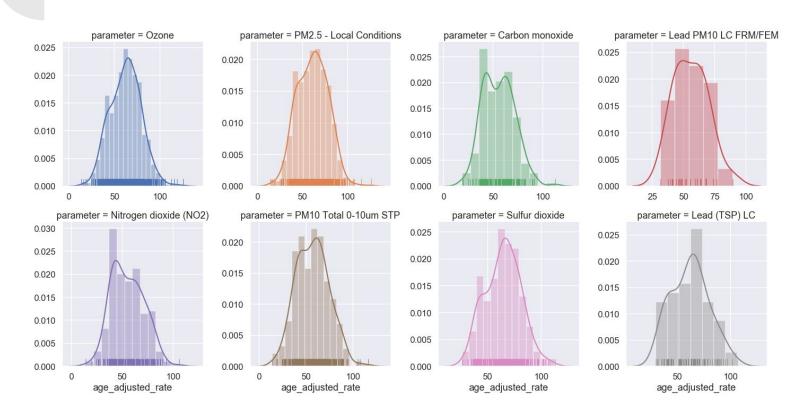
Results - NY



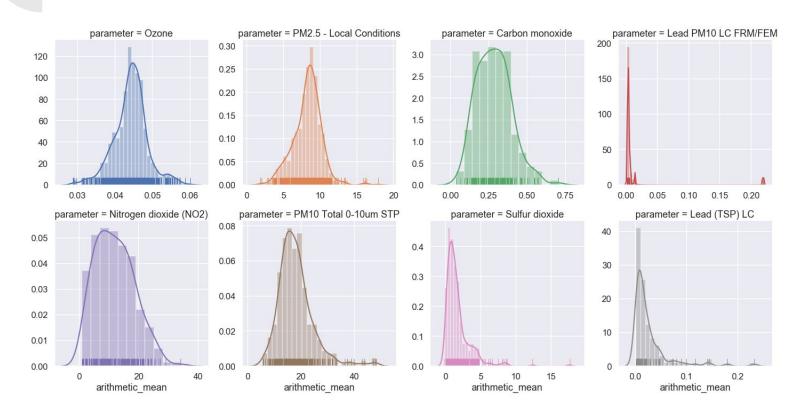
Results - United States



Distributions - Age Adjusted Cancer Rate



Distributions - Average Air Quality



Hypothesis Testing

Null Hypothesis: there is no correlation between levels of {parameter} in the air and rates of lung cancer in the United States.

Alternative Hypothesis: these is a correlation between levels of {parameter} in the air and rates of lung cancer in the United States.

Testing: automated testing for each parameter

Split into groups based on mean air quality readings (into halves and thirds)

Hypothesis Testing - Results

No conclusive T-test results.

Conclusion

- Results: Inconclusive
 - We are unable to make any recommendations due to the lack of data points. Further study is required.
 - In general, cancer is a very complicated disease with many risk factors and triggering events.
 - Moreover, air is very fluid.
- Perhaps looking at instances of chronic lung disease would prove more fruitful.