

# Forecasting ILI Trends Using Machine Learning

Author: Hieu Pham Advisor: Dr. Bo Mei



## RESEARCH

Science and Engineering Research Center

## OBJECTIVE

This project aims to build an interactive forecasting tool for influenza-like illness (ILI) using historical data and machine learning models. The app allows public health analysts and researchers to visualize trends and make predictions for better outbreak preparedness.

## DATASET OVERVIEW

Data is directly downloaded from <u>CDC Flu View</u>, which includes weekly ILI data from 2010 onwards in the United States on a national level.

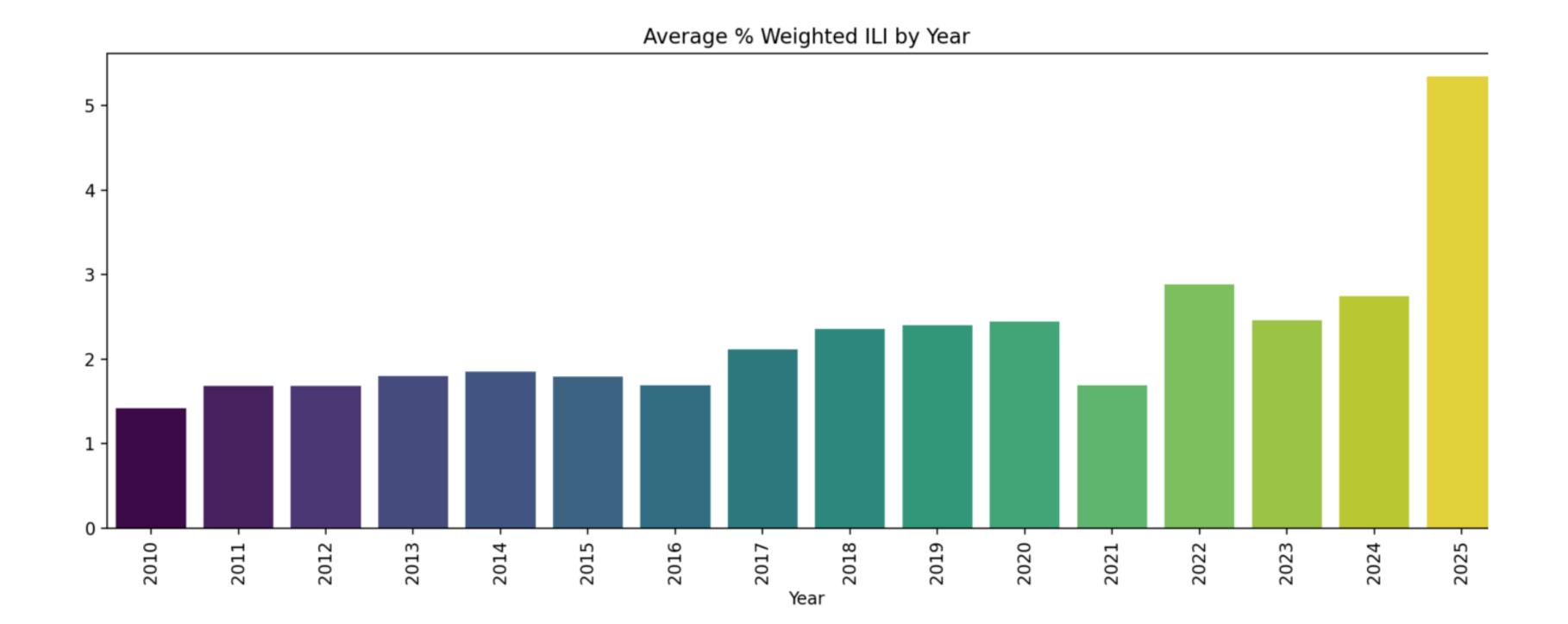
Some crucial characteristics include:

- Date of report (Year, week)
- Weighted % ILI cases (Used for ML models)
- Age-group breakdown
- Total patient counts

We also created lag features for autoregression (ILI\_t-1 to ILI\_t-5), date-based aggregations (year, week) to support the machine learning process.

## Dataset Overview

	year	week	weighted_ili	unweighted_ili	age_0_4	age_25_49	age_5_24	age_50_64	age_65
0	2,010	1	1.9071	1.9828	4,998	3,333	3,961	1,244	763
1	2,010	2	1.8674	1.8275	4,877	2,793	4,614	1,182	622
2	2,010	3	1.8807	1.9261	5,399	2,693	5,079	1,008	578
3	2,010	4	1.9691	1.925	5,333	2,560	5,655	1,046	528



## ML MODELS USED

#### Random Forest

- Handles non-linear data, robust to overfitting
- Slower training, less interpretable

#### Linear Regression

- Simple, fast, great for linear trends
- Struggles with complex patterns

#### XGBoost

- High accuracy, handles missing data
- Complex and slower to train

## EVALUATION METRICS

#### RMSE (Root Mean Squared Error)

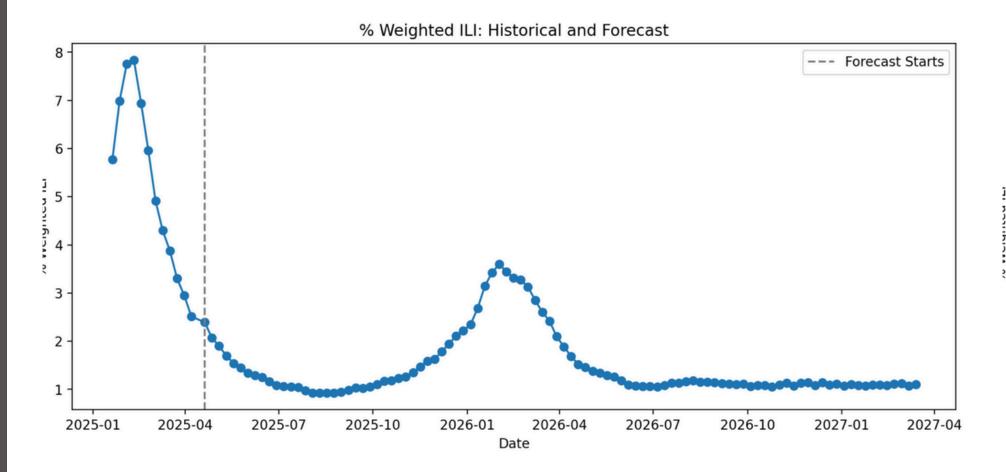
- To know how accurate the predictions are.
- $\circ$  Example: RMSE = 0.50  $\rightarrow$  predictions are off by 0.5% on average.
- ⇒ Lower is better

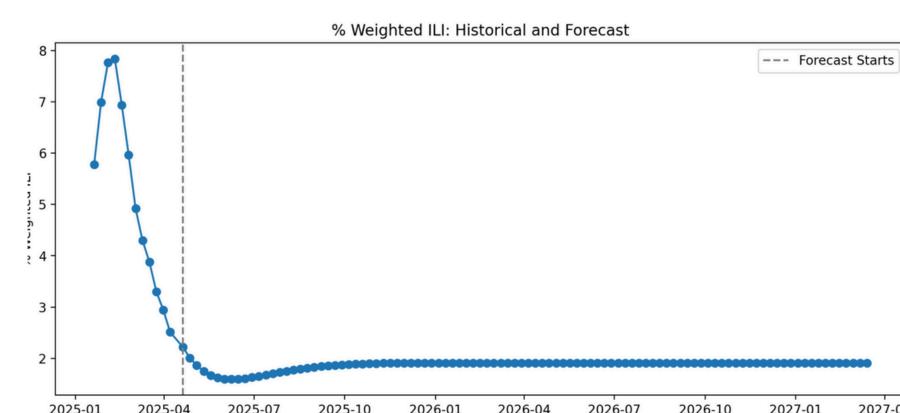
#### • Use R<sup>2</sup> Score (Coefficient of Determination)

- To know how well the model fits the data.
- $\circ$  R<sup>2</sup> = 1.0  $\rightarrow$  perfect prediction
- ⇒ Higher is better

## KEY TAKEAWAYS AND FORECAST

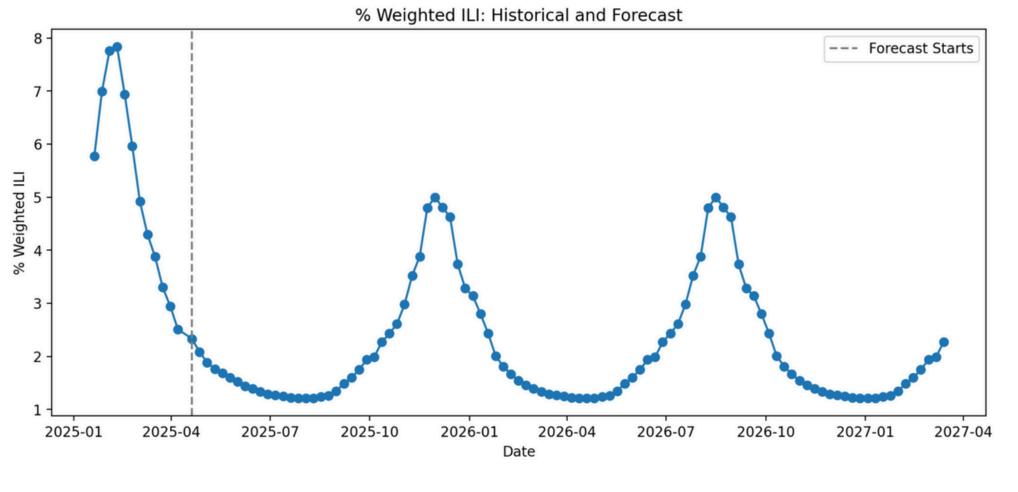
Linear Regression performed best in both RMSE and R<sup>2</sup>. Despite being a simple model, it effectively captured the trend in the ILI data — likely because the target has a mostly linear structure.





Linear Regression

#### Random Forest



**XGBoost** 

For more detailed and interactive plots, check out the deployed app for the project!

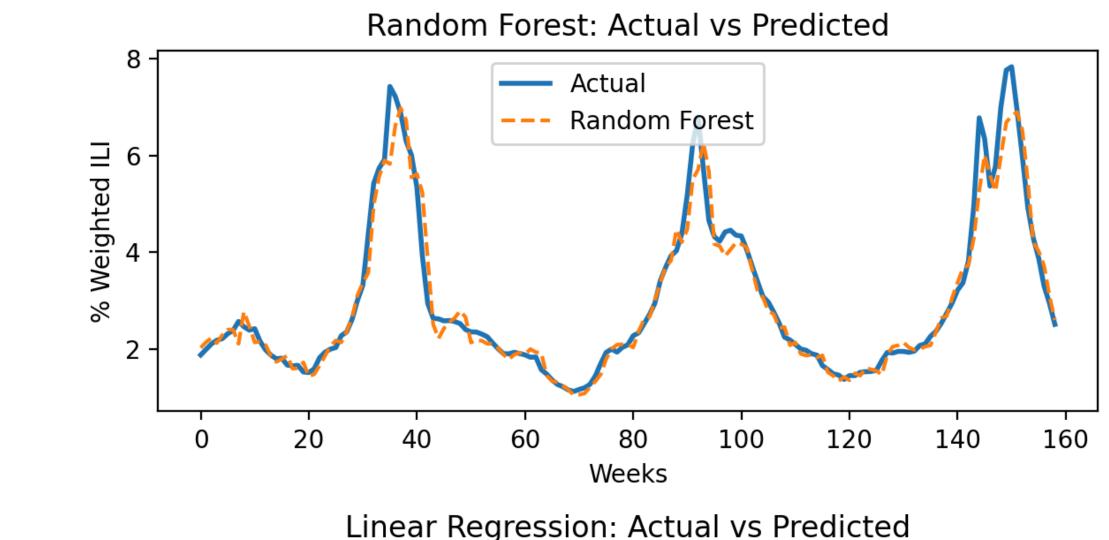
## MODEL EVALUATIONS

#### Random Forest

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○ RMSE: 0.128

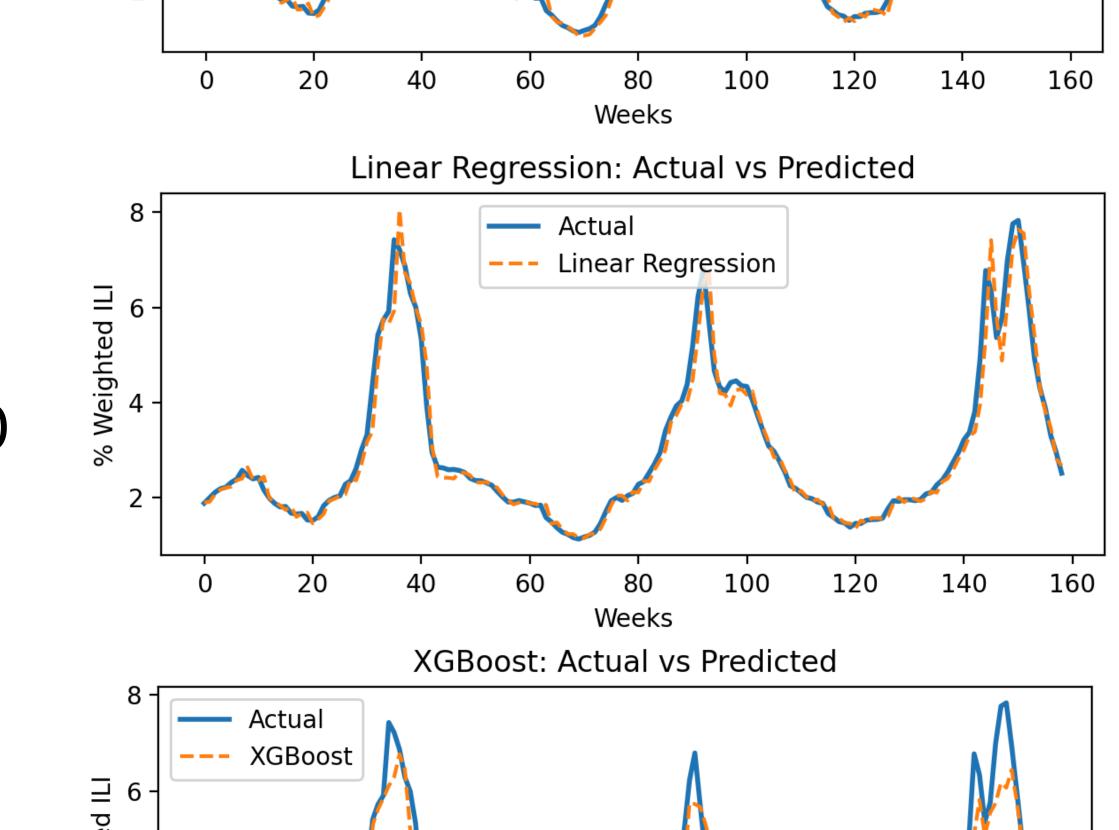
• R<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.951



## Linear Regression

RMSE: 0.106

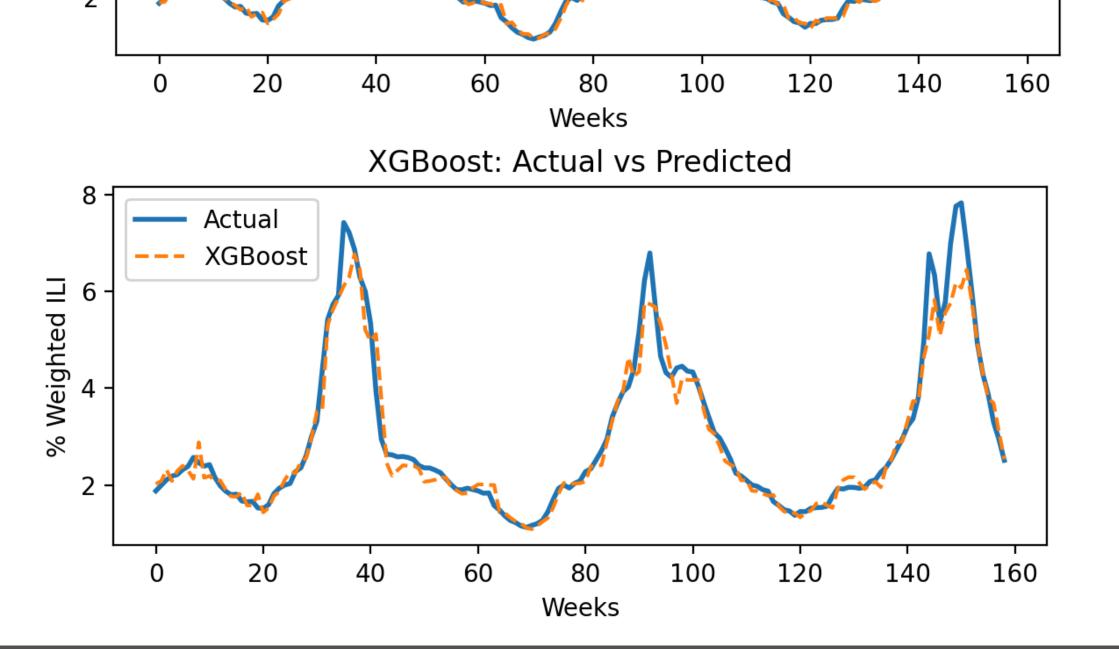
• R<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.960



#### XGBoost

o RMSE: 0.148

OR<sup>2</sup> Score: 0.944



## TOOLS AND TECH





**Python & Pandas** 

matpætlib

Streamlit (Web app)



Matplotlib & Seaborn

Scikit-learn, XGBoost

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I sincerely appreciate Dr. Bo Mei for the valuable feedback throughout the design process, helping me stay focused on realistic key goals, and thoughtfully addressing my questions.