

# **Project 2 - Part 5 (Core)**

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# Stakeholder and Business Problem

## Background:

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) stroke is the 2nd leading cause of death globally, responsible for approximately 11% of total deaths.

Source: <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset>

## Business problem:

Help doctors predict whether a patient is likely to get stroke based on parameters such as gender, age, various diseases, and smoking status.

# Data Source

The original source of the data used is [Stroke Prediction Dataset](https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset) from Kaggle.

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/fedesoriano/stroke-prediction-dataset>

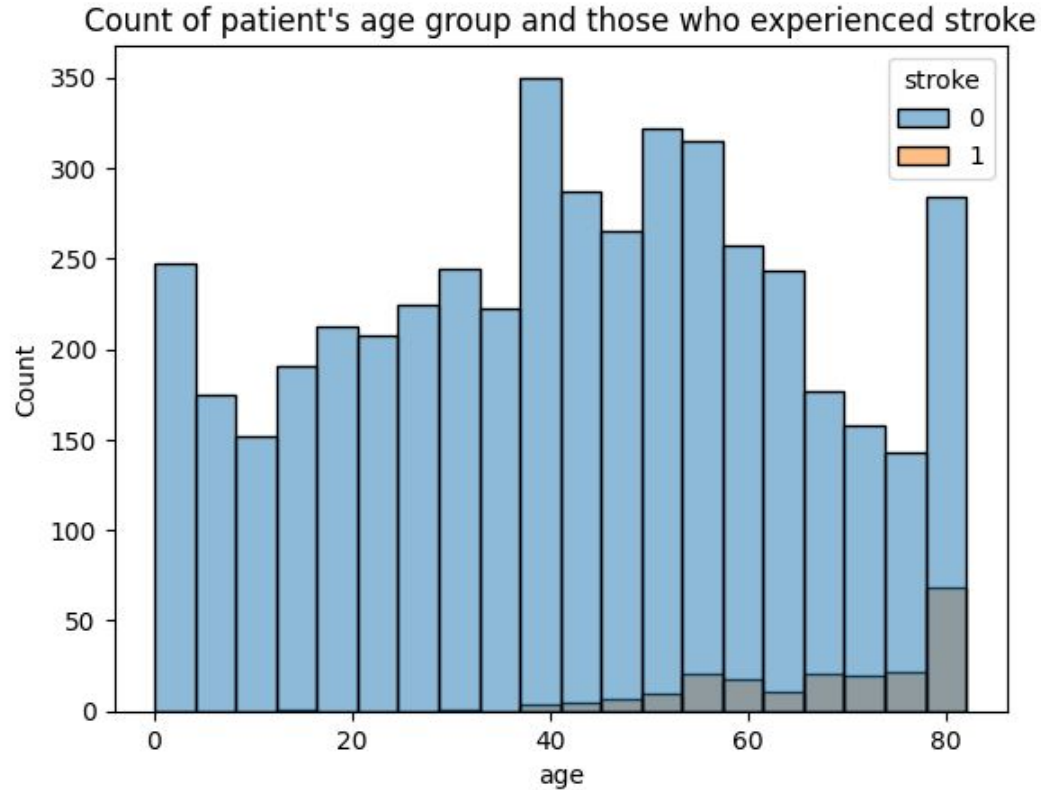
## Description of Data

### Attribute Information

- 1) id: unique identifier
- 2) gender: "Male", "Female" or "Other"
- 3) age: age of the patient
- 4) hypertension: 0 if the patient doesn't have hypertension, 1 if the patient has hypertension
- 5) heart\_disease: 0 if the patient doesn't have any heart diseases, 1 if the patient has a heart disease
- 6) ever\_married: "No" or "Yes"
- 7) work\_type: "children", "Govt\_jov", "Never\_worked", "Private" or "Self-employed"
- 8) Residence\_type: "Rural" or "Urban"
- 9) avg\_glucose\_level: average glucose level in blood
- 10) bmi: body mass index
- 11) smoking\_status: "formerly smoked", "never smoked", "smokes" or "Unknown"\*
- 12) stroke: 1 if the patient had a stroke or 0 if not

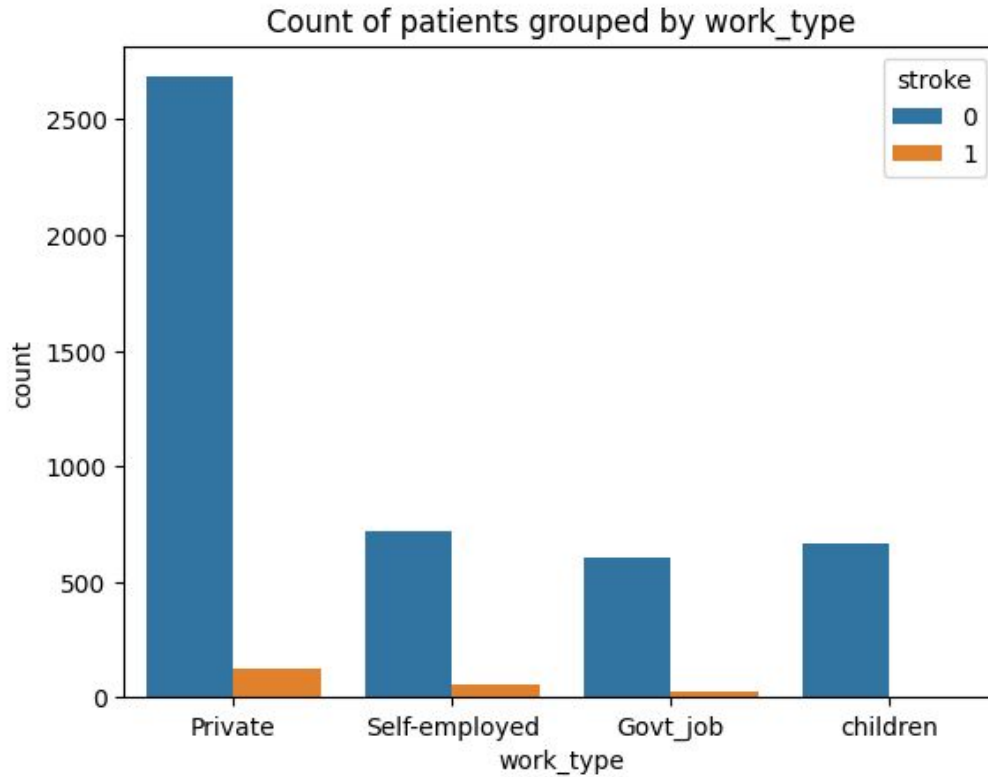
\*Note: "Unknown" in smoking\_status means that the information is unavailable for this patient

# Visual Analysis #1



There is a trend that stroke is observed in people of older age.

# Visual Analysis #2



Strokes are not common in children.

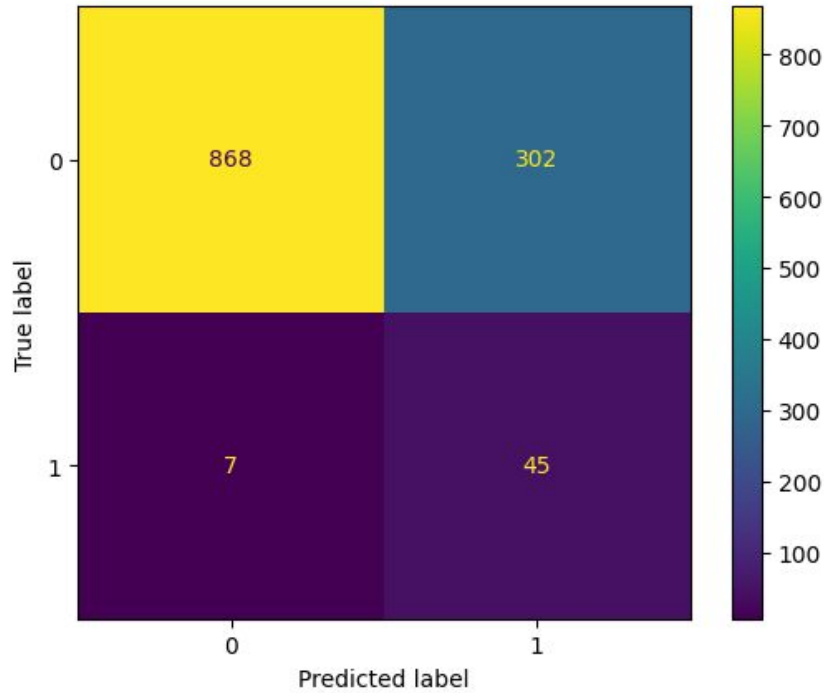
# Model Recommendation

- Model Name: Tuned Logistic Regression (Balanced)
  - Parameters: C=0.01, penalty = l1, class\_weight='balanced'
  - Recall score: 0.865
  - Accuracy score: 0.747

This model is recommended because it has a balance of relatively high recall score and accuracy score. Having a high recall score is important because Type 2 errors (False Negatives) are more costlier for this dataset than Type 1 errors.

Model Name	Accuracy	F1-Score	Precision	Recall
Tuned Logistic Regression (Balanced)	0.747136	0.225564	0.129683	0.865385

# Strengths of the model

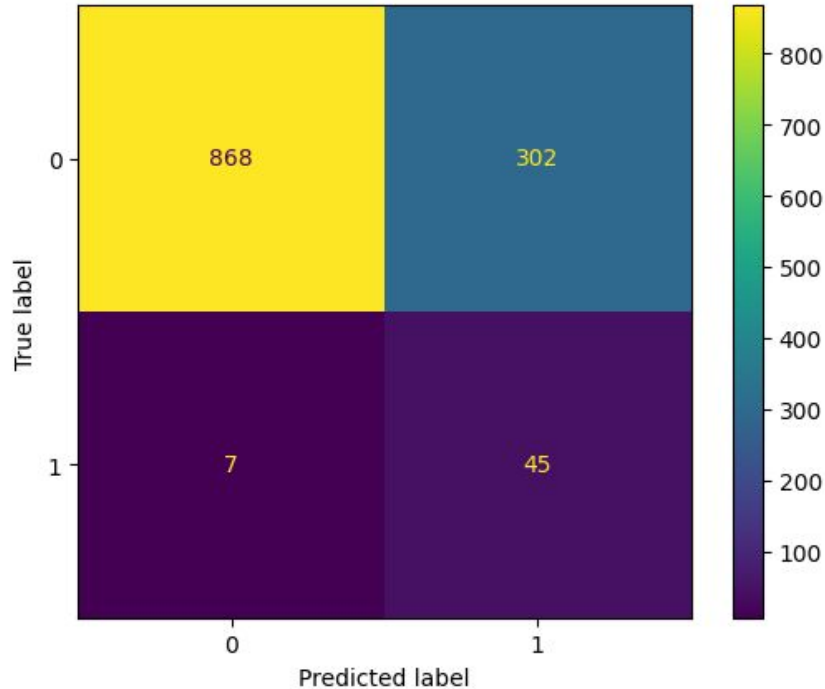


- True Negative - 868 (predicted no stroke and actually no stroke)
- False Positive - 302 (predicted stroke, but actually no stroke)
- False Negative - 7 (predicted no stroke, but actually stroke)
- True Positive - 45 (predicted stroke and actually stroke)

This model predicted 45 positive cases correctly on the test data, and only had 7 false negative cases on the test data.



# Limitations of the model



- True Negative - 868 (predicted no stroke and actually no stroke)
- False Positive - 302 (predicted stroke, but actually no stroke)
- False Negative - 7 (predicted no stroke, but actually stroke)
- True Positive - 45 (predicted stroke and actually stroke)

The number of false positives is 302 and very high. For this set of data, it is difficult to find a model that has both low Type 1 and low Type 2 errors. This may be explained from the observation that the features do not correlate well with the target. However, false negatives are costlier for this dataset, therefore, having a larger false positives is considered better than having a large false negatives for this problem.