

Predicting Vaccination Willingness

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Motivation

- Vaccination is the most effective way to prevent infectious diseases
- Despite evidence of the effectiveness and safety of vaccinations, a number of people in the U.S. are reluctant to receive vaccinations.

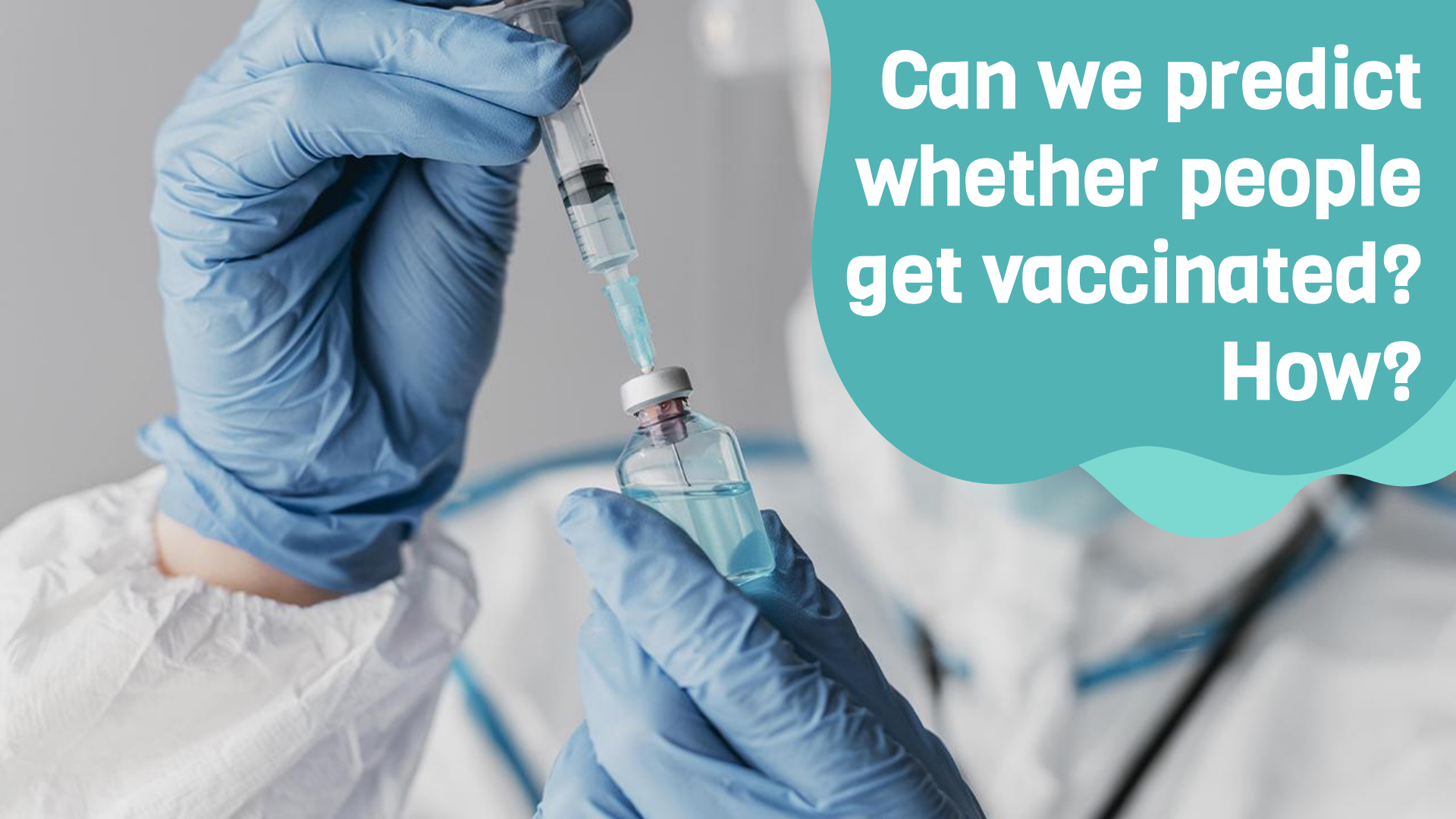
Vaccine hesitancy

- Vaccine hesitancy gained worldwide attention as the COVID-19 pandemic swept the globe
- Many citizens in the United States were unwilling to take vaccinations against COVID-19 due to the following reasons:
 - Concerns about safety
 - Side effects
 - General mistrust of the government



27 %

Of adults in the U.S. would definitely not get a COVID-19 vaccination



**Can we predict
whether people
get vaccinated?
How?**

About Data



The National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey

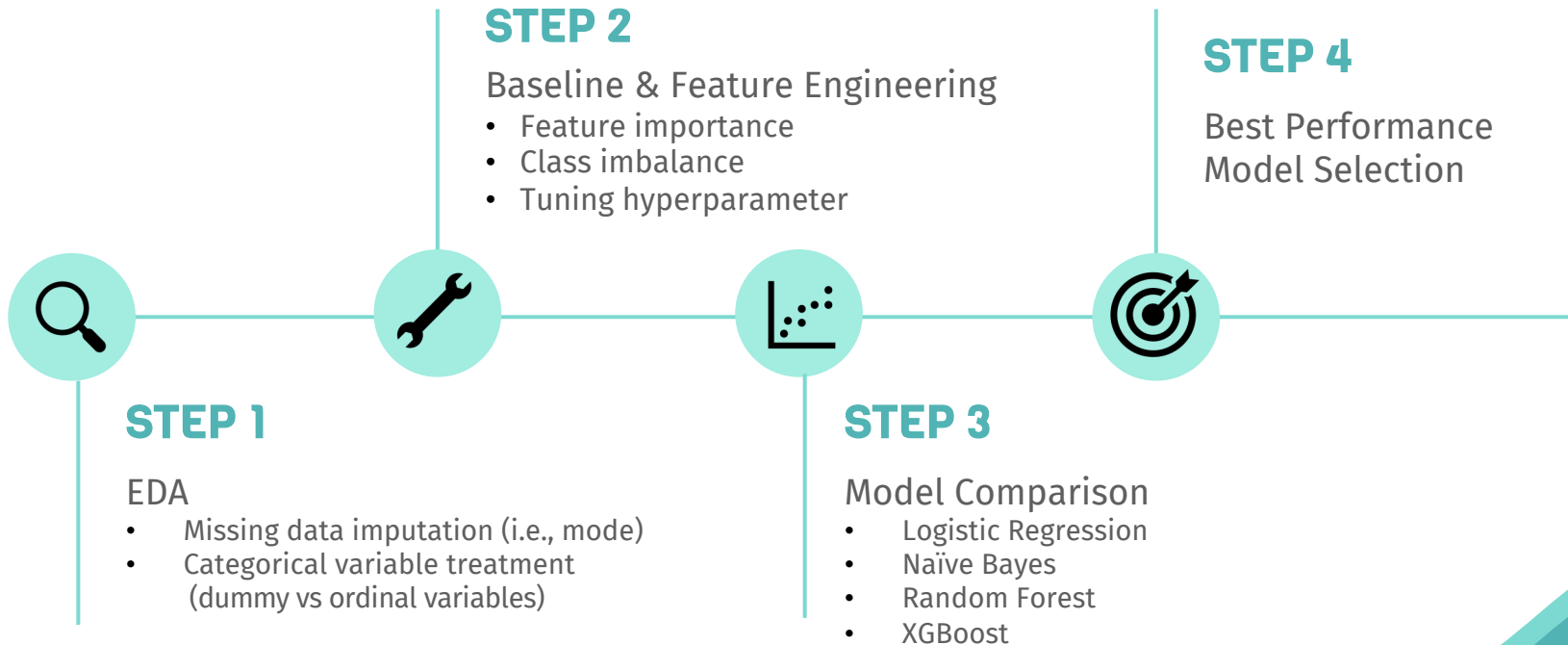
A phone survey asked respondents whether they had received the H1N1 vaccine, including followings:

- social, economic, and demographic backgrounds
- opinions on risks of illness and vaccine effectiveness
- behaviors towards mitigating transmission

Details

- Target: whether vaccinated for H1N1
 - 22 % of target variables - positive
- 35 Categorical Features

Methodology



Baseline

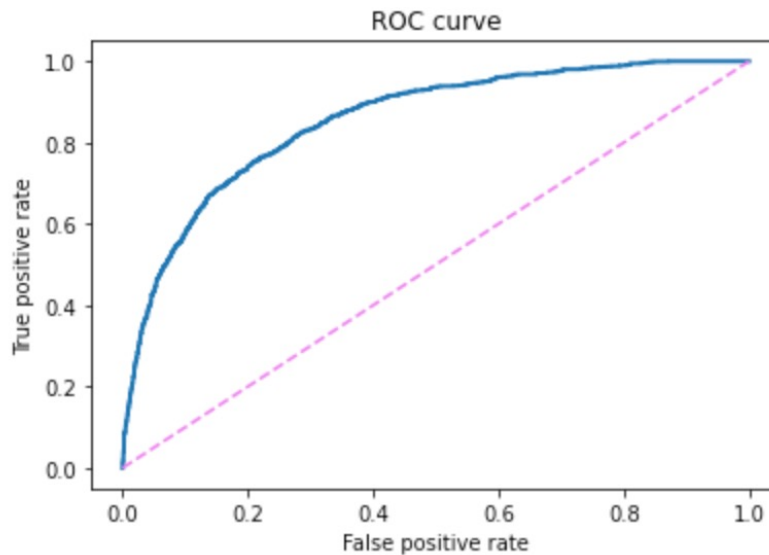
Logistic Regression

Score on Training : 0.835

Score on Validation: 0.848

Recall Score: 0.442

ROC AUC Score: 0.854



Model Comparison

(hyperparameters in all models except for Baseline were tuned with Grid Search CV)

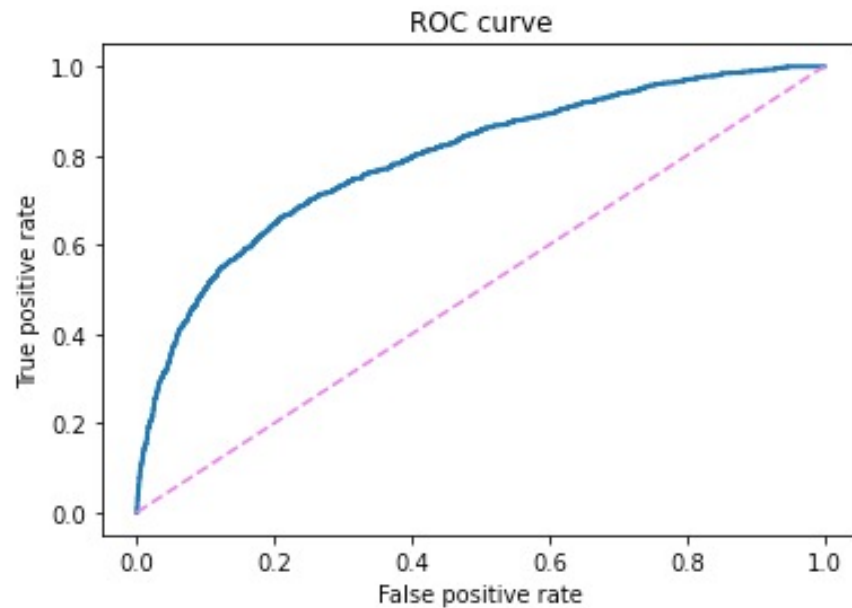
Scores	Train	Validation	Recall
Baseline	0.835	0.848	0.442
Logistic Regression (with selected features)	0.829	0.843	0.403
Logistic Regression (with all features)	0.835	0.843	0.461
Naïve Bayes	0.791	0.801	0.573
Random Forest	0.791	0.811	0.058
XGBoost	0.850	0.844	0.470

Best Performance Model

Naïve Bayes

The Score on Test Data: 0.802

The Score on Recall : 0.558



ROC AUC score: 0.792

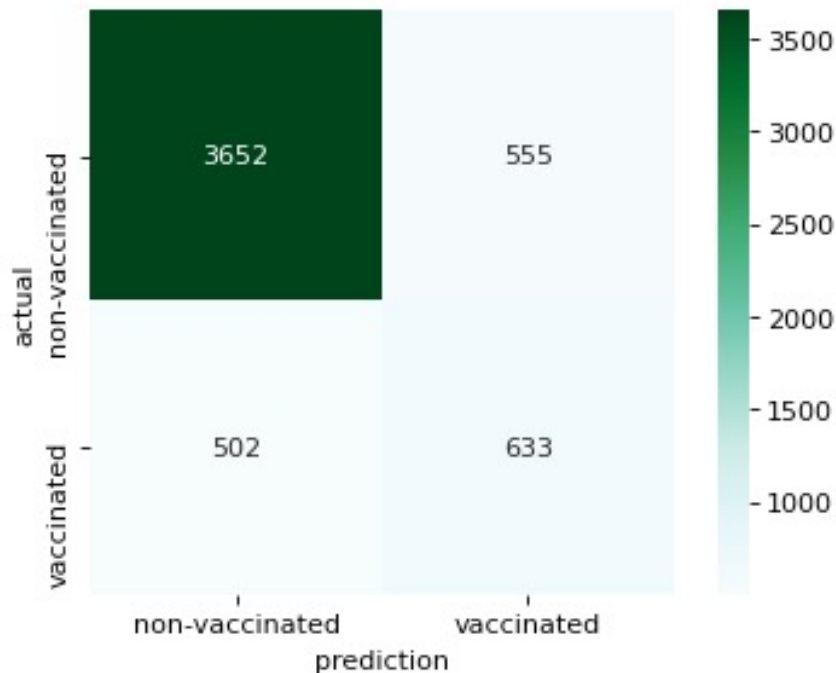
Best Performance Model (con't)

Naïve Bayes

The Score on Test Data: 0.802

The Score on Recall : 0.558

ROC AUC score: 0.792





Thank you!