Flu Shot Learning: Predicting H1N1 and Seasonal Flu Vaccination

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***Abstract*—**

I. Introduction

Pandemics have rarely taken center stage in the way they have recently with COVID-19 in 2020. Vaccines are a key public health measure used to fight infectious diseases like COVID-19. They provide immunization for individuals, and enough immunization in a community can further reduce the spread of diseases through "herd immunity." In 2009, the H1N1 influenza virus, also known as swine flu, caused a global pandemic that was estimated to have resulted in 150,000 to 600,000 deaths worldwide. A vaccine for H1N1 became available in October of that year. In this study, a machine learning model was developed to help estimate the probability of a person receiving seasonal and H1N1 vaccines. For this, several classification methods were explored and compared between each other in order to figure out which one exhibited the best performance.

II. Data Resources

For the competition partaken in this project, the dataset was provided by DrivenData, and it comes from the National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey (NHFS) which was collected through telephone interviews. The dataset consists of 36 attributes, varying from numerical with both ordinal and binary variables, and also categorical attributes. For the training data, there were 2 labels associated with each respondent, indicating whether or not each respondent had taken the H1N1 and Seasonal flu vaccines.

A. Data Cleaning and Pre-processing

The first step in the data analysis was to check if the data has any duplicate (i.e. duplicate respondent ids) and missing values, duplicates were not observed, but the dataset had many missing values in different attributes. So, the first concern was to clean the data. Since the attributes employment concern and employment occupation had the highest missing data (13470 values) we decided to drop the same along with respondent id as it was of no use. The next step involved checking of correlation between the attributes. This was done using the *Seaborn* library's correlation heatmap. It was noted that some attributes exhibited mild positive correlation, with two standout attributes named `doctor recc H1N1 vaccine` and `doctor recc seasonal vaccine`, which were positively correlated by 60%.

In the next step, the missing data were handled. Two different imputation methods are implemented in this project, the first one being median imputation and the second one, the one-hot encoder. The algorithms and packages used in this work require numeric data, and not categorical data. Therefore, a unique numerical value is assigned to each category in the object columns. This method can cause problems, as the model might not recognize the data as categorical and would process it on a scale. This leads to incorrect weight assignments. To avoid this problem, one-hot encoder is used, which encodes a category in a 1-hot vector, where the position in the vector refers to each category and its size is equal to the number of categories. Simple imputer is used to fill in missing data using median method. The *Pandas* library in Python identifies missing values as `NaN`. After the data is cleaned and pre-processed, graphical visualizations are generated.

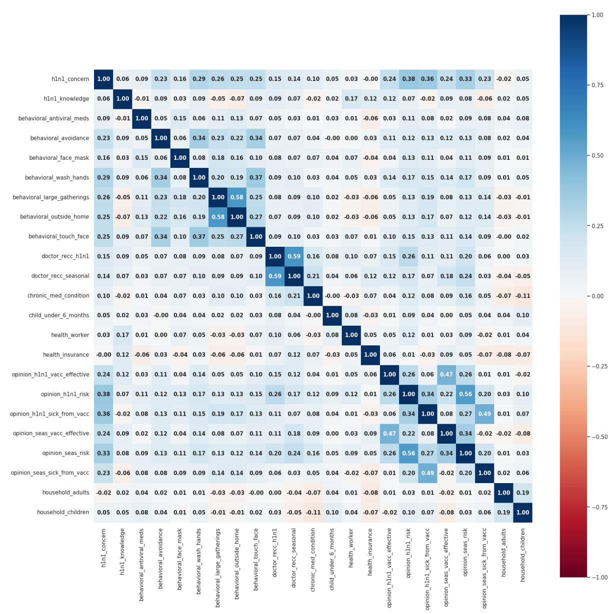

Figure 2.1 - Feature Correlation Heatmap

B. Class Balance

Different attributes are plotted to check how the data is distributed. Firstly, it is observed that out of the people who received the seasonal vaccine, most of them were female. The same case was also observed with H1N1 vaccine through which one can conclude that women are more prone to get affected than men.

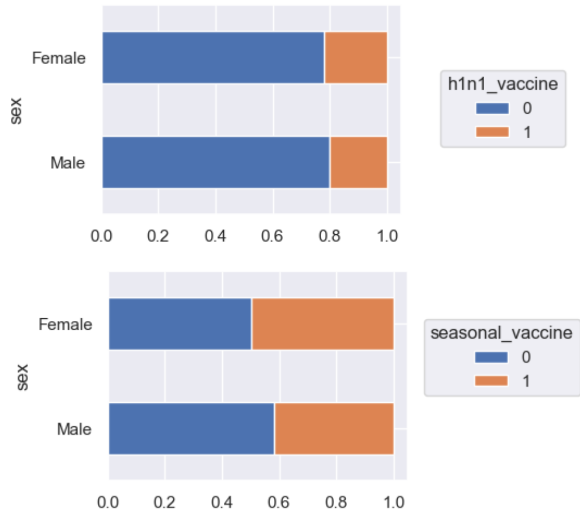

Figure 2 - Vaccination for male and female

The age group has a strong correlation with the seasonal flu vaccine but not with the H1N1 flu vaccine. It seems that people act appropriately when it comes to the seasonal flu as older individuals have a higher risk of complications. However, with H1N1 flu, even though older individuals have a higher risk of complications, they are less likely to get infected. This analysis does not provide information about causality, but it seems that the risk factors are reflected in vaccination rates. It appears that questions related to knowledge and opinions have a strong correlation with both target variables. Finally we got a graph to conclude white people received the highest vaccination than any other race that is depicted which is more evident with the seasonal flu vaccine, but not as much with the H1N1 flu vaccine.

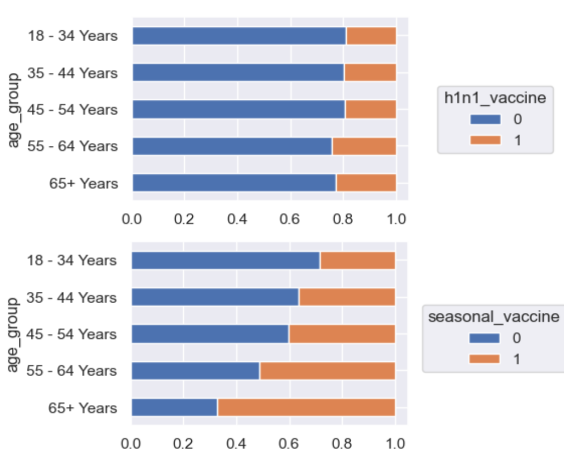

Figure 3 - Vaccination for different age groups

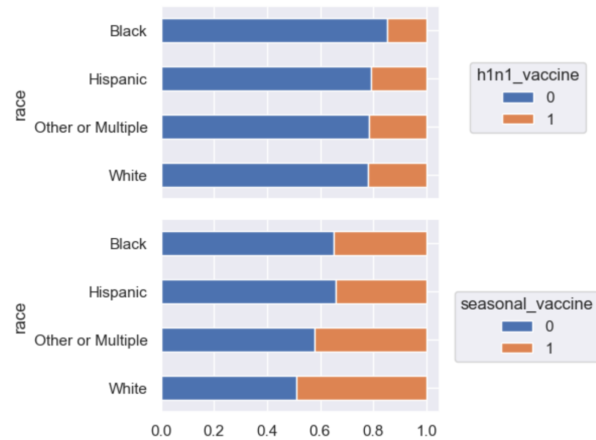

Figure 4 - Vaccination for different race

III. Performance Metric

Mostrar o ROC do Dummy Classifier, e o ROC do catboost por exemplo

IV. Methodology

As mentioned previously, several classification models were experimented with and compared. Some of the standard classification models utilized for the purposes of this project included Logistic Regression, Multinomial Naive Bayes, K-Nearest neighbors, Decision Trees and Support Vector Machines. Besides these, two gradient boosting algorithms, *CatBoost* and *XGBoost* were also used. For most of the models, in order to automate the data processing and estimation steps, *SKLearn* pipelines were utilized. Within the preprocessing steps, column transformations were performed separately for the numerical and categorical features. For the numerical processing, the `StandardScaler()` *SKLearn* function was utilized in most cases to guarantee that each column had nil mean and unit variance, followed by `SimpleImputer()` to fill all missing data values utilizing each columns median value.

For categorical features, missing data was also filled using `SimpleImputer()`, but this time with the most frequent value, before being encoded utilizing an One-Hot Encoder, which separated each possible category within each feature into separate binary variables. For the estimation, since most classifiers utilized did not support multi-label classification, the `MultiOutputClassifier()` function was utilized, which in the this case will train two separate instances of the desired estimator.

For measuring the performance of the classifiers obtained before submitting any results for the competition (only 3 daily submissions were allowed on this competition), the training set was split/folded randomly using `train_test_split()` to obtain a performance measurement. After this, the models were trained on the entire dataset. Figure 4.1. illustrates this entire process.

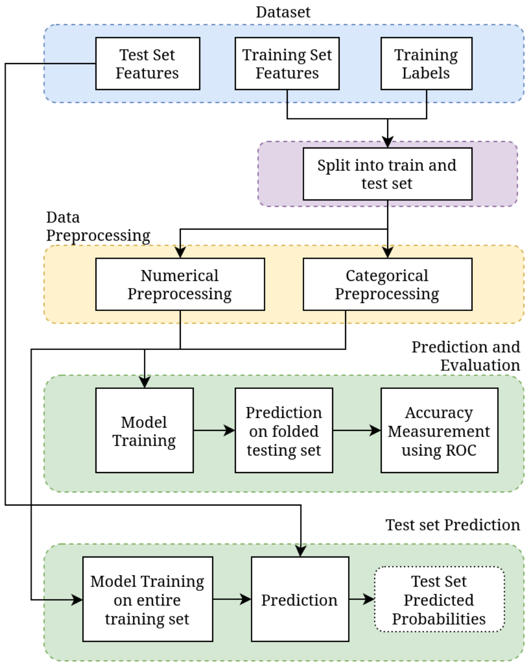

Figure 4.1 - Model Structure for the project

A. Logistic Regression

The first model to be trained was the Logistic Regression. Unlike what the name suggests, the Logistic model is a classification model rather than a regression model and is one of the most widely used techniques when it comes to solving classification problems.

To utilize the Logistic Regression within our model, *SKLearn* already includes an implementation of this model with the function `LogisticRegression()`, which includes several tweakable parameters. To iterate and compare different parameter combinations, *SKLearn* includes a simple way to automate the process with the function `GridSearchCV`.

B. Naive Bayes

The Naive Bayes classification methods, work by applying Bayes' Theorem naively assuming that all the features are conditionally independent from each other. The prior and posterior can then be estimated in different ways.

SKLearn includes several Naive Bayes based classifiers, of which the `GaussianNB` and `MultinomialNB` were utilized in this project. `GaussianNB` assumes that the likelihood of each feature given the label is a gaussian function. Meanwhile, `MultinomialNB` assumes that the data is multinomially distributed, and as such it estimates the posterior probabilities by counting how often a given value appears within each label, for each feature.

C. K-Nearest Neighbors

D. Decision Trees

E. Support Vector Machines

F. XGBoost

G. CatBoost

V. Results

VI. Conclusion

VII. Reference Examples

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  See [32], [33].
- *Example when using et al.:*
  See [34].

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