

# Predicting Health Outcomes from Environmental Pollutants

Predicting

Asthma

Cancer

COPD

Congestive Heart Failure

Kidney Disease

Stroke

From

Particulate matter 2.5 level in air

Percent 1960 housing (lead paint indicator)

Ozone level in air

Proximity to National Priorities List (NPL)  
[superfund] sites

Diesel particulate matter level in  
air

Proximity to Risk Management Plan (RMP)  
facilities

Air toxics cancer risk

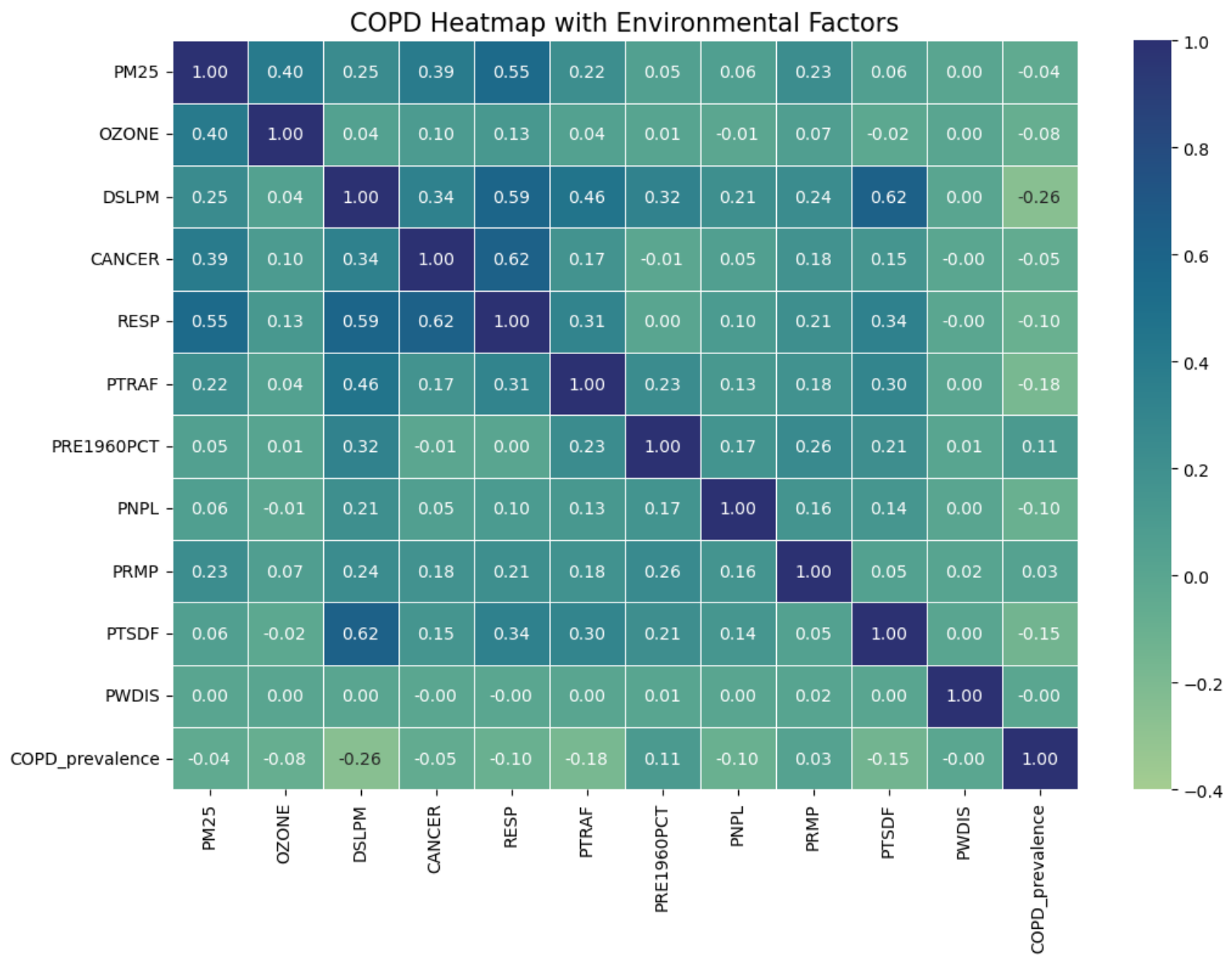
Air toxics respiratory hazard  
index

Proximity to Treatment Storage and  
Disposal facilities

Traffic proximity and volume

Indicator for major direct dischargers to  
water

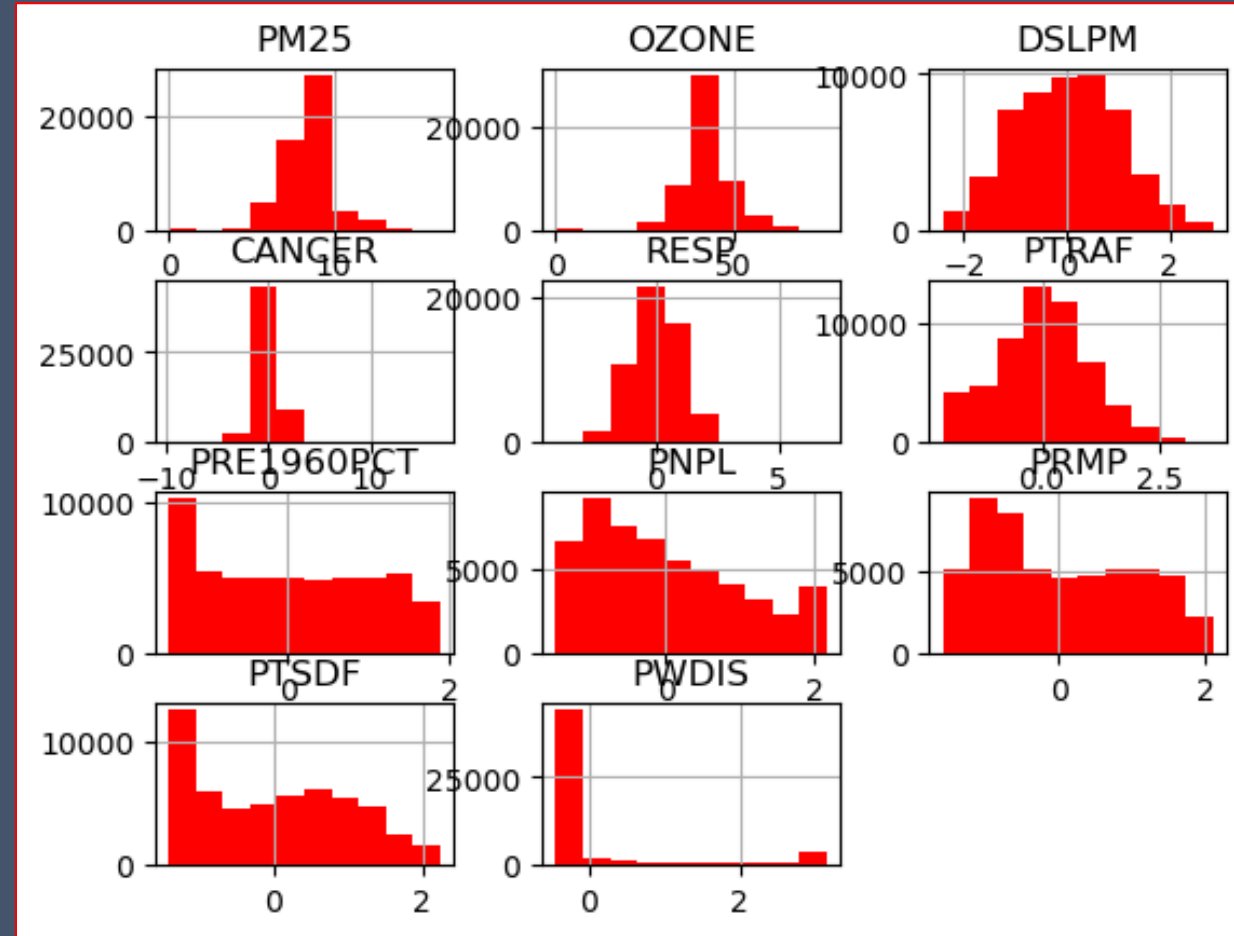
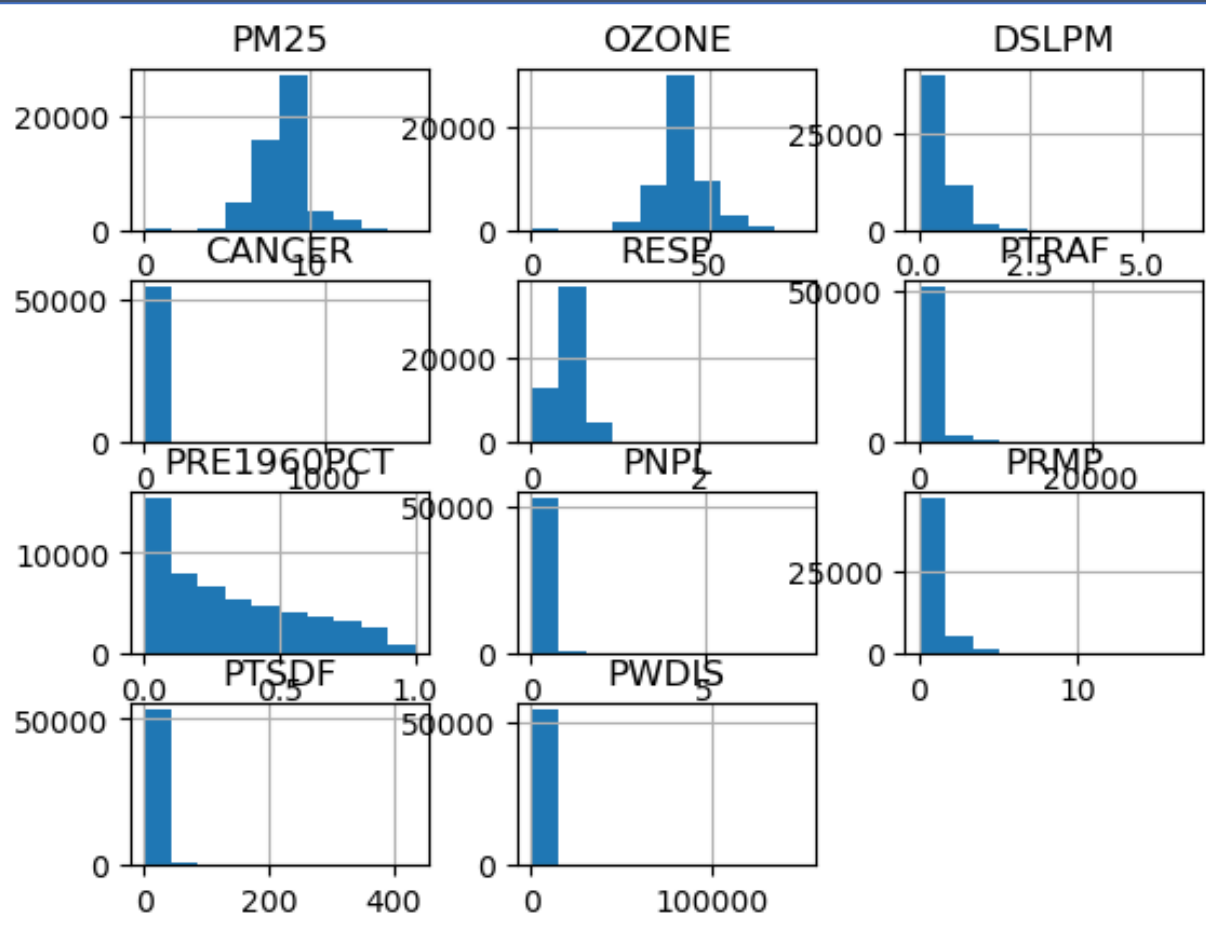
# Exploratory Data Analysis



# Normalizing Data

## Before

## After



# Types of Regression Modeling Done

Multiple OLS

Random Forest

AdaBoost

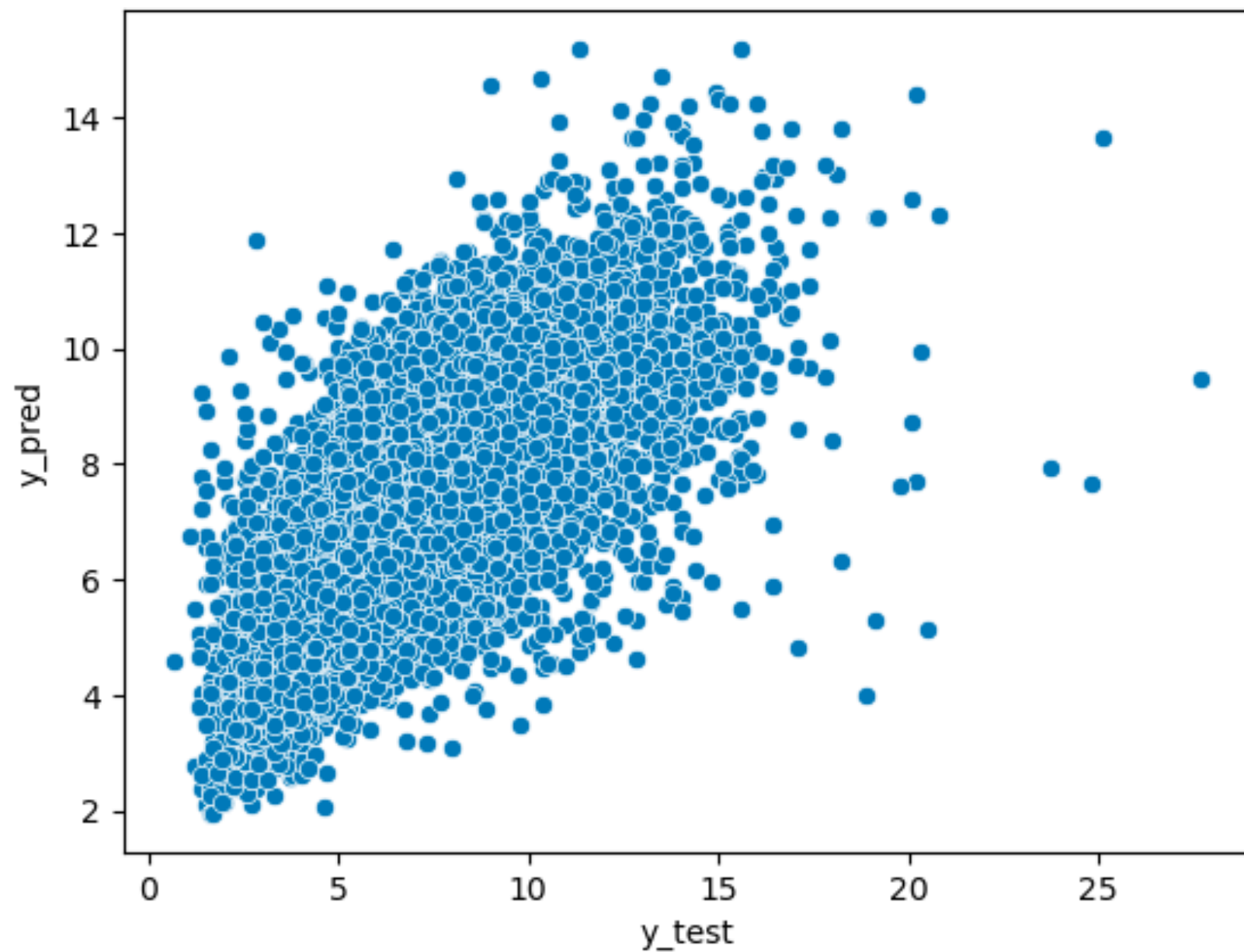
Gradient Boost

XGBoost

LightGBM

SVM

Predicted vs. Actual Values for COPD Using Random Forest with Bayesian Hyperparameter Tuning



	Best Model	Type of Tuning	R <sup>2</sup>
COPD	Random Forest	Bayesian	0.568
Asthma	XGBoost	Bayesian	0.554
CHD	Random Forest	Randomized	0.513
Stroke	Random Forest	none	0.506
Kidney	Random Forest	none	0.481
Cancer	Random Forest	Randomized	0.455



## Analysis

None of the models are good predictors  
maximum  $R^2$  value of 0.568

The tree ensemble methods work better  
than the SVM or OLS

## Difficulties

Health outcomes data

Environmental pollution over time

## Future Work

Obtain objective health data

Include only people who have been living in the same census tract for 10 years

Use more than one year of environmental data.