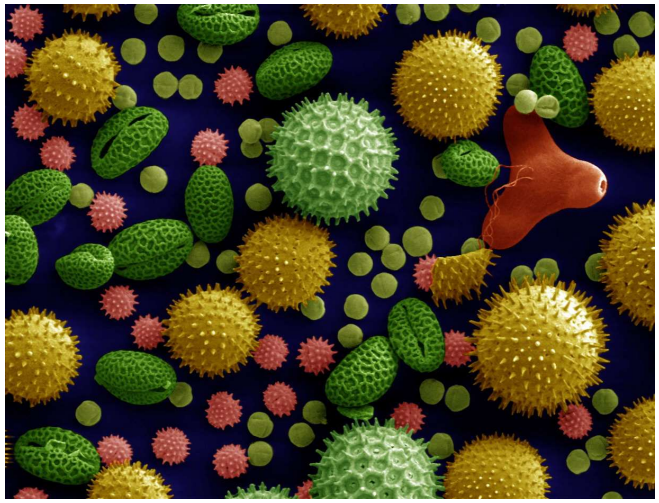
Houston,
We Have an *Allergy* Problem



Predicting Pollen Counts in Texas

May, 2022

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Agenda:

1. Introduction & Business Understanding
2. Business Problem
3. Data Understanding
4. Initial Analysis
5. Modeling: *Classification & Time-Series*
6. Results
7. Species-Specific Diagnostic Tool Proposal
8. Further Considerations
9. Conclusion
10. References & Appendix

Introduction:

Allergies & Public Health After Covid-19

1. Heightened Public Awareness of Allergies
2. Seasonal Strain on Healthcare Providers

Allergies:
A Business Problem

Preparing Medical Providers & the General Public
for Allergy Season Through Public Health Initiatives

The Data: *Pollen*

- All Pollen Data From Houston Health Dept.
- Monthly Tallies of Species-Specific Pollen Counts per m^3
- Business Days from January 2013 to April 2022

The Data: *Climate*

- Daily Climate Data from NOAA

- 2 Testing Centers in Houston, TX, 1 from Shreveport, LA

- Average Daily Temp (˚F),
  Average Wind Speed (mph),
  Precipitation (in.)

Pollen Counts & Allergies

TREE POLLEN:

- 90-1499 /m^3: *Heavy*
- 1500+ /m^3: *Extremely Heavy*

GRASS POLLEN:

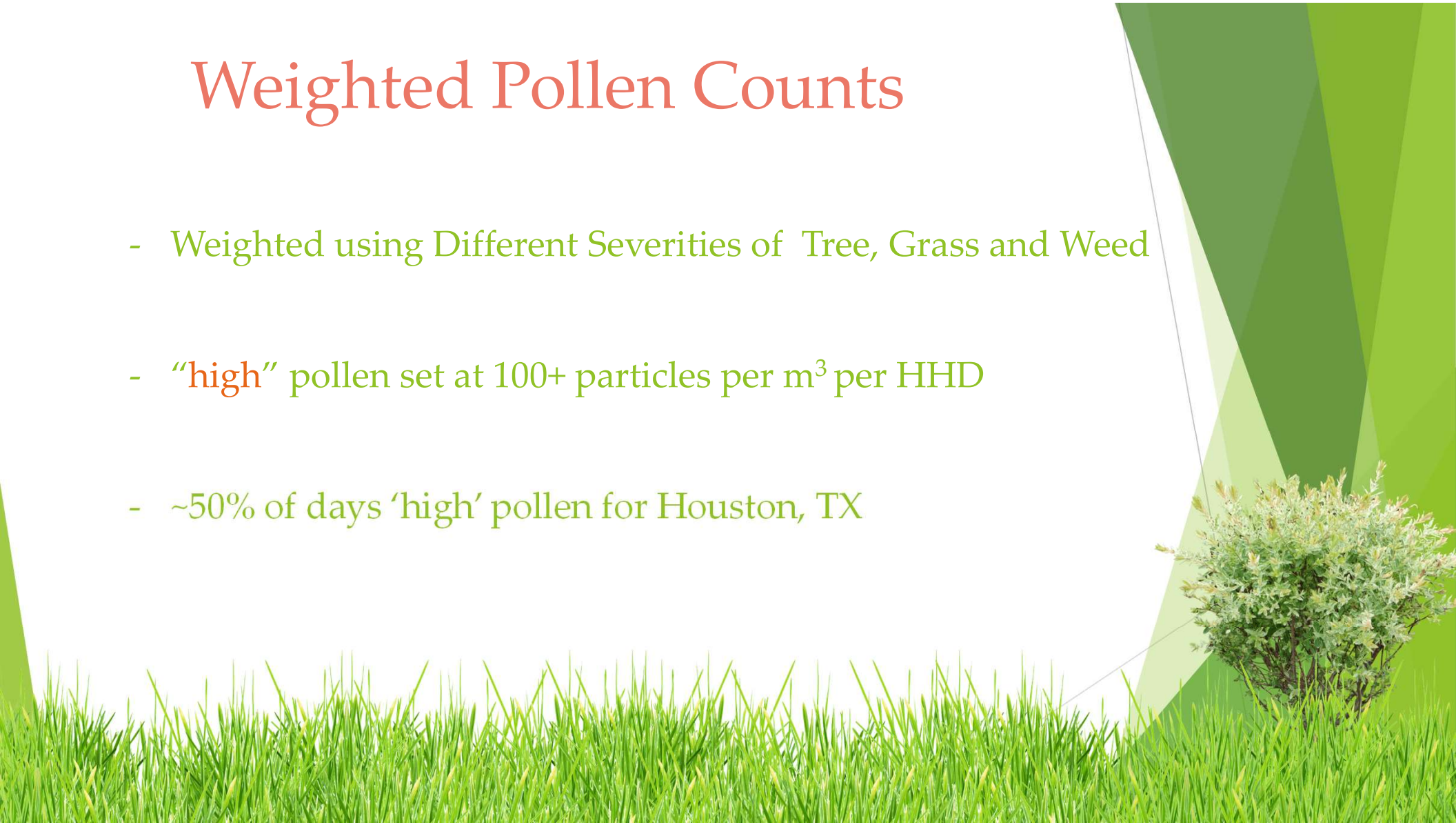
- 20-199/m^3: *Heavy*
- 200+ /m^3: *Extremely Heavy*

WEED POLLEN:

- 50-499 /m^3 : *Heavy*
- 500+ /m^3: *Extremely Heavy*

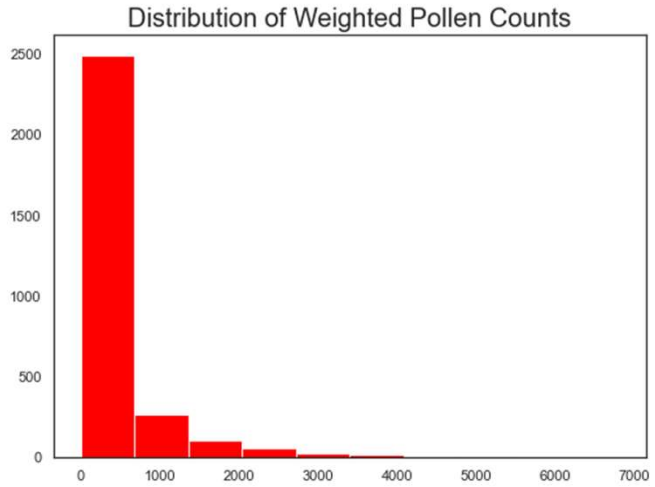
Weighted Pollen Counts

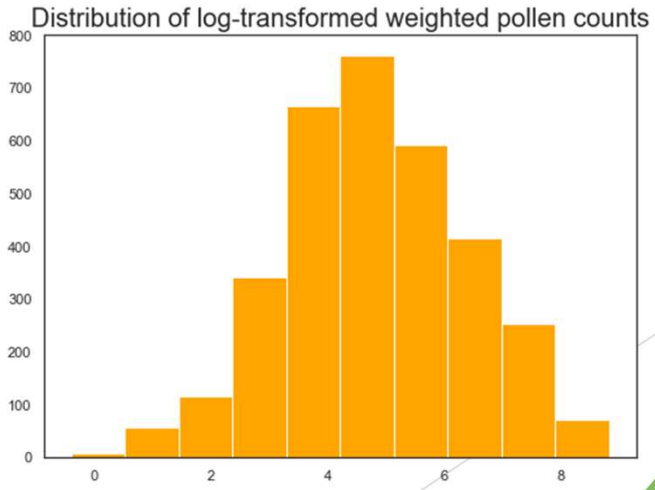
- Weighted using Different Severities of Tree, Grass and Weed
- "high" pollen set at 100+ particles per m^3 per HHD
- ~50% of days 'high' pollen for Houston, TX



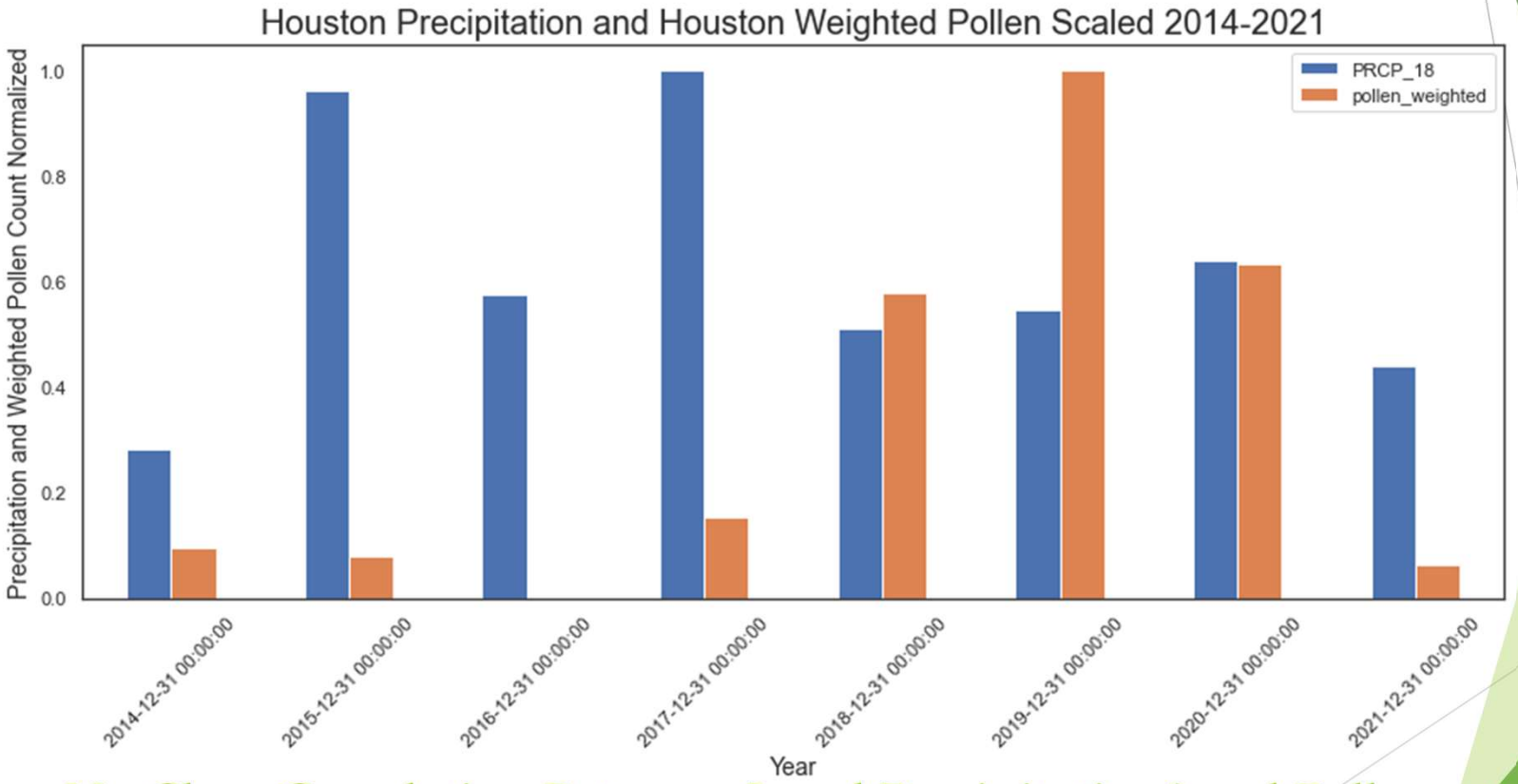
Exploratory Findings

- Many Days had pollen counts of zero especially in summertime
- Max Pollen Count of over 9,000 per m^3 occurred in March, 2019
- Pollen's Logarithmic Distribution





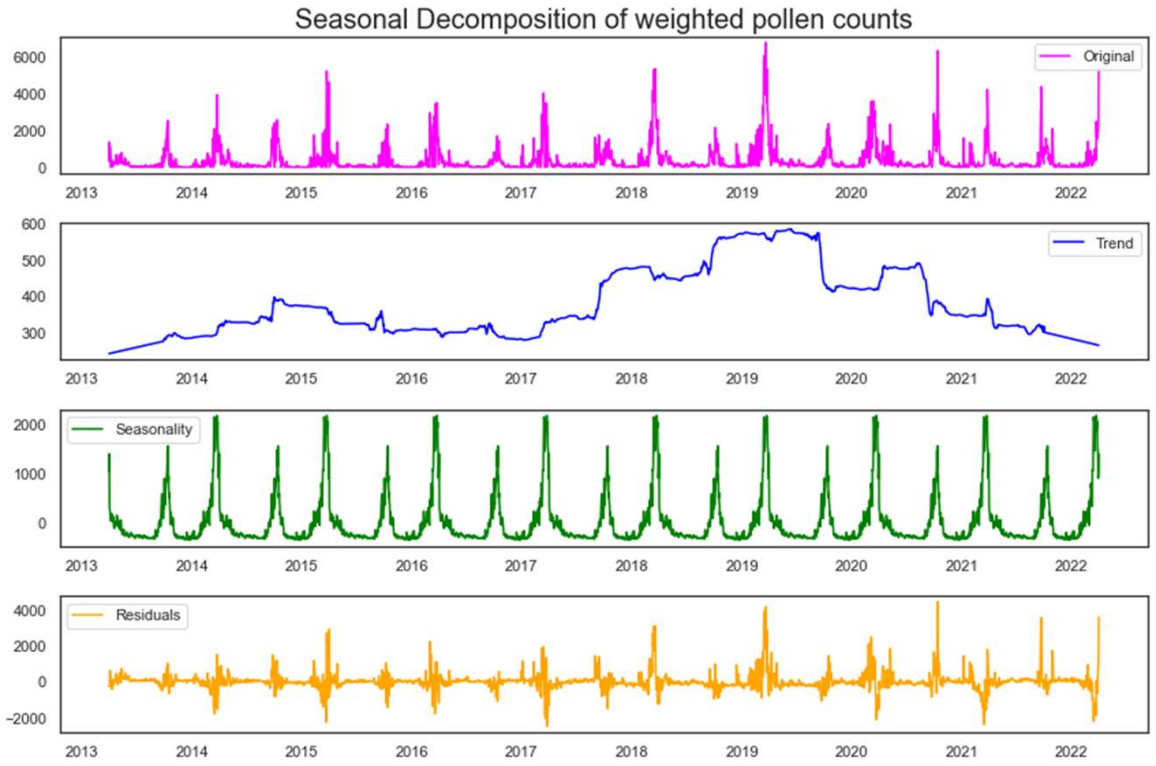
Exploratory Findings



No Clear Correlation Between Local Precipitation* and Pollen Counts for Current or Prior Year

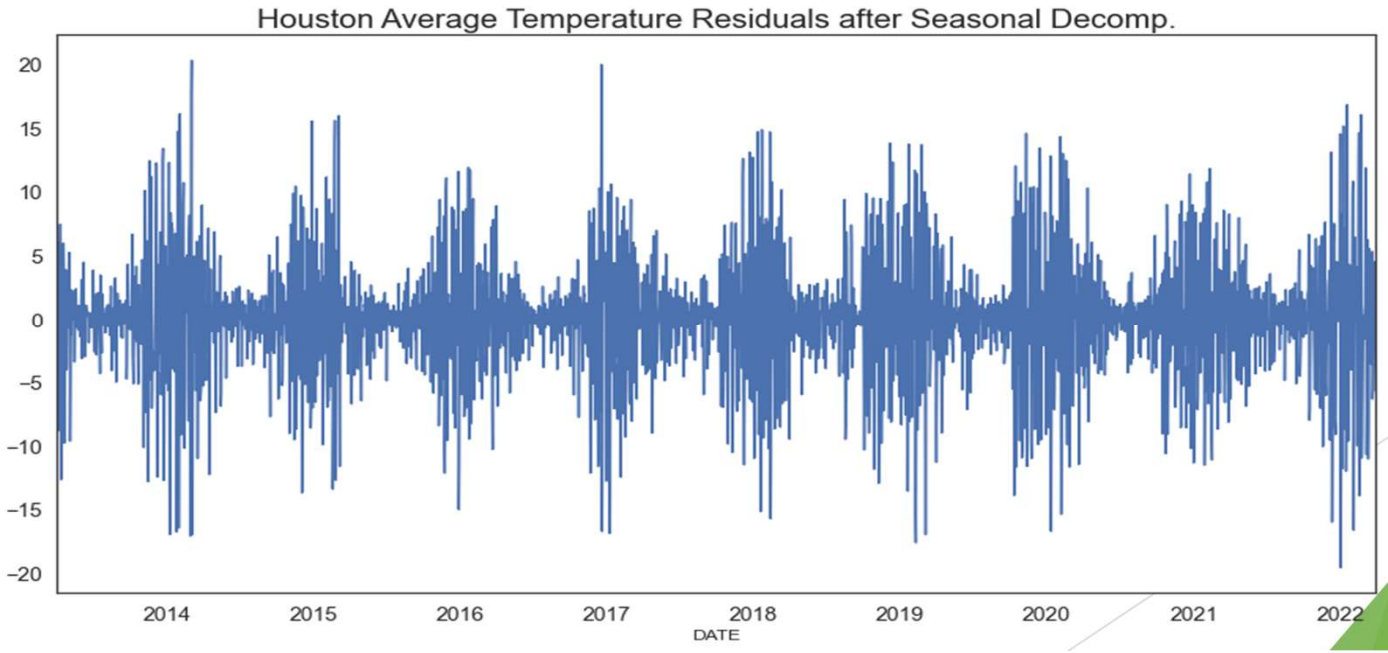
* Also True for Shreveport, & other variables (see Appendix)

Classification Modeling:
The Seasonality Problem

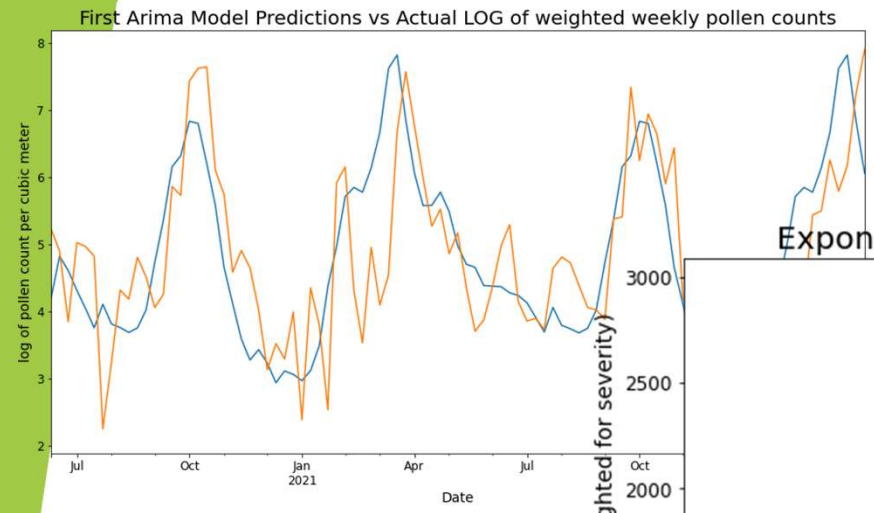


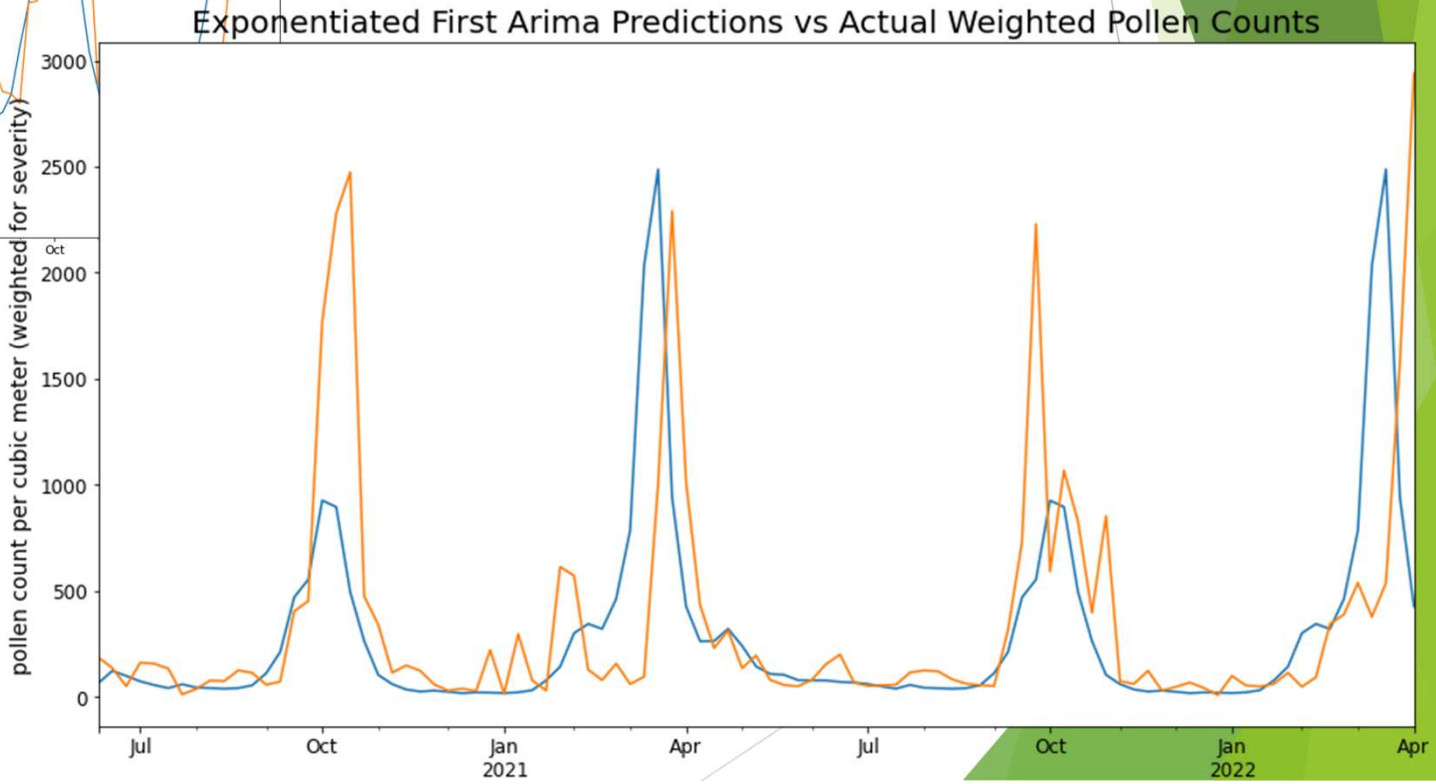
Classification Modeling

- Decision Tree: Local Temp = Most Important Feature
- Random Forest Classifier Achieved 60% Accuracy
- Seasonality persists after decomposition?



Time-Series Modeling





Results

Classification:

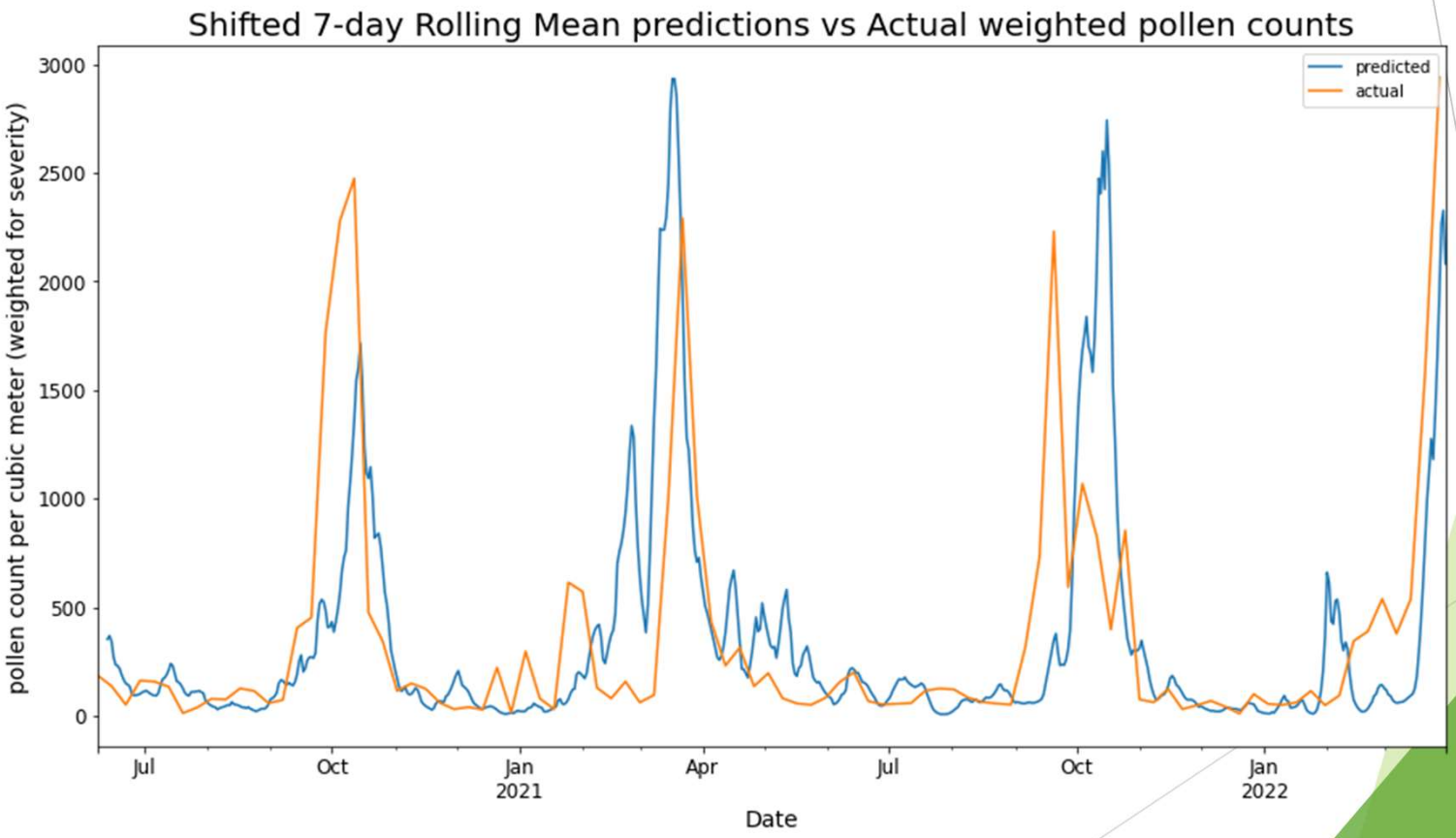
- Best Model was Random Forest 60% Accuracy, 59% Precision

Time Series:

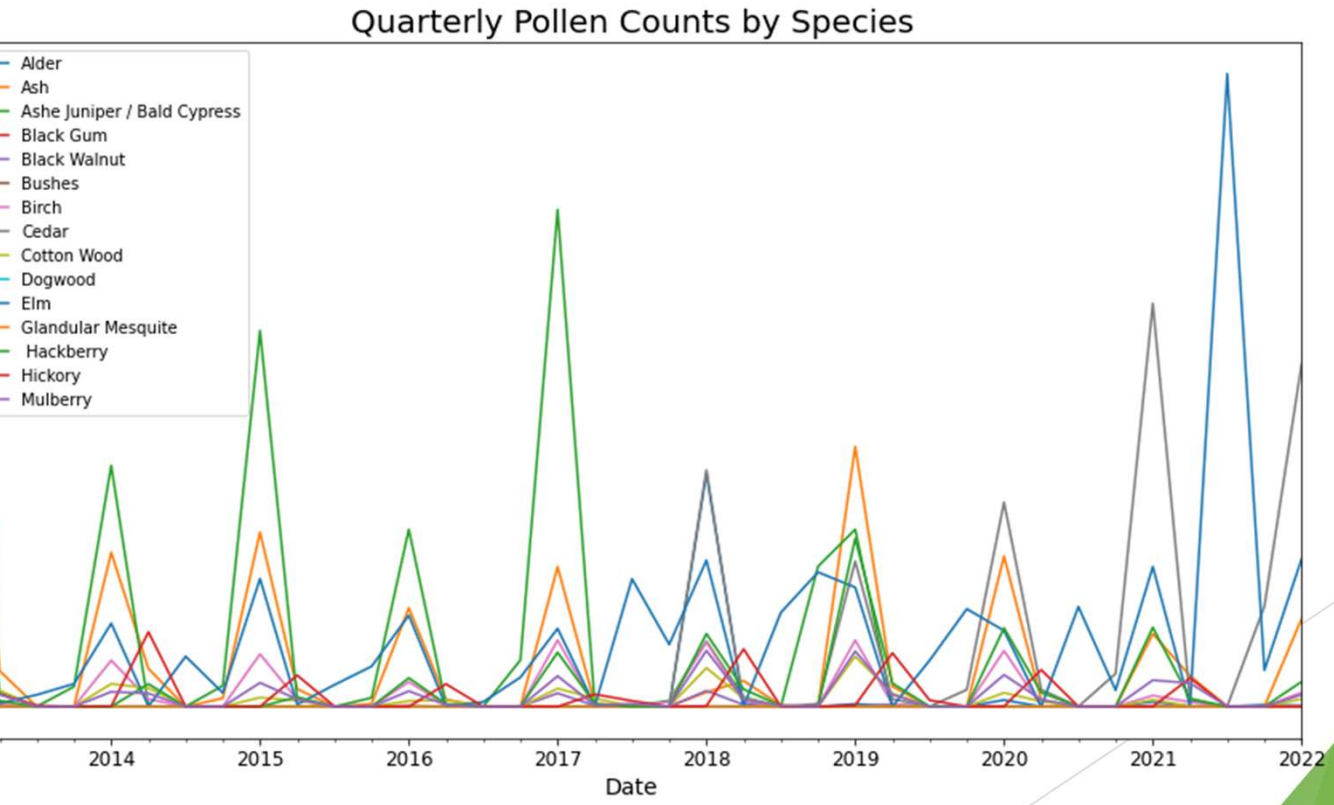
- Best Predictor was Prior Year's Pollen Counts
- Off by ~ 425 particles per m^3 on average

Results:

Best Predictions => Last Year's Data

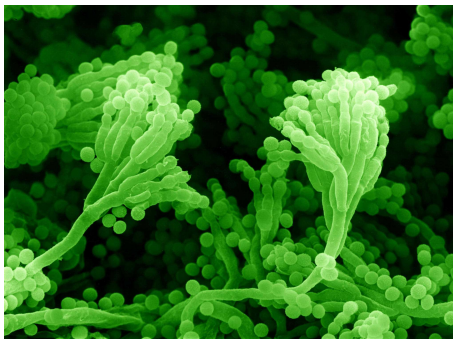


Proposal for Next Steps:
Species-Specific Diagnostic Tool

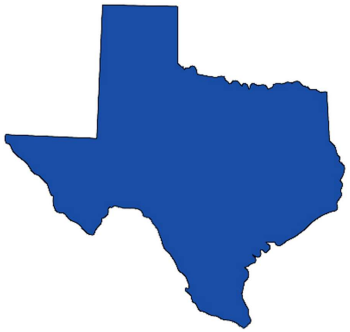


Further Considerations:

1. Mold Spores



2. More Local and Statewide Data



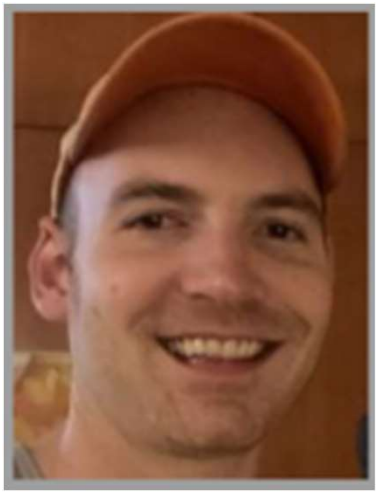
Conclusion

Seasonality is King

- **The local seasonality of pollen production is the best predictor of pollen counts.**

Thanks!

Questions and Comments



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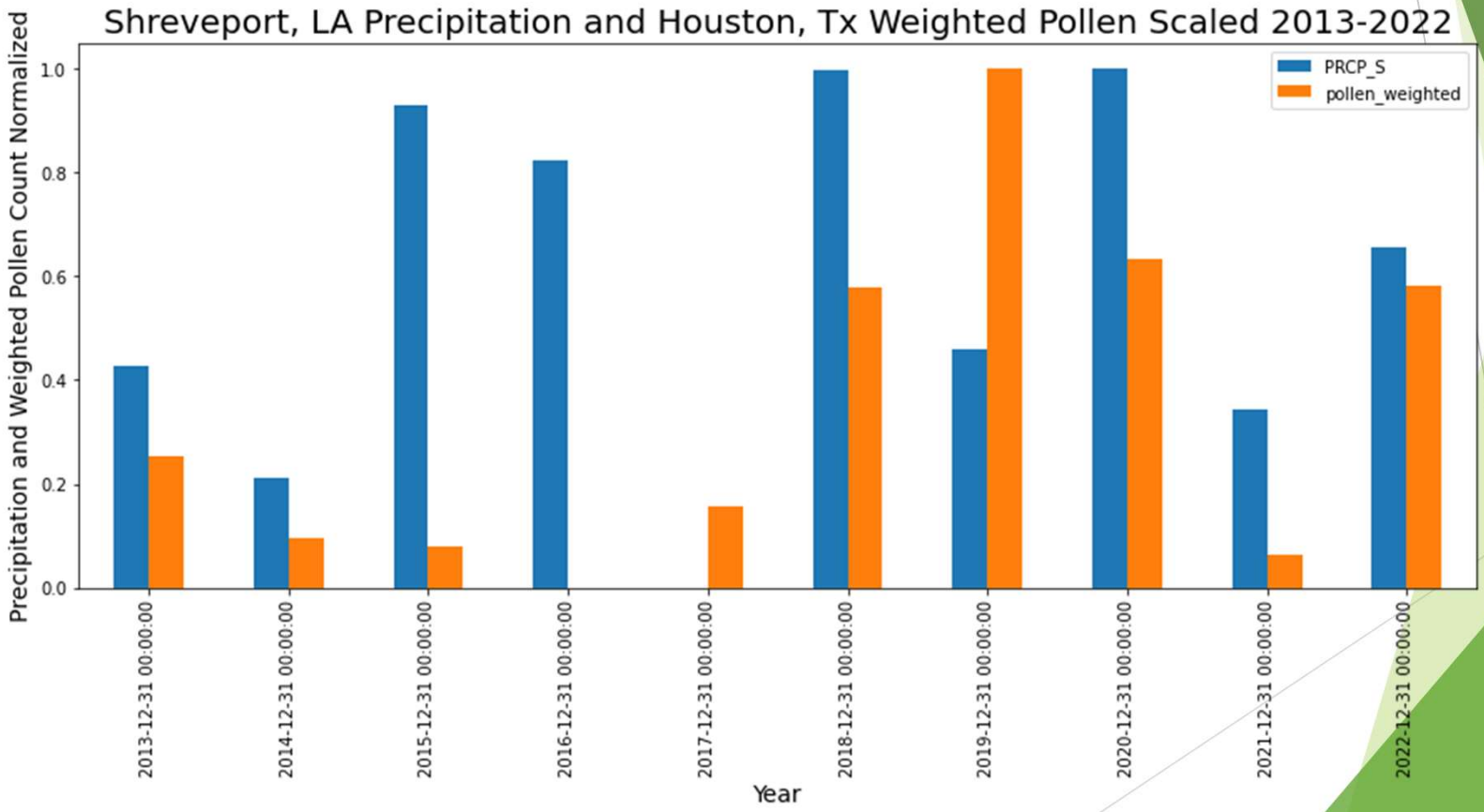
Additional References

1. https://www.chpa.org/sites/default/files/media/docs/2020-10/Assessing-Consumer-Benefits-of-Allergy-Rx-OTC-Switches-03012017.pdf

2. https://www.ochsner.org/services/allergy-asthma-and-immunology/pollen-mold

Appendix


Shreveport, LA Precipitation and Houston, Tx Weighted Pollen Scaled 2013-2022
Precipitation and Weighted Pollen Count Normalized
PRCP_S
pollen_weighted
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
2013-12-31 00:00:00
2014-12-31 00:00:00
2015-12-31 00:00:00
2016-12-31 00:00:00
2017-12-31 00:00:00
2018-12-31 00:00:00
2019-12-31 00:00:00
2020-12-31 00:00:00
2021-12-31 00:00:00
2022-12-31 00:00:00
Year