



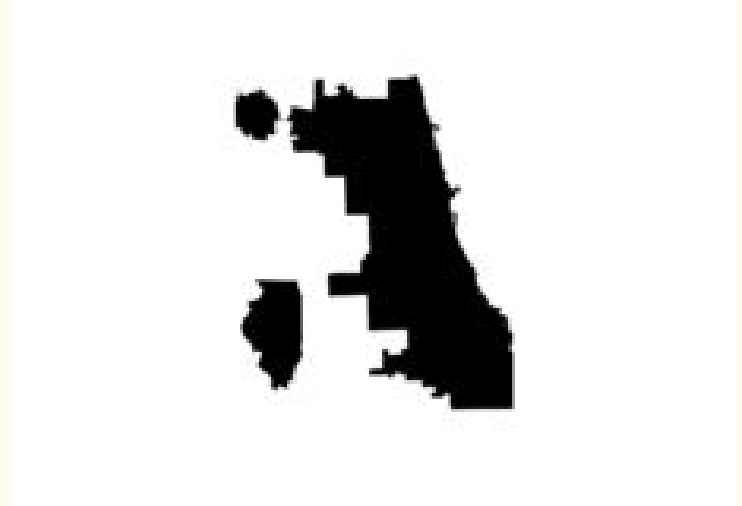
WEST NILE VIRUS

Pesticides - To spray or not to spray?

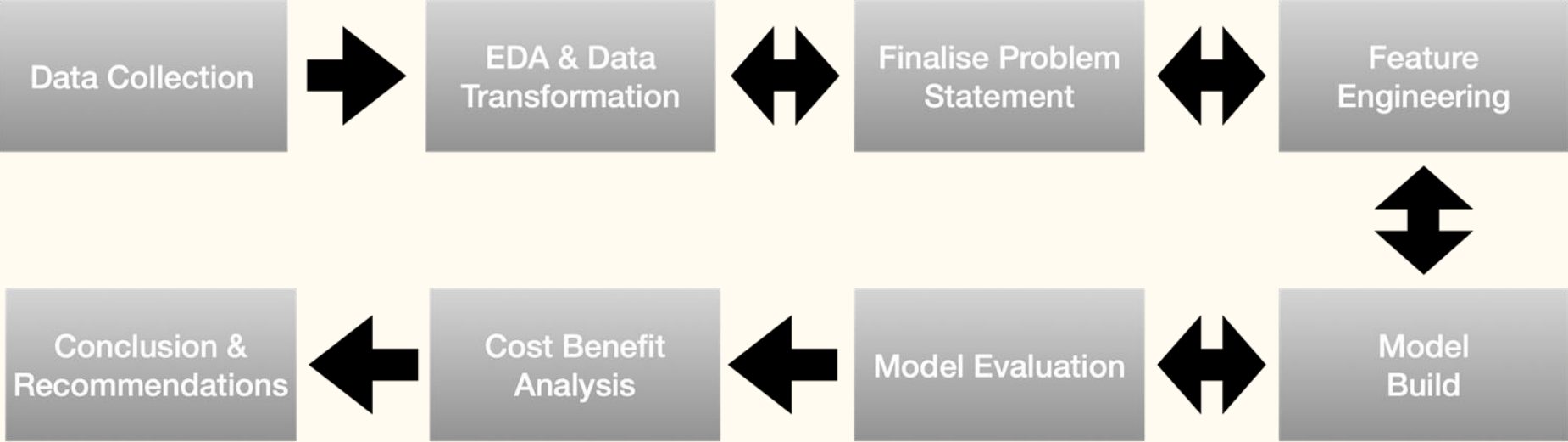
DSI 16 Project 4 : Dominic Ong / Vikaskalia / Peter Wong / Jeriel Wong / Cheyanne Wong

Problem Statement

- Make predictions where West Nile Virus is present in the city of Chicago
- Predictions will be used to decide where to spray
- Conduct cost-benefit analysis



Data Science WorkFlow



Data Description

	Period									
Dataset	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Rows	Columns
Train	✓		✓		✓		✓		10506	12
Test		✓		✓		✓		✓	116293	11
Weather	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	14835	4
Spray					✓	✓			2944	22

Data Cleaning & Transformation



Data Cleaning

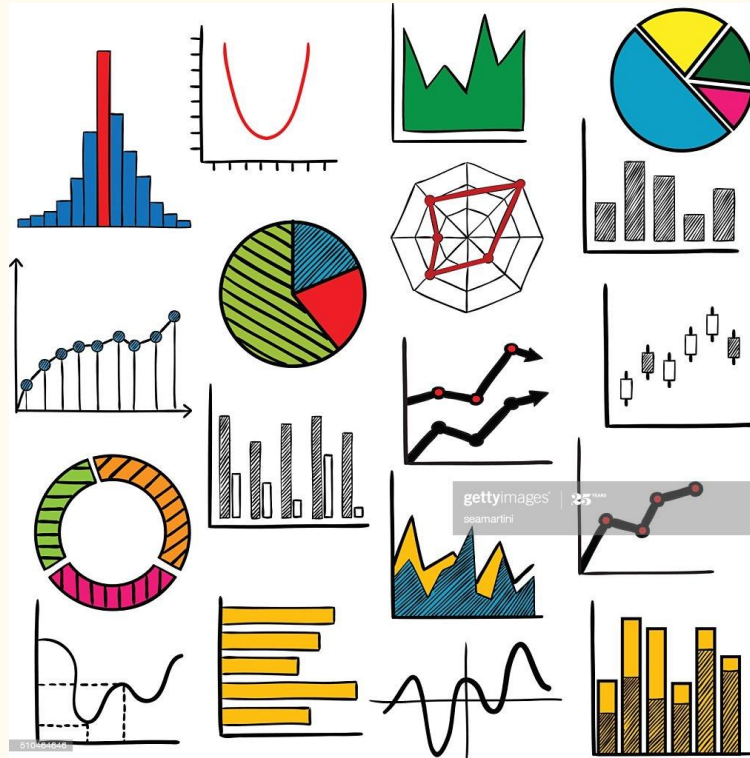
**Merging Rows >
50 Mosquitos**

**Merge Train &
Weather dataset**

Data Imputation

**Weather Station 1
& 2 Ffill**

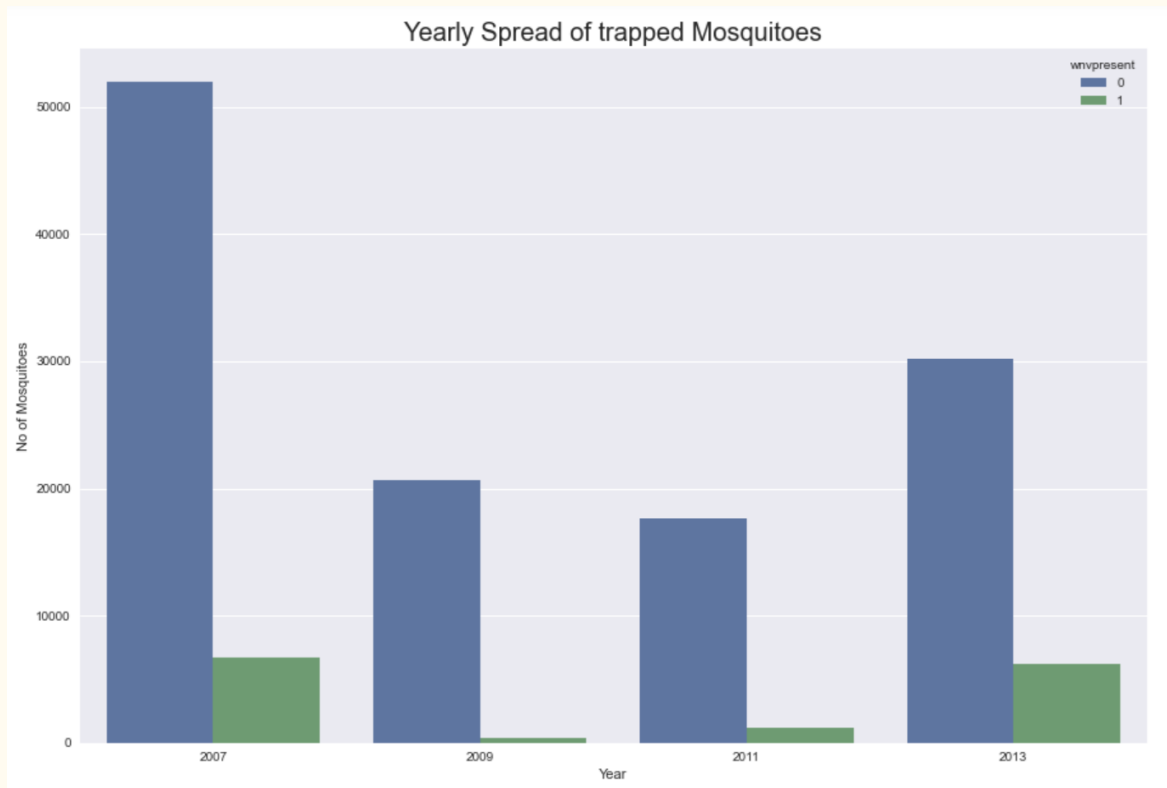
EDA



EDA

Spread of Trapped Mosquitoes By Year

Even though the total number of mosquitoes caught in 2013 was lower than that of 2007, the percentage of WNV presence went up in 2013.

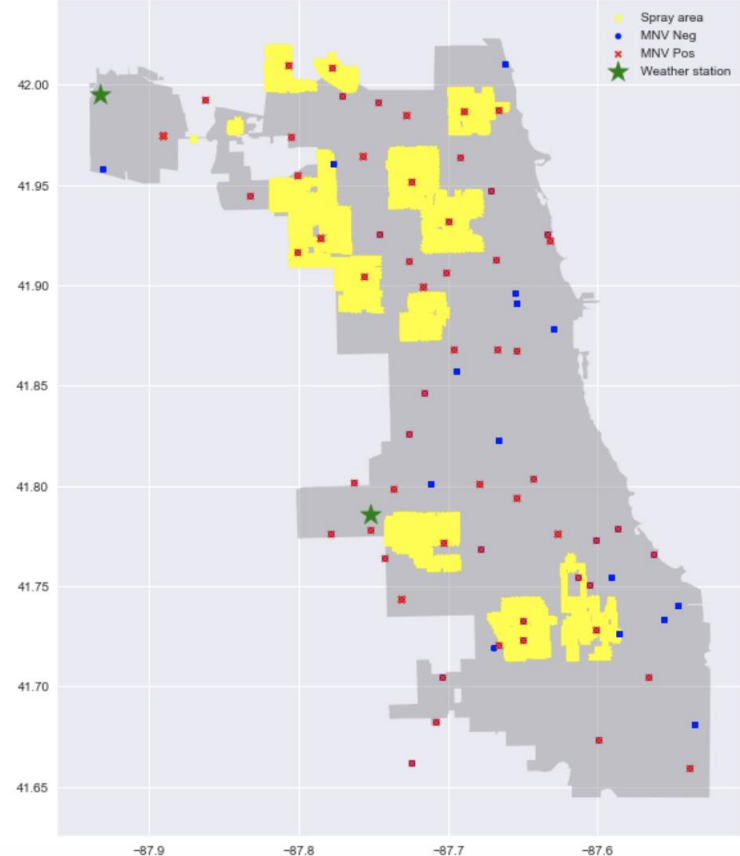


EDA

2013 Trap locations and Spray Area

In 2013, WNV presence was found in most traps across the city. The area near Station 1 in the northern region seems to be a hotspot for WNV presence. The spraying of pesticide is concentrated in this region.

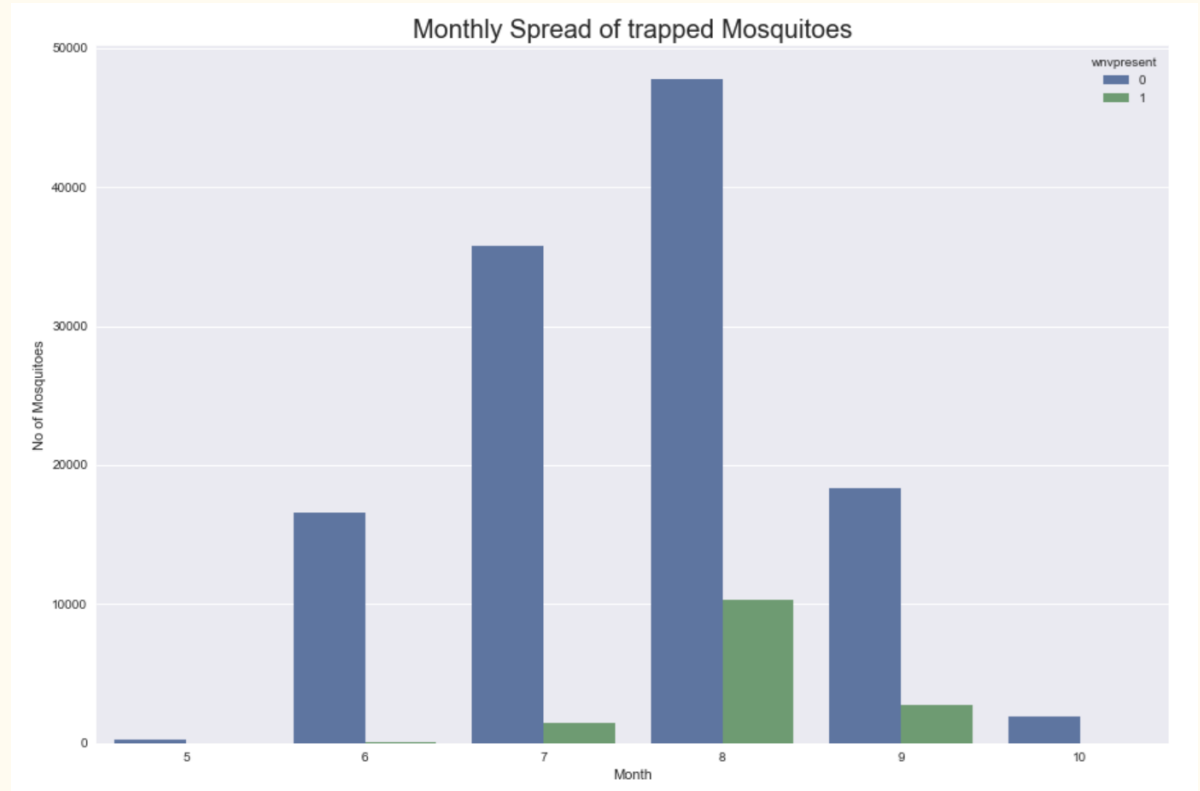
2013 Combined geo mapping of trap locations, weather stations, and spray area



EDA

Spread of Trapped Mosquitoes By Month

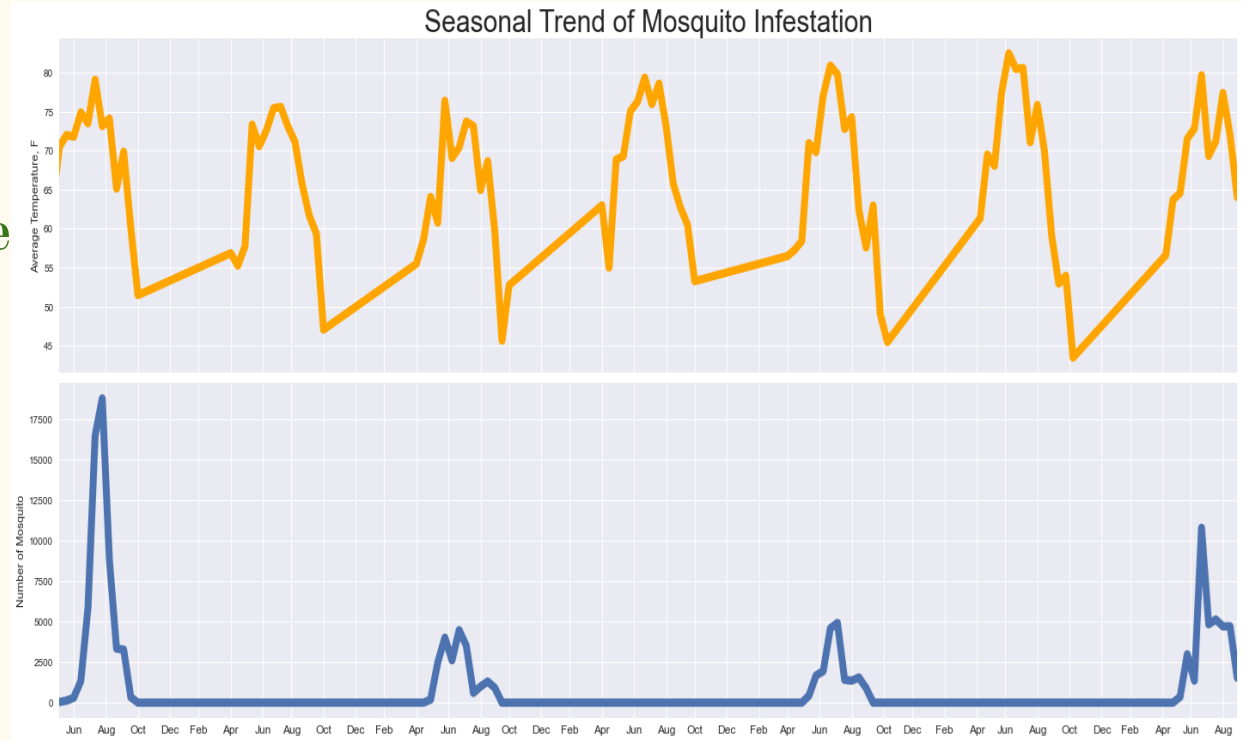
Number of mosquitoes trapped was the highest in the month of August where the weather is hot and humid. The presence of WNV was also higher in this month.



EDA

Seasonal Trend of Mosquitoes Infestation With Ave Temperature

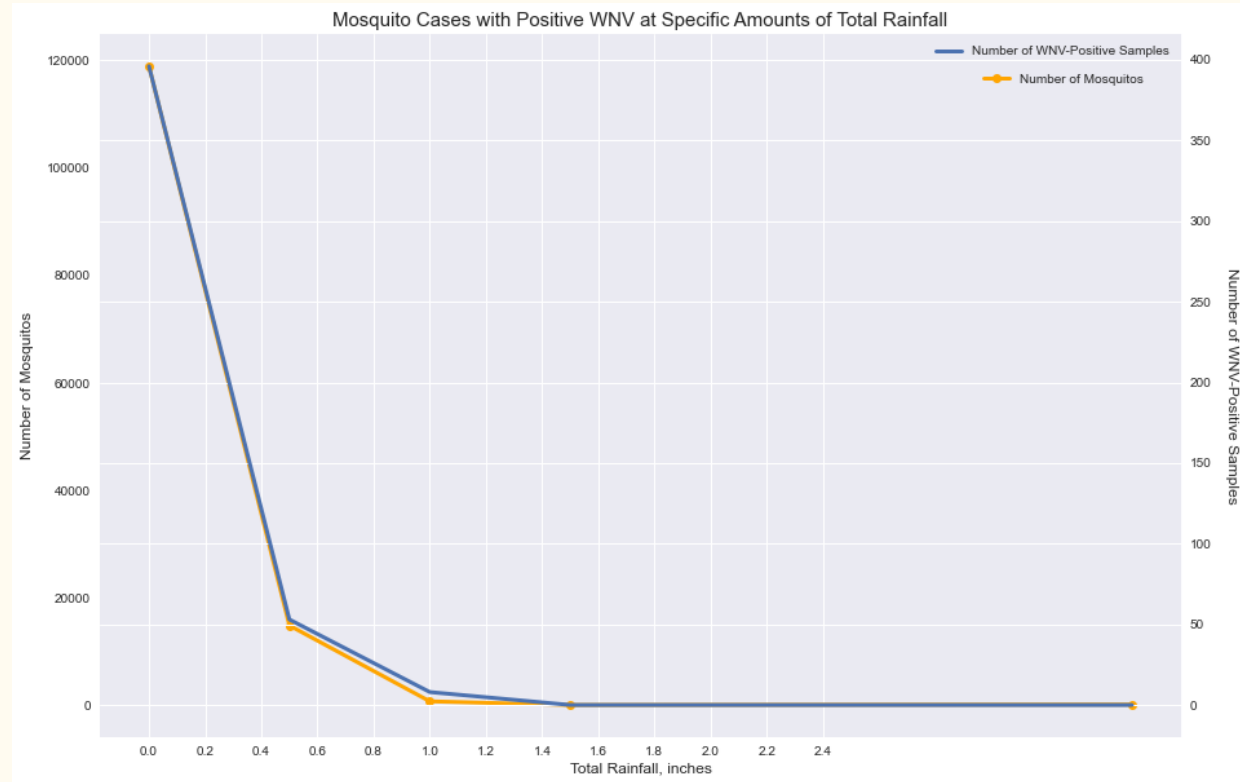
The above graph shows that mosquitoes prefer the higher temperatures as when temperature increase so does the number of mosquitoes.



EDA

No. of Mosquitoes Cases with Total Rainfall

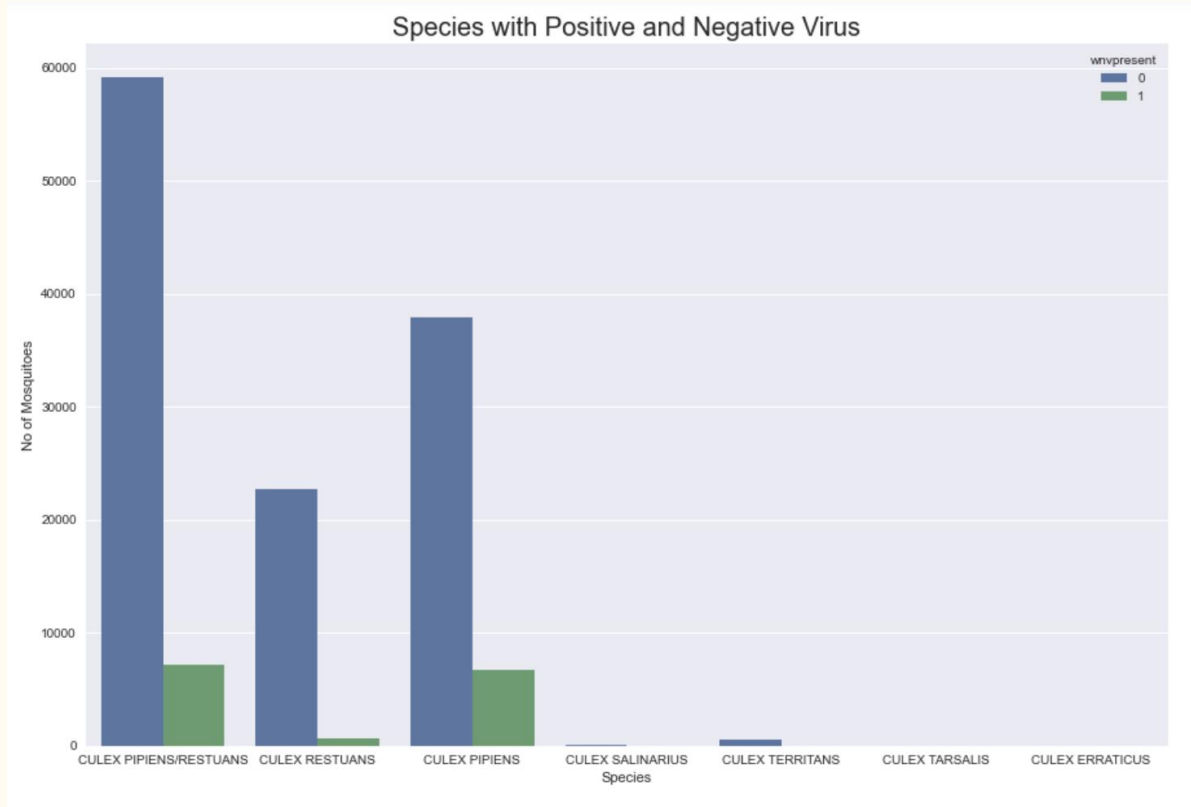
Total rainfall (precipitation) is inversely proportional to both the number of mosquitos and number of WNV-positive traps.



EDA

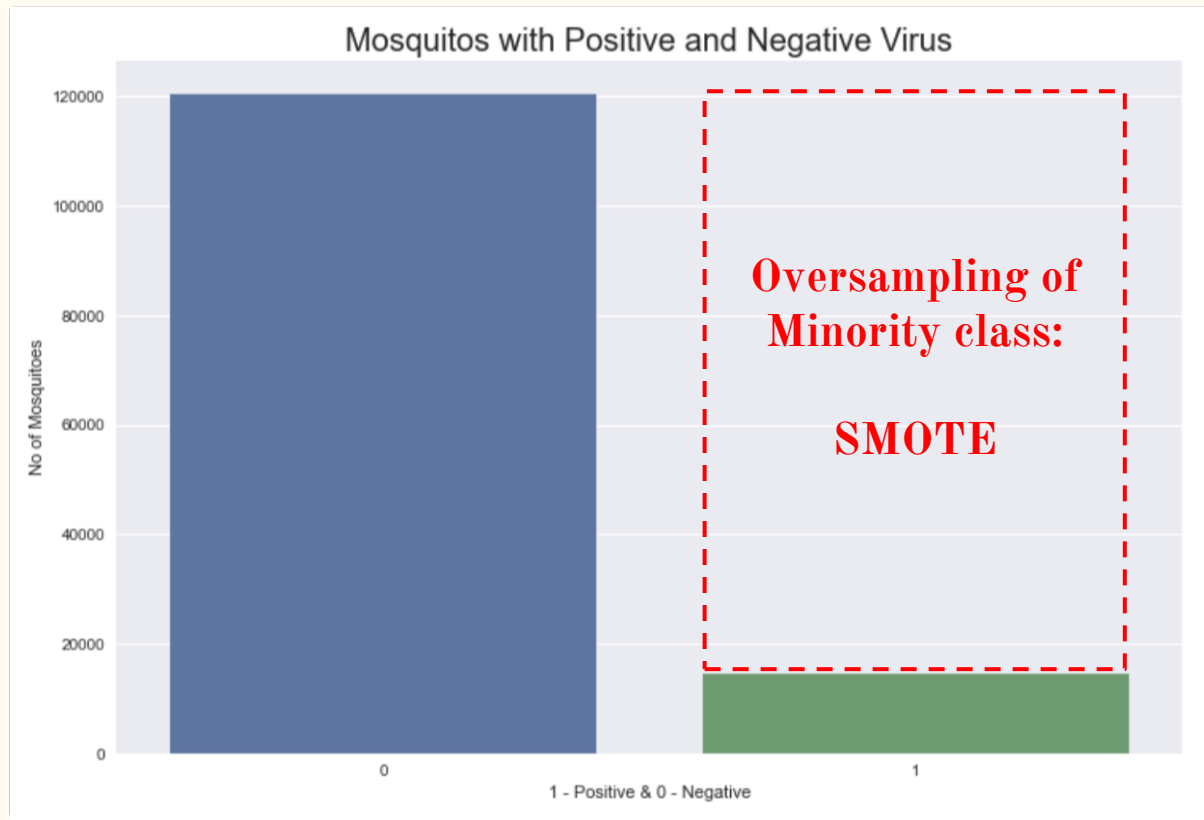
Mosquito Species with Positive & Negative Virus

The types of mosquitoes carrying the WNV virus are Culex Restuans and Culex Papiens. Traps with presence of these mosquitoes have a higher probability of testing positive for the virus as compared to other types of mosquitoes.



EDA

Imbalanced Class



Feature Engineering

One-Hot Encoding

**Time-lagged
Weather Conditions**

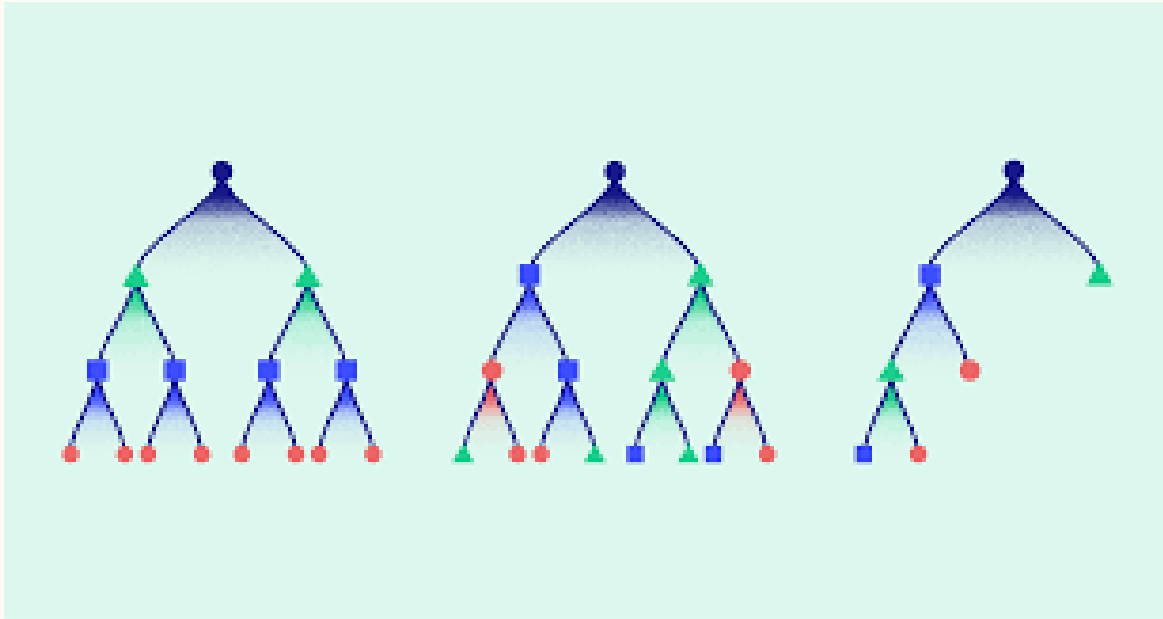
**Interaction
Terms**

**Principal
Component Analysis**

SMOTE

**Multicollinearity
Reduction**

Modeling



Modeling Approach

Model Types

- Logistic Regression
- Random Forest
- XGBoost

Tuning Techniques

- Pipeline
- GridSearch
- PCA

CRITERIA



ANALYSIS



PERFORMANCE



APPROACH



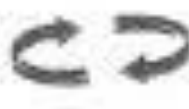
EVALUATION



IMPROVEMENT



RESULTS



FEEDBACK



ASSESSMENT

Evaluation Approach

Metrics

- Accuracy
- Precision
- ROC_AUC

Methods

- Cross Validation (Kfold)
- Confusion Matrix
- Feature Importance Analysis
- ROC_AUC Curve
- Misclassification Analysis

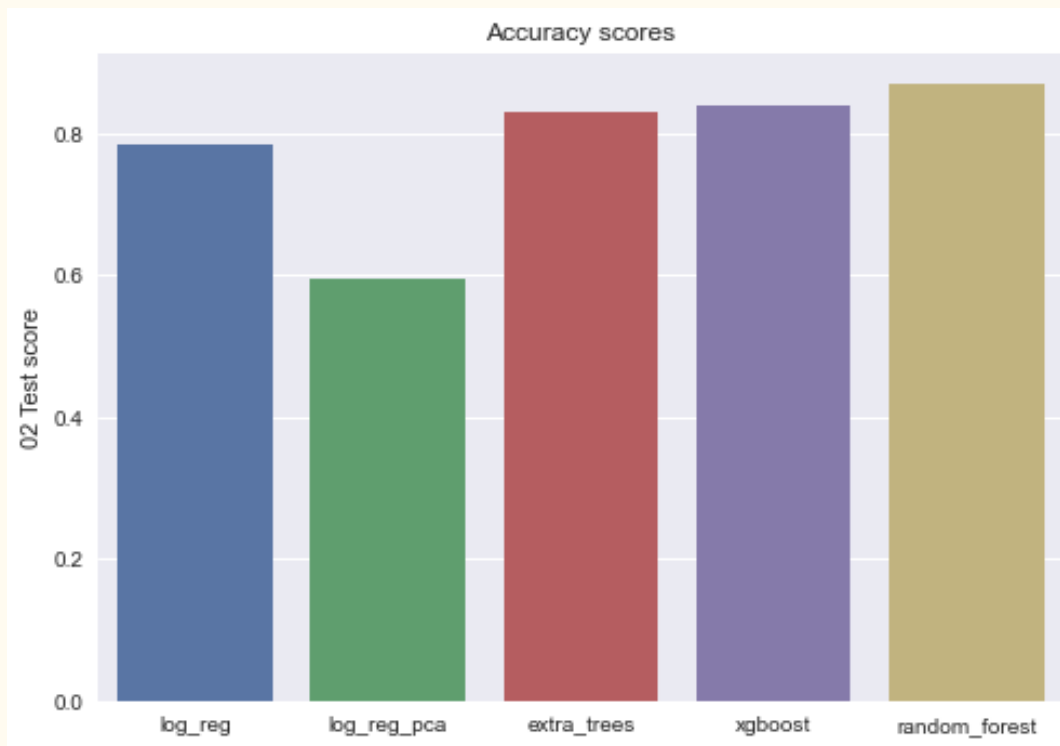
Model

	log_reg	log_reg_pca	extra_trees	xgboost	random_forest
01 Train score	0.7723	0.6487	0.9068	0.903	0.9919
02 Test score	0.7851	0.5947	0.8316	0.8386	0.8699
03 Score diff	-0.0128	0.054	0.0752	0.0644	0.122
04 Train recall	0.7411	0.6911	0.9456	0.9434	0.9933
05 Test recall	0.4565	0.7174	0.4783	0.6304	0.2391
06 Precision	0.116	0.0894	0.1538	0.1921	0.125
07 Specificity	0.8037	0.5877	0.8515	0.8503	0.9055
08 Sensitivity	0.4565	0.7174	0.4783	0.6304	0.2391
09 True Negatives	655	479	694	693	738
10 False Positives	160	336	121	122	77
11 False Negatives	25	13	24	17	35
12 True Positives	21	33	22	29	11
13 Train ROC Score	0.857	0.7012	0.9708	0.9671	0.9998
14 Test ROC Score	0.7229	0.7286	0.8101	0.8623	0.7531
15 Train CV Score	0.77	0.649	0.8915	0.8904	0.9031
16 Test CV Score	0.9466	0.9466	0.9466	0.9396	0.9291

Evaluation

	log_reg	log_reg_pca	extra_trees	xgboost	random_forest
Train Score	0.7723	0.649	0.907	0.902	0.992
Test Score	0.785	0.595	0.832	0.841	0.870

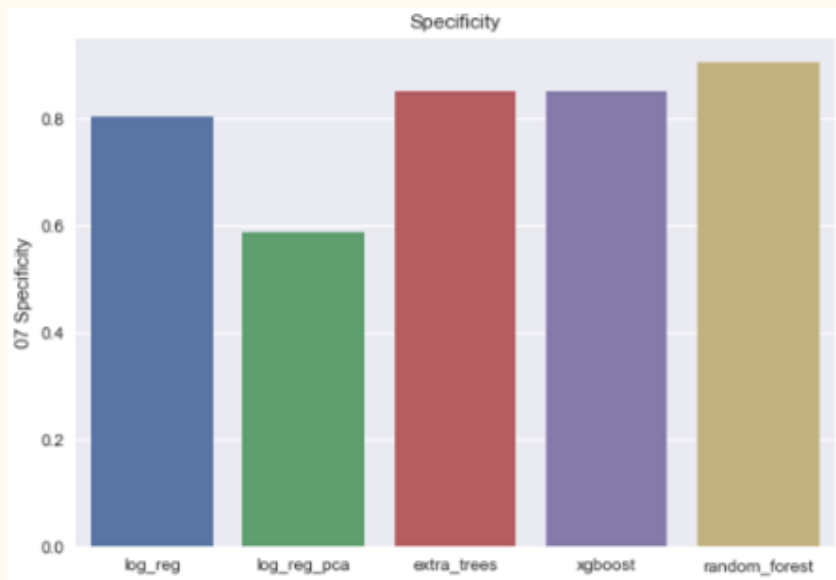
Accuracy



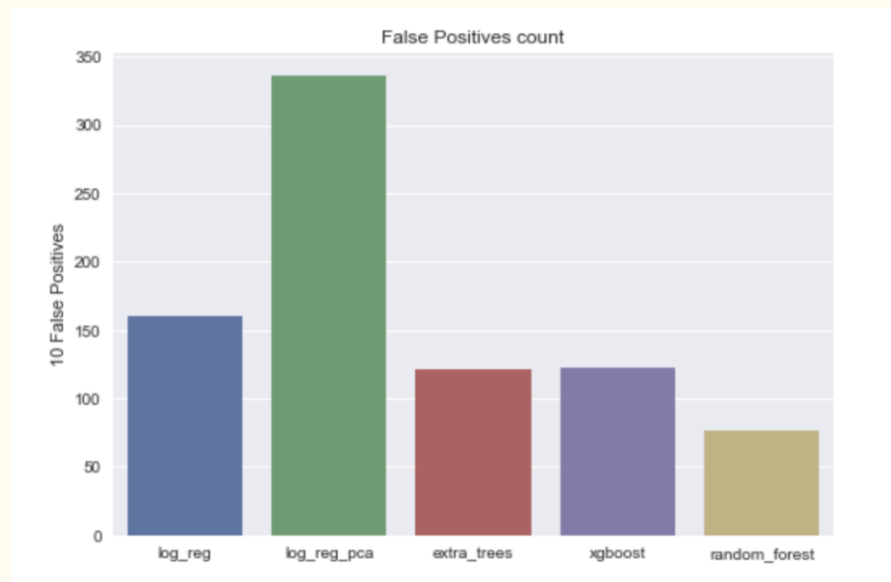
Evaluation

	log_reg	log_reg_pca	extra_trees	xgboost	random_forest
Specificity	0.804	0.588	0.852	0.854	0.906
False Positives	160	336	121	119	77

Specificity $\frac{TN}{TN+FP}$

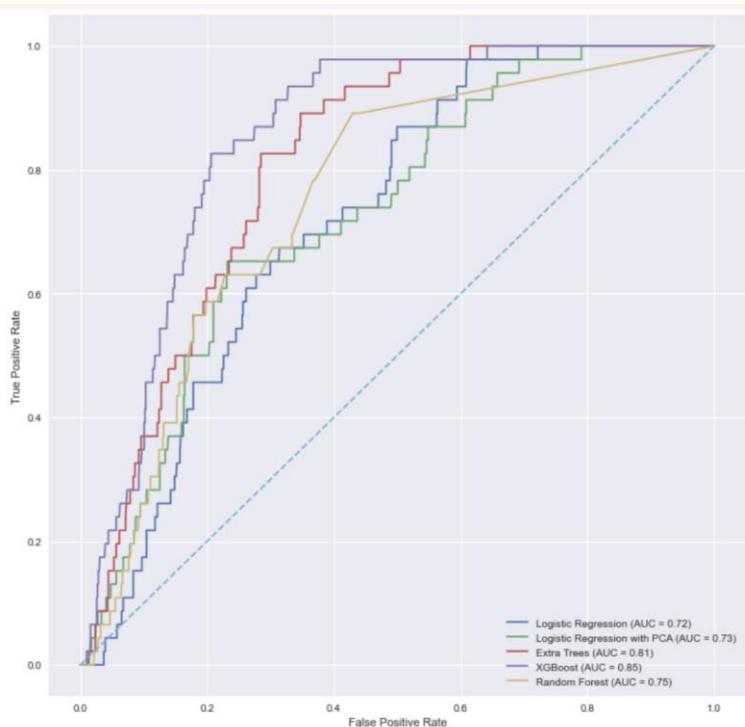


False Positive Count

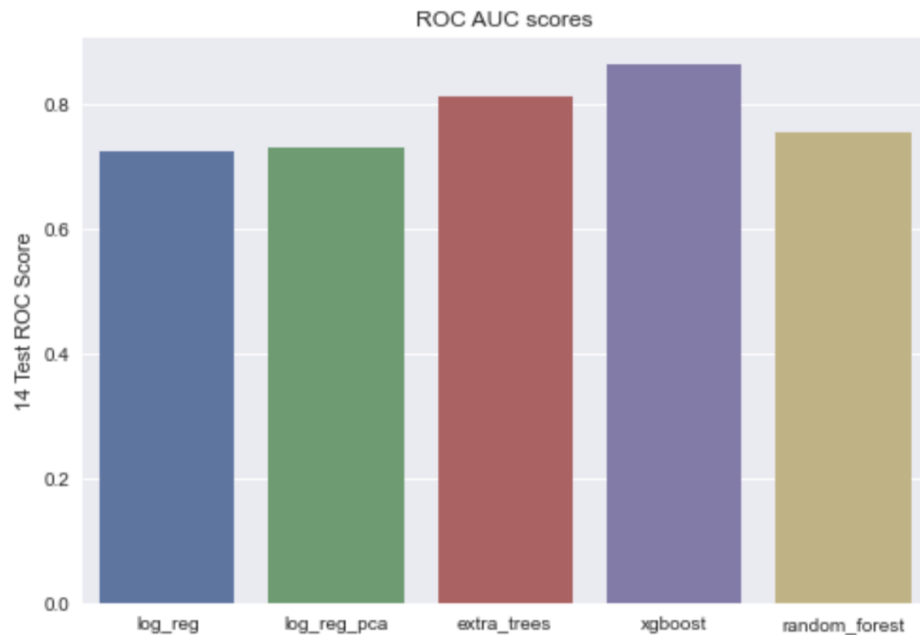


Evaluation

ROC - AUC Score



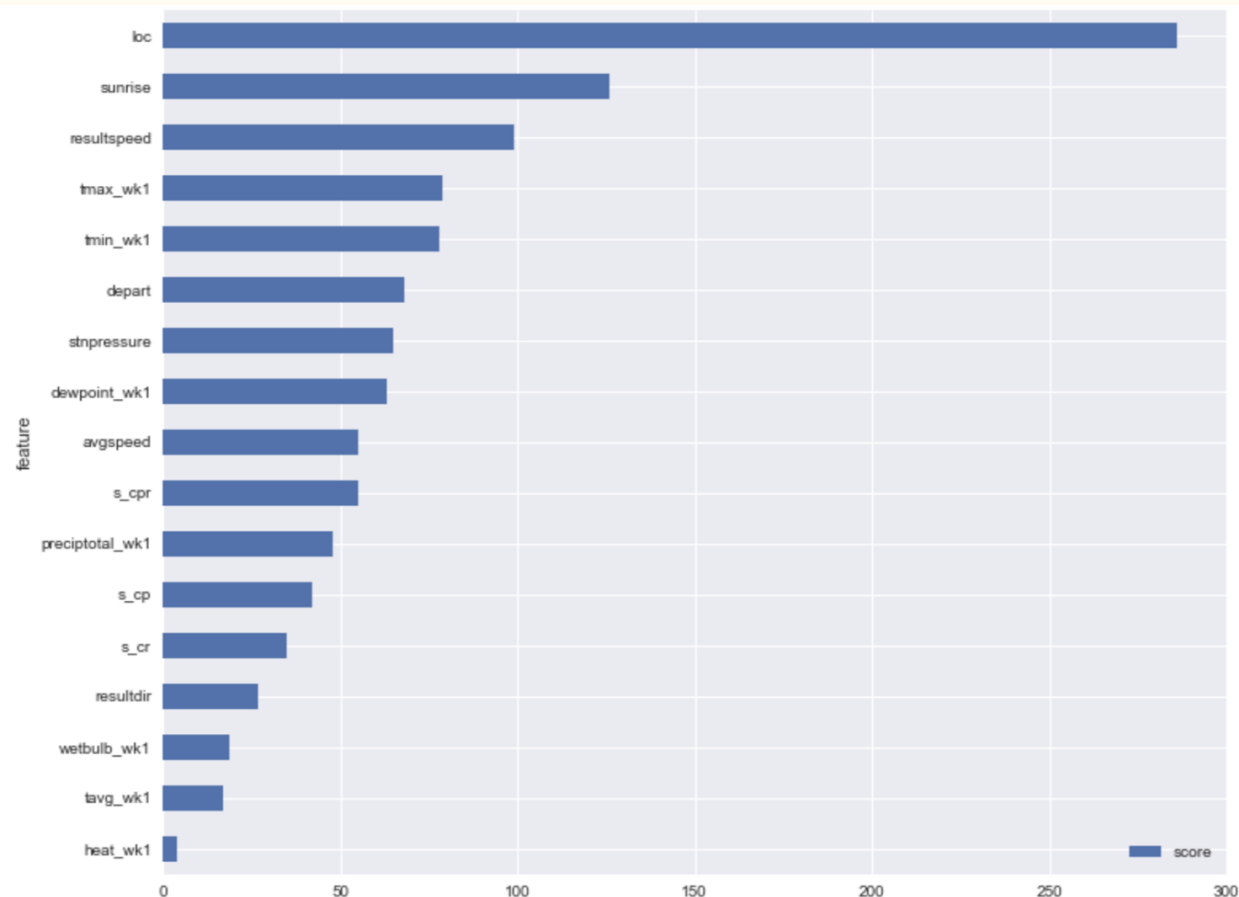
	log_reg	log_reg_pca	extra_trees	xgboost	random_forest
Train ROC	0.857	0.701	0.971	0.968	0.999
Test ROC	0.722	0.729	0.810	0.852	0.753



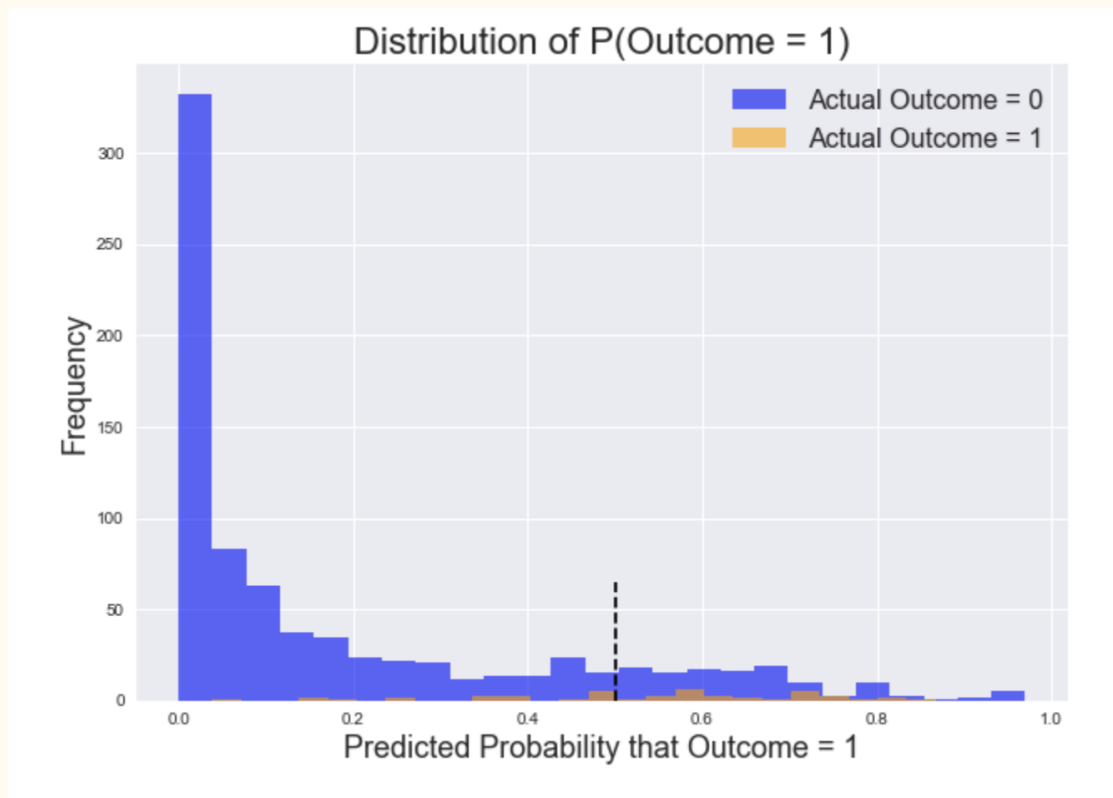
Evaluation

Top 5 Features:

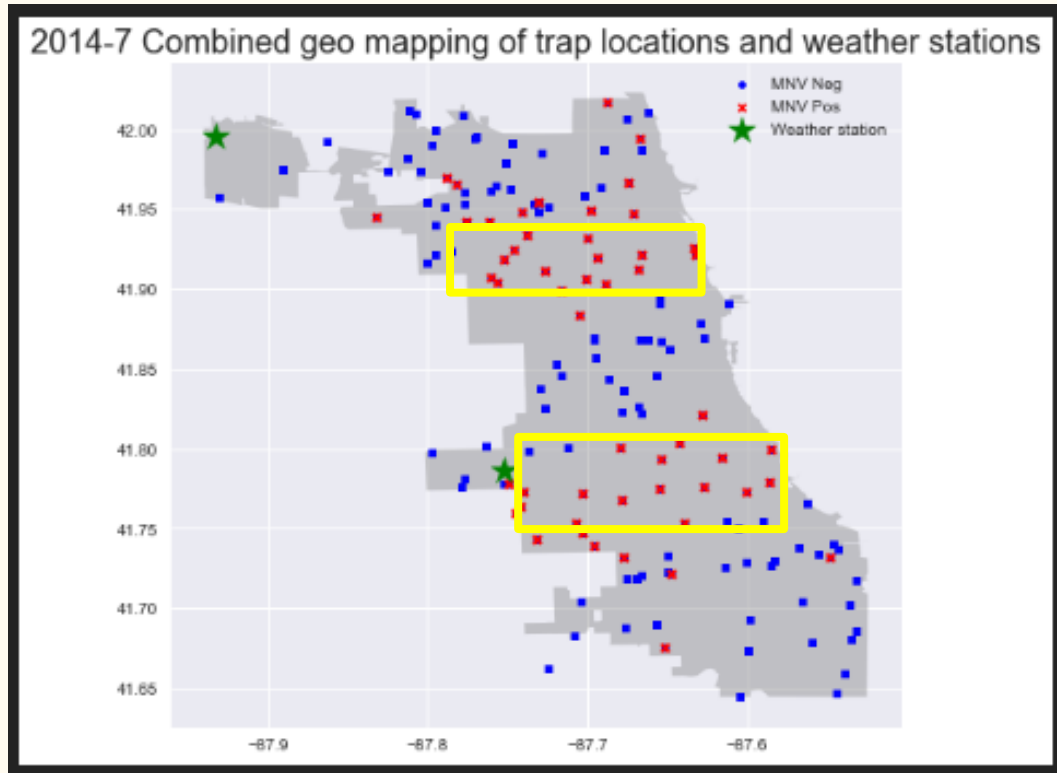
- loc
- sunrise
- resultspeed
- tmax_wk1
- tmin_wk1



Evaluation



Model Prediction



**XG Boost Model
Prediction for
2014 - July**

Cost Benefit Analysis

=== Economic / Social Costs without spraying ===

Economic Cost Breakdown

Medical Cost

Inpatient Cost	33,143
Outpatient Cost	1,424

Productivity Cost

Productivity cost per day	191
No. of days recuperating	60
Productivity Cost per person	11,460

Total Cost	46,027
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Rate of Infection

	Sacramento County	Chicago
Population	1.36 million	2.80 million
WNV Cases	163	336
Infection Rate	0.012%	

=== Cost of Spraying ===

Spraying Cost

	Sacramento County	Chicago
Area	2,574 km2	606 km2
Sprayed Area	477 km2	
Sprayed \$Cost per Area	1,662 per km2	1,662 per km2
Spraying Cost	701,790	

Table 2

Estimated inpatient and outpatient economic costs of WNN cases, Sacramento County, California, 2005*

Item	Cost per case [†]	No. cases to which cost applies [‡]	% Cases to which cost applies [§]	Total cost for all cases	Total cost if treatment/service were used in all cases
Inpatient treatment costs	\$33,143	46	100	\$1,524,570	\$1,524,570
Outpatient costs	Cost per case [¶]				
Outpatient hospital treatment	\$333	17	36	\$5,668	\$15,337
Physician visits	\$450	46	100	\$20,708	\$20,708
Outpatient physical therapy	\$909	46	100	\$41,810	\$41,810
Occupational therapy	\$4,037	3	7	\$12,111	\$185,699
Speech therapy	\$588	1	1	\$588	\$27,032
Total				\$80,885	\$290,586
Nursing home costs	Cost [#]				
Nursing home stay ^{**}	\$190	2	4	\$36,195	\$36,195
Transportation	\$65	46	100	\$2,977	\$2,977
Home health aides, babysitters, etc.	\$1,569	7	14	\$10,983	\$505,211
Total				\$50,154	\$544,383
Total for WNN				\$2,140,409	\$2,844,339

*WNN, West Nile neuroinvasive disease; BLS, Bureau of Labor Statistics of the US Department of Labor.

[†]Estimated by using 2005 data from California's Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (J. Teague and J. Morgan, pers. comm.).

[‡]WNN cases from the total number of cases reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2).

[§]See (10).

[¶]Estimated by using data from Zohrabian et al. (10) and updated using data from the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) (12-13).

[#]Estimated by using data from MetLife Mature Market Institute (16), Zohrabian et al. (10), and BLS (12-13).

^{**}Average length of nursing home stay was 96 days.

Conclusion

XG Boost model was selected to predict the WNV presence in the 2014 traps.

We drilled down into years of july as the outbreak starts to occur, should spray in mid june

Cost of spraying vs cost of non-spraying

\$1.01 million vs \$15.40 million

- Adopt genetically modified mosquitoes



Thank You