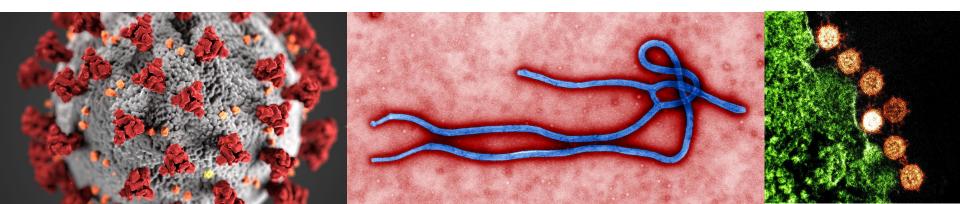


Problem and Approach

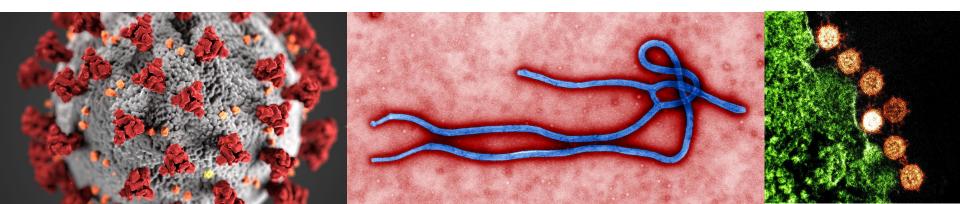
- New infectious diseases arise periodically
- Mass vaccination is crucial for controlling the spread of infection
- Improved public health campaign necessary to encourage vaccination



Problem and Approach

- New infectious diseases arise periodically
- Mass vaccination is crucial for controlling the spread of infection
- Improved public health campaign necessary to encourage vaccination

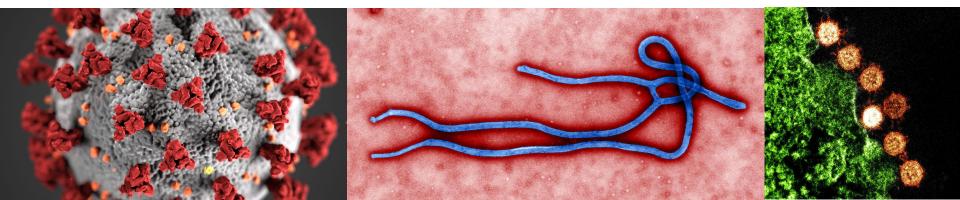
Data-driven approach to target people less likely to vaccinate



Description of Data

Source:

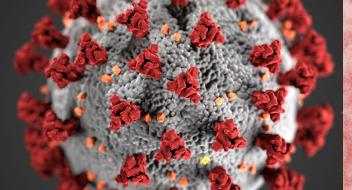
- Data originally from US DHHS National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey,
- Accessed from DrivenData competition website

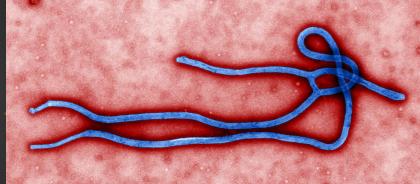


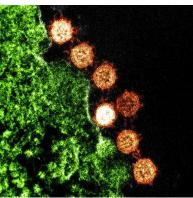
Description of Data

Source:

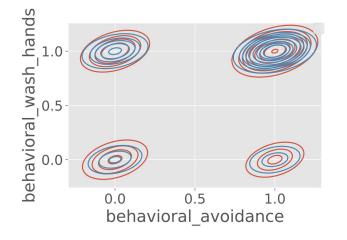
- Data originally from US DHHS National 2009 H1N1 Flu Survey,
- Accessed from DrivenData competition website
- ~26K survey respondents answered the y/n target vaccine questions (Training Set)
 - 35 features: demographic, health, behavioral factors
 - ~12-14K respondents did not answer the Health Insurance or Employment questions; removed these features
 - Removed records with NaN values, leaving ~20K records in the Training Set
 - Categorical features were encoded using dummy variables

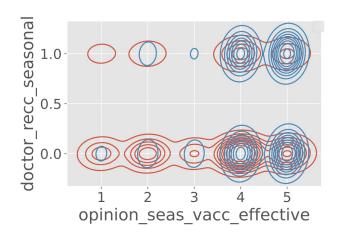






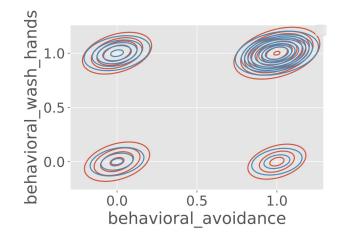
Insights from Exploratory Data Analysis

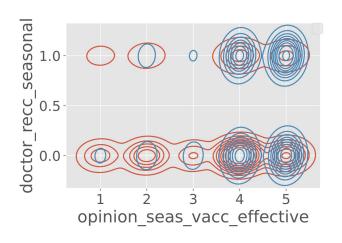




Blue: Seasonal Flu Vaccine Compliant

Insights from Exploratory Data Analysis





Blue: Seasonal Flu Vaccine Compliant

Features associated with seasonal flu vaccine compliance:

- Frequent hand washing
- Avoiding sick people
- Doctor recommended the seasonal vaccine
- Opinion that the seasonal flu vaccine is effective

Approach

Campaign will target:

- Non-vaccinators (true negatives)
- People "on the fence" (false negatives)

Approach

Campaign will target:

- Non-vaccinators (true negatives)
- People "on the fence" (false negatives)

Therefore:

- Increase precision, so that vaccinators are not targeted
- Predicting false negatives is fine-- may have characteristics of non-vaccinators, targeting may be beneficial
- False positives should be minimized, so these people are properly identified and targeted

Model Exploration

- Decision Tree
- Random Forest
- Naive Bayes Bernoulli
- Logistic Regression

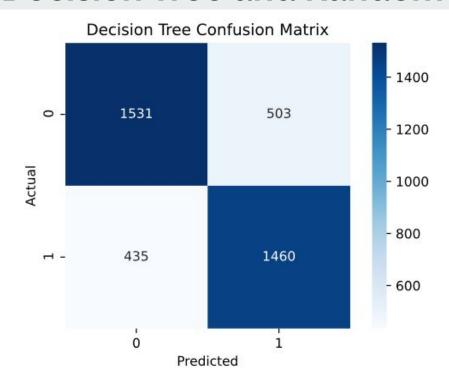


Model Exploration

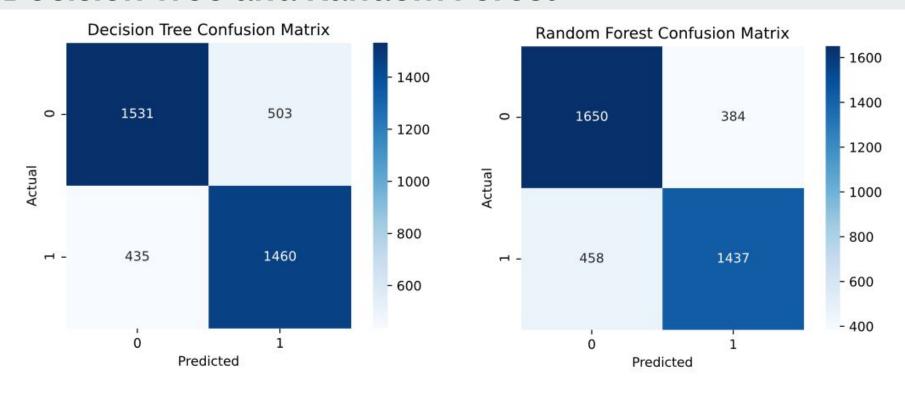
- Decision Tree
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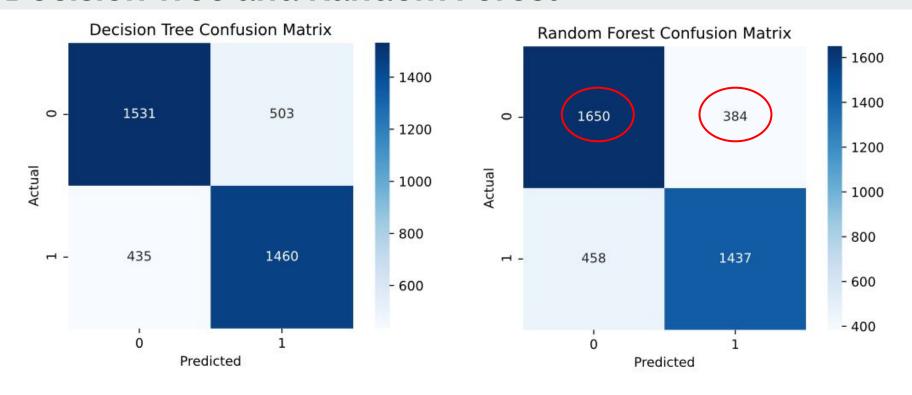
Training data was split into training and validation sets for model exploration



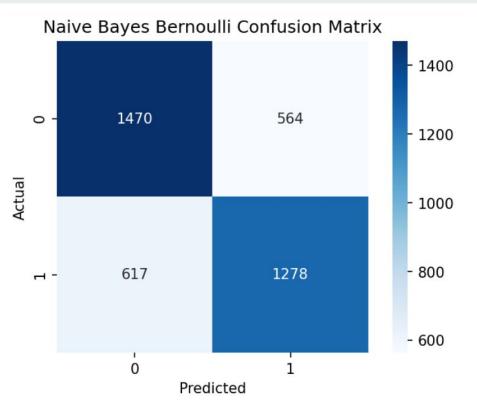


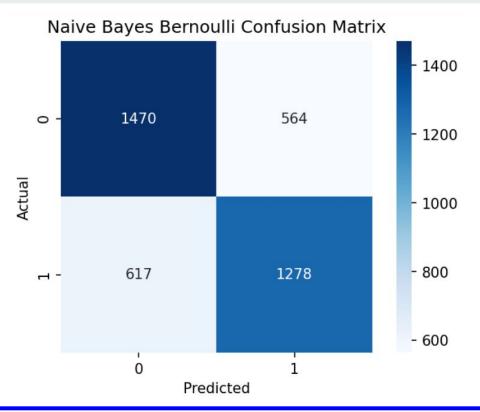




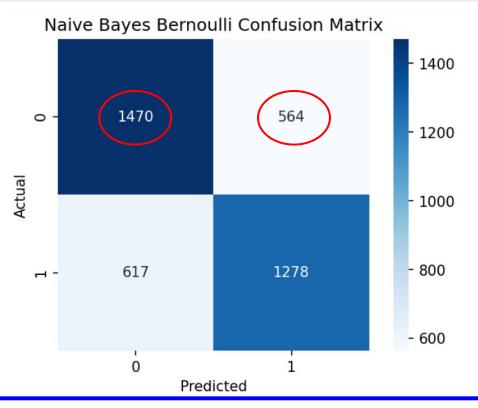


Random Forest performs slightly better than Decision Tree (fewer false positives, more true negatives)

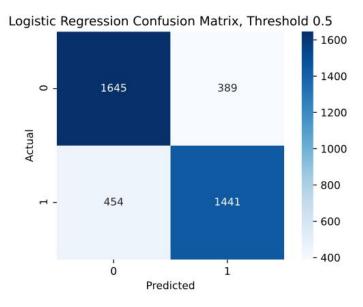


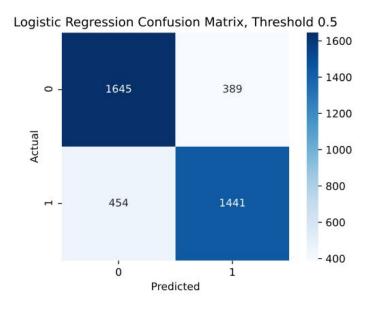


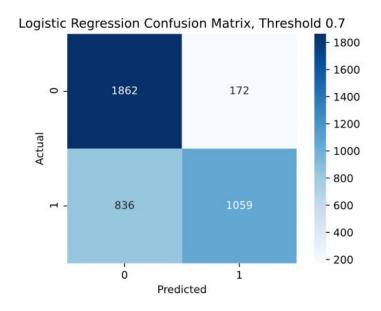
Naive Bayes (Bernoulli) performs slightly worse than Random Forest

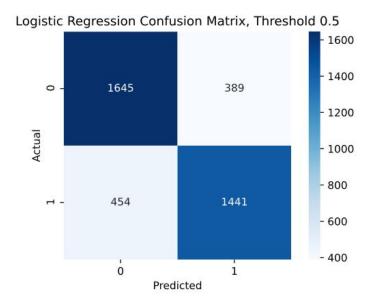


Naive Bayes (Bernoulli) performs slightly worse than Random Forest (more false positives, fewer true negatives)

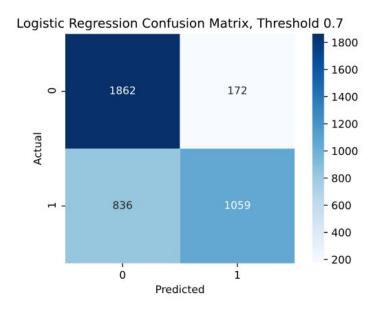




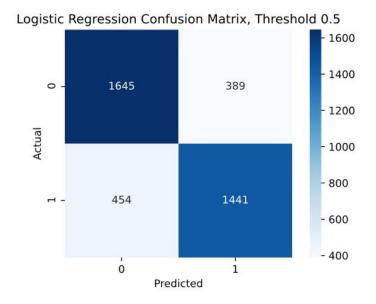




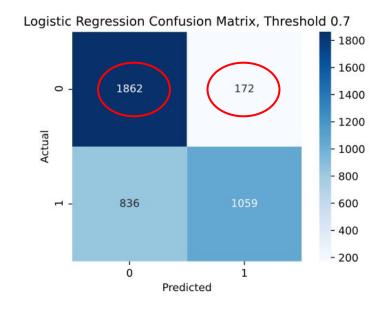
Precision: 0.7874



Precision: 0.8603



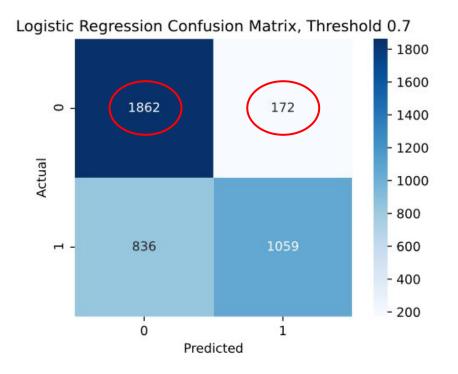
Precision: 0.7874



Precision: 0.8603

Logistic Regression Model, Threshold 0.7 (fewest false positives, more true negatives)

Top Candidate: Logistic Regression, Threshold 0.7



Predicts more true negatives to focus campaign on, minimizes false positives

Next Steps

- Further refine model; decrease false positives even more?
- Apply refined model to test data set



Thank you! (and please wash your hands!)

