Final Report

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Overview

Every day, work-related injury records are generated. In order to alleviate the human effort expended with coding such records, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), in close partnership with the Laboratory for Innovation Science at Harvard (LISH), is interested in improving their NLP/ML model to automatically read injury records and classify them according to the Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). Our project is inspired by this initiative.

Goal

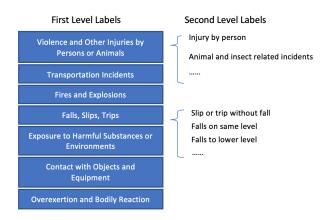
This project represents a **text classification** problem that is expected to be solved using efficient **big dataset** handling techniques and various **classification algorithms**. Through exploration, we hope to achieve better accuracy and higher efficiency in injury records classification.

Data

A random sample of 153,956 records with the outcome event column included. The data have 4 column (text, age, sex and a response label): We have 48 unique OIICS response label in total.

```
Train <- read.csv("CDC_Text_ClassificationChallenge_TrainData.csv")</pre>
head(Train, 3)
##
                        57YOM WITH CONTUSION TO FACE AFTER STRIKING IT WITH A POST POUNDER WHILE SETTING A FENCE POST
## 1
                                                       A 45YOM FELL ON ARM WHILE WORKING HAD SLIPPED ON WATER FX WRIST
## 3 58YOM WITH CERVICAL STRAIN BACK PAIN S P RESTRAINED TAXI DRIVER IN LOW SPEED REAR END MVC NO LOC NO AB DEPLOYED
   sex age event
## 1
      1 57
                62
## 2
      1 45
                42
## 3
      1
         58
                26
dim(Train)[1]
## [1] 153956
summary(Train$age)
      Min. 1st Qu.
                    Median
                              Mean 3rd Qu.
                                              Max.
            27.00
                     37.00
```

The response variable is hierarchical (for example, if one label is 32, then it belongs to the third class "Fires and Explosions", and the second type)



Data Processing and Prelimiary Analysis [1] Tian Approach [1] Tian, Chang Result [1] Tian,, Chang, Sidi Conclusion and Future [1/3] Sidi