DRP Presentation

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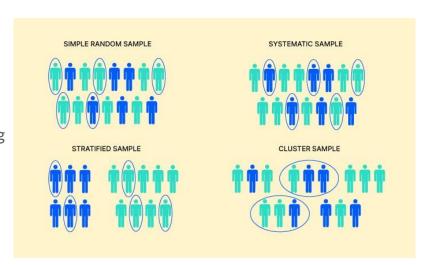
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Overview of what I've done

- Survey statistics
 - Sampling Methods
 - Estimators
- R programming
 - Functions/commands
 - Conditionals
 - Data visualization
- Communicating concepts
 - Making concepts understandable
 - Not assuming any prior knowledge

Sampling Methods

- Simple random sampling (WOR)
 - Equal Probability Selection Method
- Auxiliary Information
 - Uses additionally known information to adjust sampling technique (probability proportional to size)
- Cluster sampling
 - Minimizes costs to sample
- Many other methods of sampling
 - Stratified sampling, Systematic sampling, etc



Horvitz-Thompson Estimators

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i \in s} \frac{y_i}{\pi_i}$$

Another way to represent this for simple random sampling is to factor out our inclusion probability from the sum and denote π_i as $\frac{n}{N}$ where n is our sample size and N is our total population size.

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i \in s} y_i$$

Chicago Immunization Data

- Part of National Immunization Survey
 - CDC conducted survey
 - Immunization status of Children
- For my project:
 - "Pretended" survey was sampling my frame
 - Explored sampling methods.
- Advantages
 - Logistical reasons prevent me from conducting surveys
 - We have the true "answers" to compare estimates with

```
SEQNUMC SEQNUMHH WGT RDD WGT PDAT EDUC1 INCPOV1R INCQ298R I HISP K RACE K RACEETHK SEX ITRUEIAP STATE HEP BRTH P UTD431
P NUMHIB P NUMMR P NUMPCV P NUMPOL P NUMROT P NUMVRC M AGEGRP
1031 103 193.46885 293.24498 1 2 3 96 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 3 1 4 3 0 1 2
2901 290 181.60288 329.30221 1 2 3 96 1 1 1 1 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 0 3 0 1 3
4261 426 125.92855 198.44179 1 1 2 8 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 4 0 1 1
4981 498 198.90901 410.34991 1 1 3 97 2 2 3 2 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 2 3 0 1 2
5101 510 163.25635 380.37566 1 3 1 10 2 2 3 1 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 0 3 0 1 2
5861 586 195.1261 437.80345 1 2 1 9 2 2 3 1 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 3 0 1 3
6241 624 43.90771 71.20811 1 4 1 15 1 1 1 1 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 4 3 0 1 2
12721 1272 137.84277 184.74063 1 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 4 3 0 1 3
34491 3449 124.53051 202.89688 1 2 3 96 1 1 1 2 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 3 1 4 3 0 1 2
34492 3449 134.68009 194.95529 1 2 3 96 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 0 4 0 0 3 3 1 4 3 0 0 2
34511 3451 58.50445 89.2671 1 4 1 15 2 1 2 1 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 2 0 3 3 1 4 3 0 1 3
34531 3453 162.97753 245.23264 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 1 3 4 1 4 3 0 1 3
35051 3505 131.23076 175.87904 1 1 2 6 1 1 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 3 1 4 3 0 1 2
35101 3510 554.98299 1017.27979 1 2 3 96 2 3 4 2 35 17 2 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 3 1 3 3 0 1 2
37091 3709 81.43936 133.26685 1 3 2 6 1 3 1 2 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 3 0 1 3
37291 3729 247.69915 372.71345 1 1 1 8 1 1 1 2 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 3 0 1 2
37601 3760 84.96743 142.63101 1 4 1 15 2 3 4 1 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 4 0 1 3
37761 3776 111.81294 191.59953 1 1 1 9 1 1 1 1 35 17 2 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 4 3 0 1 3
38401 3840 84.96743 145.94644 1 4 1 9 2 1 2 1 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 1 3 0 1 3
41681 4168 129.55323 227.21106 1 2 1 10 1 1 1 1 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 4 1 3 3 0 1 2
```

41701 4170 74 62077 137 37529 1 4 1 9 2 2 3 2 35 17 1 1 1 1 1 4 0 0 3 3 1 0 3 0 1 2

Understanding your Data

- Read Key carefully
 - Variable information
 - race, sex, income, residence, immunization status

Section

- Helps when coding
- Not all data is useful for analysis
 - PDAT == 0
 - o 471 to 277 children

PDAT				
CHILD HVC				
CUITD UND	ADEQUATE	PROVIDER	DATA	
	Adequate Provider			
All	Data	Value	Label	
21310	21310	1	CHILD HAS ADEQUATE PROVIDER DA	TA
9620	0	2	CHILD DOES NOT HAVE ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA	
	036			
6				
USE PDAT				TA
	21310 9620 NUM 0036 - 0 8 6 USE PDAT	Provider All Data 21310 21310 9620 0 NUM 0036 - 0036 8 6 USE PDAT = 1 TO IDI	Provider All Data Value 21310 21310 1 9620 0 2 NUM 0036 - 0036 8 6 USE PDAT = 1 TO IDENTIFY CH	Provider All Data Value Label 21310 21310 1 CHILD HAS ADEQUATE PROVIDER DA 9620 0 2 CHILD DOES NOT HAVE ADEQUATE PROVIDER DATA NUM 0036 - 0036 8

Code in R

- Goal: Estimate DTP shots
 - Horvitz-Thompson Estimator
- Using simple random sampling method
 - Equal probability
- Sample size of 50 children

```
N = nrow(imm) # number of rows in imm data in context of data
# it means the number of children # in the imm data set
n = 50 # variable created to represents arbitrary sample size
imm$P_NUMDTP # displays P_NUMDTP variable entries in imm data
# P_NUMDTP represents the number of DTP shots a child has been given so far
sum(imm$P_NUMDTP) # sums all entries in P_NUMDTP meaning it gives the total
# number of shots all the children combined have had
(N/n)*sum(imm\$P_NUMDTP) # prior sum multiplied by total respondents and
# inclusion probability
imm$P_NUMDTP[1:50] # displays P_NUMDTP data again but only the first 50 entries from the full set
imm$P_NUMDTP[sample(1:277, 50, replace = FALSE)] # displays P_NUMDTP data but randomly
# selected entries from a sample created of size 50
(N/n)*sum(imm$P_NUMDTP[sample(1:277, 50, replace = FALSE)]) # outputs an estimated number of
# DTP shots given to whole imm population
(1/n)*sum(imm\$P_NUMDTP[sample(1:277, 50, replace = FALSE)]) # prints estimation of
# the number of DTP shots per child in Chicago
```

Thank You

file:///Users/mekiaskebede/Desktop/DRPSTATS/DRP-Final-Report-PDF3.pdf