



DRP Presentation

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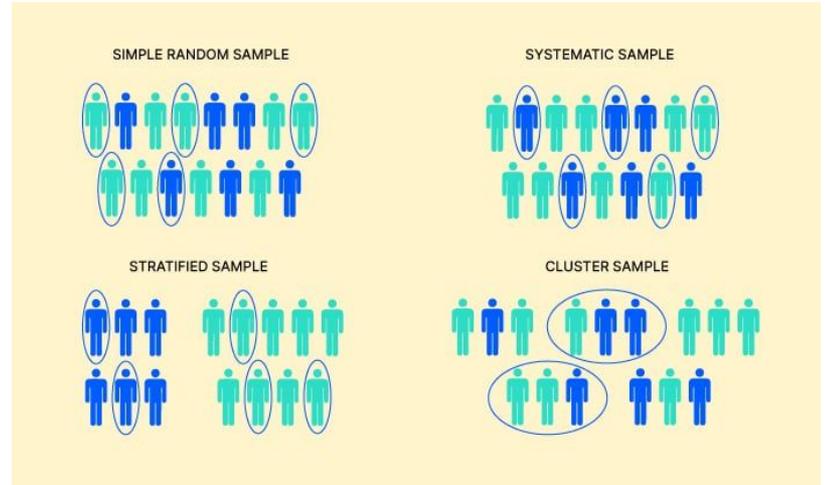


Overview of what I've done

- 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.

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



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>