

R Notebook

COVID PHU-Level Clustering

Hierarchical Clustering Methods

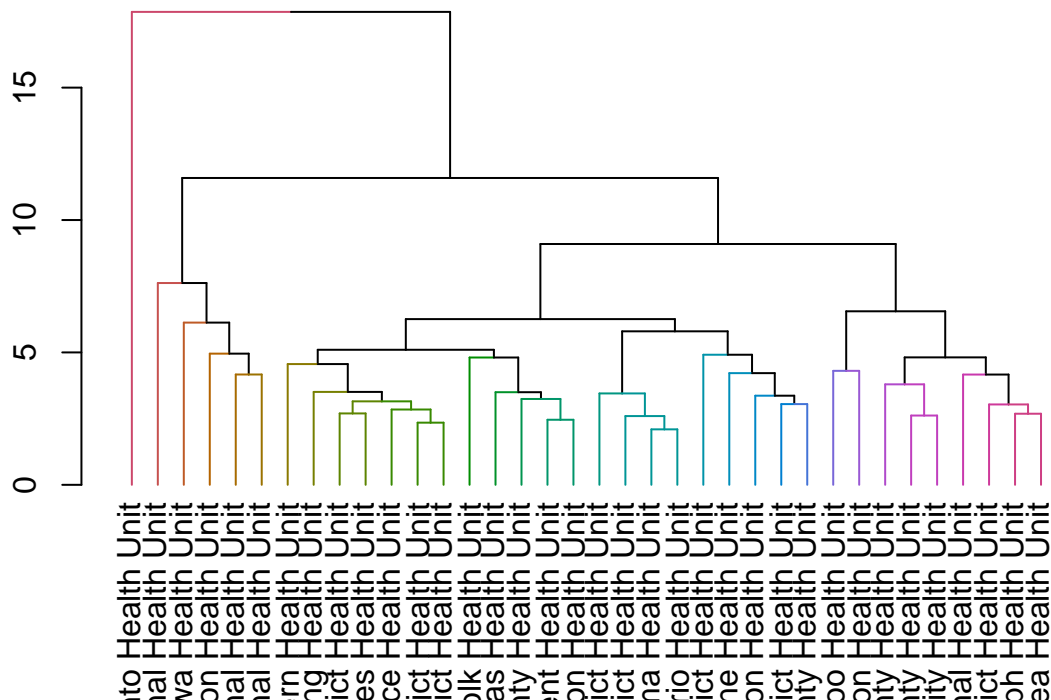
Agglomerative Clustering:

Data is first scaled then the euclidean distance is computed between each PHU. Clusters are formed based on least dissimilarities between observations.

Group average clustering: attempts to produce relatively compact that are relatively far apart. *Complete clustering:* all union observations for two groups are least dissimilar - can produce clusters that violate “closeness” property (one observation may be more similar to observations in other groups). *Single clustering:* grouped based on one dissimilarity measure common between two observations being very small - prone to chaining.

Single linkage appears to have chaining while average linkage groups are not as easily discernable. Complete linkage was chosen for further analysis.

Complete Linkage

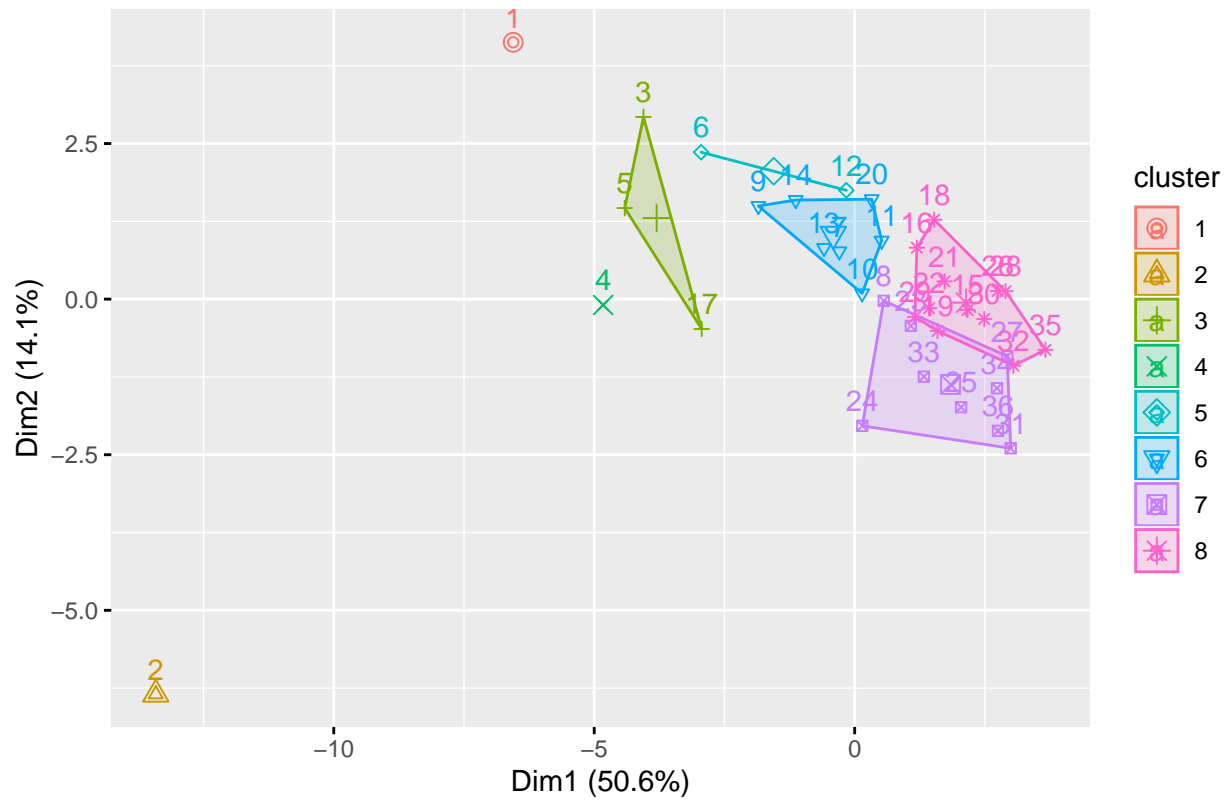


With 8 groups it seems as though there is too much separation...

```
## # A tibble: 8 x 2
##   cluster     n
##   <int> <int>
```

```
## 1      1      1
## 2      2      1
## 3      3      3
## 4      4      1
## 5      5      2
## 6      6      7
## 7      7      9
## 8      8     12
```

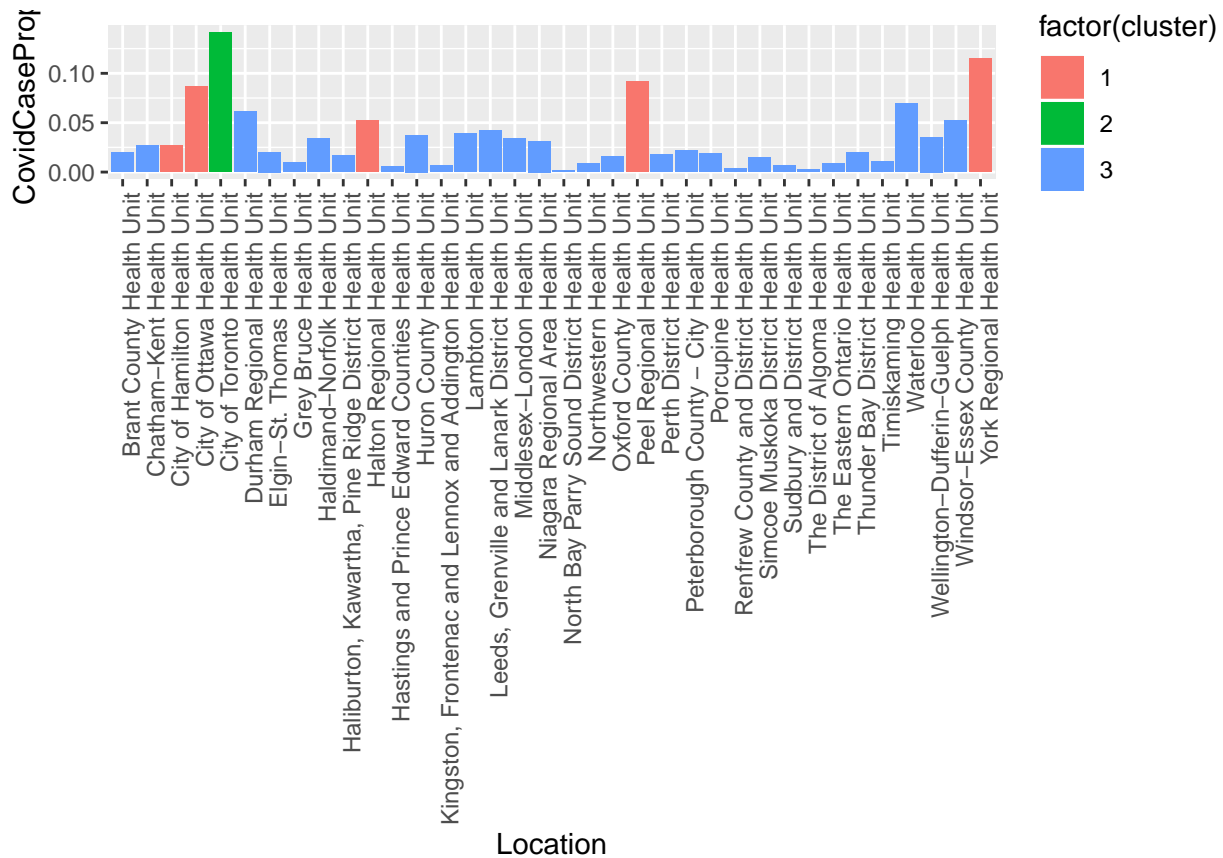
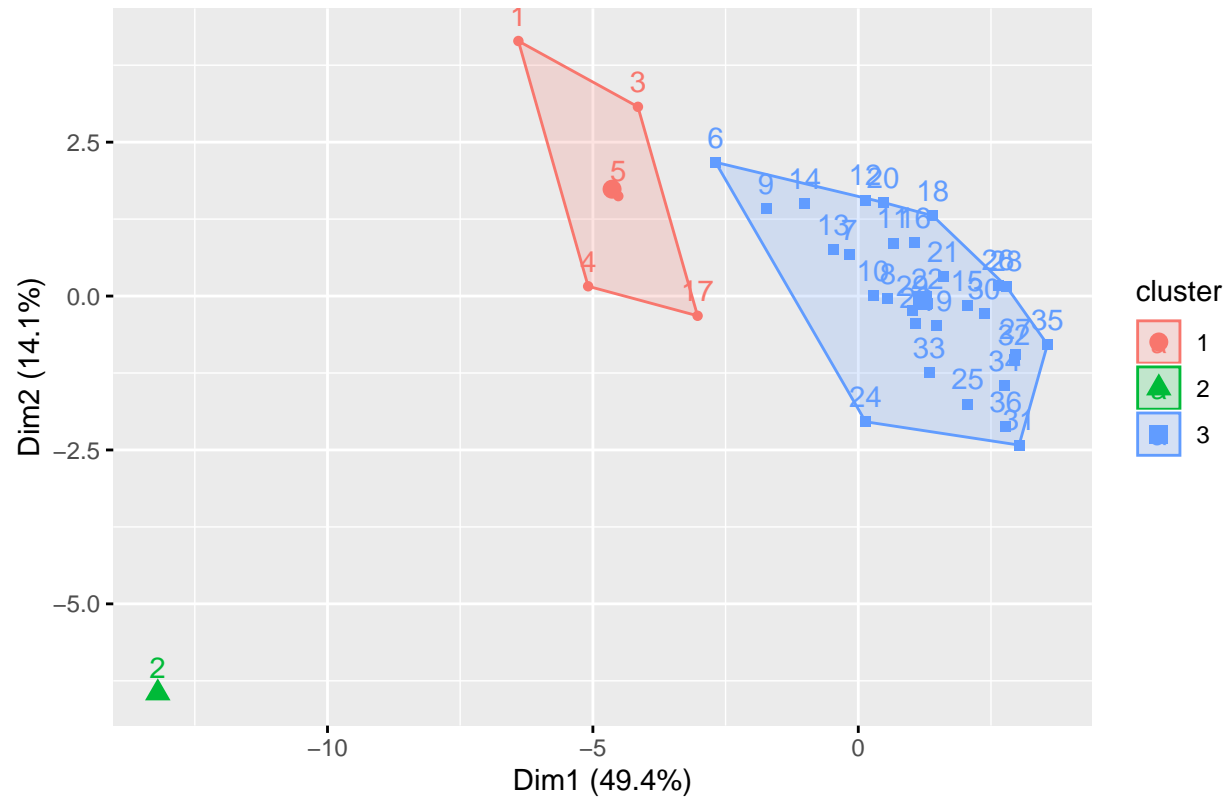
Cluster Plot k = 8 – Agglomerative Complete Hierarchical Clustering



With 3 groups it appears as though there is not enough separation...

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 2
##   cluster     n
##   <int> <int>
## 1       1     5
## 2       2     1
## 3       3    30
```

Cluster Plot k = 3 – Agglomerative Complete Hierarchical Clustering

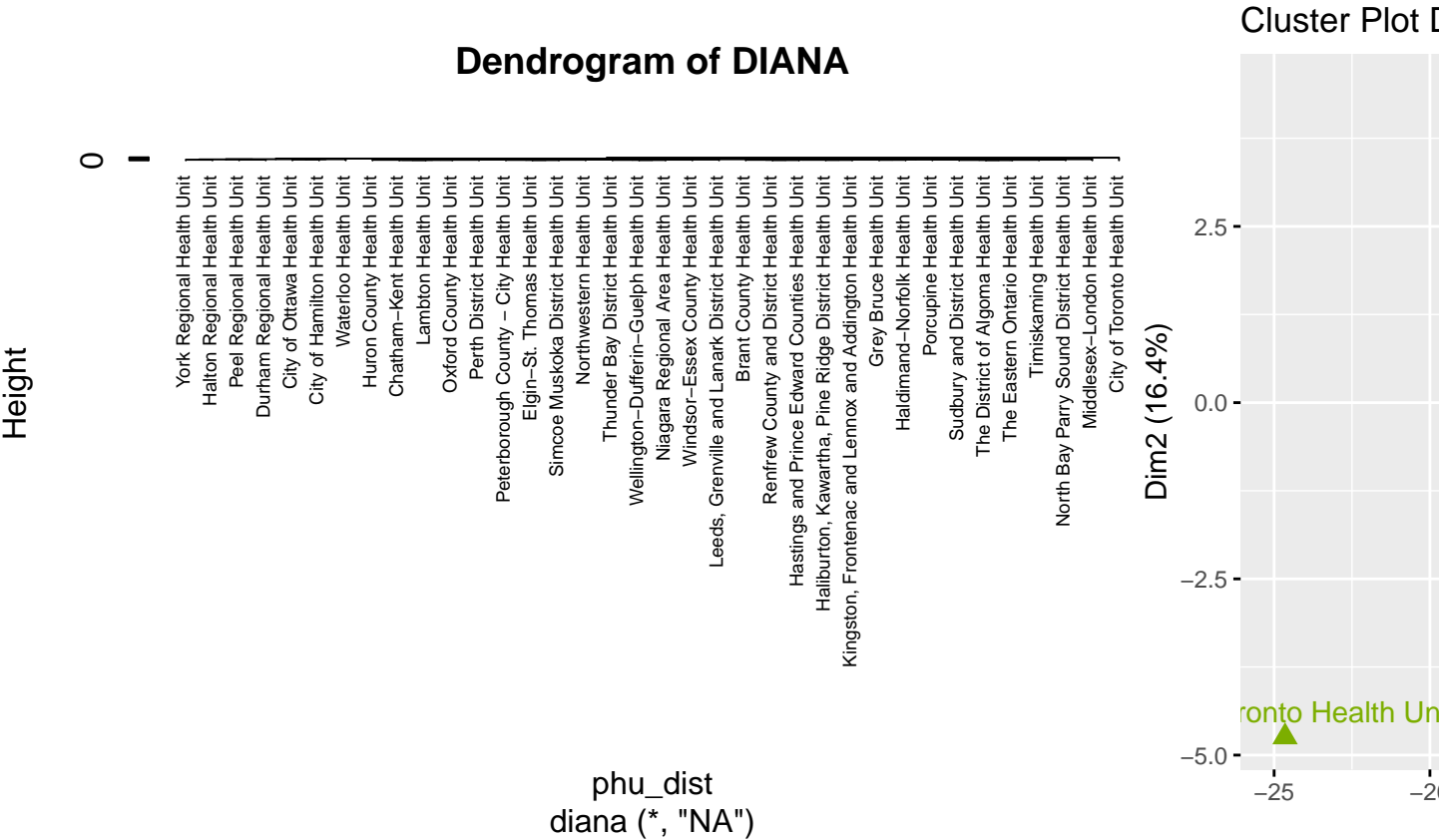


Divisive Hierarchical Clustering - DIANA

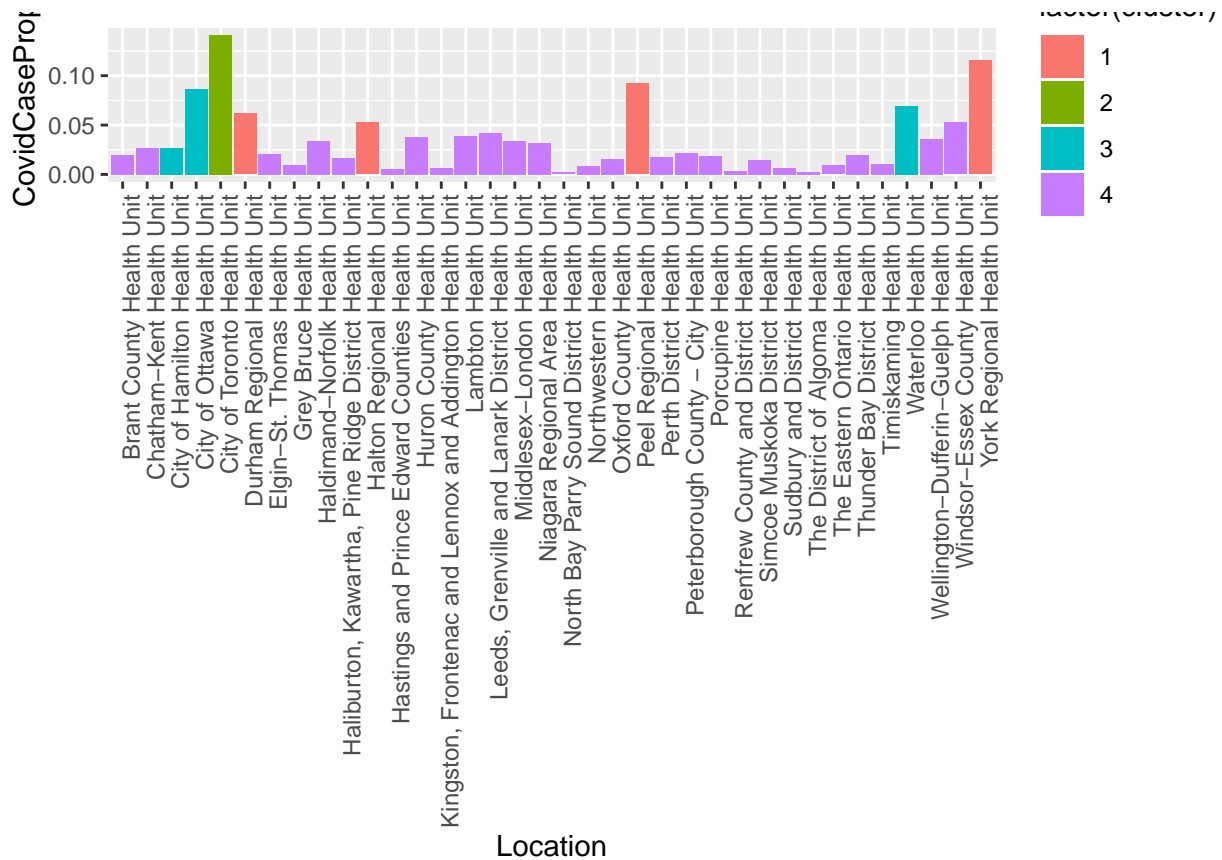
All observations begin as a single cluster and are divisible separated based on largest average dissimilarity between an observation and all others.

Hierarchical clustering will always cluster even if there is no grouping in the data. The divisive coefficient is on a 0-1 scale, representing the extent to which the hierarchical structure produced by a dendrogram actually represents the data (closer to 1 = better representation).

```
## [1] "Divisive Coefficient: 0.769955649859812"
```



Covid Case Total Proportions (per PHU) data and DIANA cluster assignment are added to `phu_prop` to assess groupings by covid output.



Mixture Model Clustering Methods

EM Algorithm

Soft version of K-means clustering that is based on probabilities rather than deterministic assignments of points to groups. Used package `Mclust`.

For all parameters:

Between PHU and proportion of cases:

```
# EM view classes ----
classes <- mutate(as.data.frame(mccovid$classification), loc = phu$Location[mccovid$data[,2]])
colnames(classes)[1] <- 'class'
classes <- classes[order(classes),][1:36,]
classes
```

##	class	loc
## 1	1	North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit
## 2	1	Peel Regional Health Unit
## 4	1	City of Ottawa Health Unit
## 5	1	Lambton Health Unit
## 6	1	Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington Health Unit
## 9	1	Waterloo Health Unit
## 13	1	The Eastern Ontario Health Unit
## 14	1	Timiskaming Health Unit
## 3	2	Peterborough County - City Health Unit
## 7	2	Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Health Unit
## 12	2	City of Hamilton Health Unit

```
## 16      2      City of Toronto Health Unit
## 17      2      Halton Regional Health Unit
## 18      2      Huron County Health Unit
## 20      2      Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit
## 22      2      Northwestern Health Unit
## 23      2      York Regional Health Unit
## 24      2      Chatham-Kent Health Unit
## 28      2      Perth District Health Unit
## 29      2      Durham Regional Health Unit
## 30      2      Thunder Bay District Health Unit
## 32      2      Middlesex-London Health Unit
## 33      2      Windsor-Essex County Health Unit
## 8       3      Brant County Health Unit
## 10      3      The District of Algoma Health Unit
## 11      3      Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit
## 15      3      Niagara Regional Area Health Unit
## 19      3      Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit
## 21      3      Sudbury and District Health Unit
## 25      3      Porcupine Health Unit
## 26      3      Renfrew County and District Health Unit
## 27      3      Grey Bruce Health Unit
## 31      3      Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit
## 34      3      Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit
## 35      3      Hastings and Prince Edward Counties Health Unit
## 36      3      Oxford County Health Unit
```

Multidimensional Scaling

Uses euclidean distances of scaled PHU data. Similarly represents hierarchical clustering (Toronto is its own cluster, denser regions such as Peel, Halton, York, Waterloo, Ottawa...etc. separate from smaller districts).

```
labels(phu_dist)
```

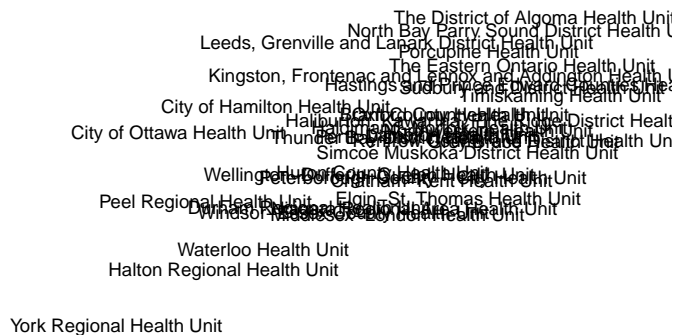
```
## [1] "York Regional Health Unit"
## [2] "City of Toronto Health Unit"
## [3] "Halton Regional Health Unit"
## [4] "City of Ottawa Health Unit"
## [5] "Peel Regional Health Unit"
## [6] "Waterloo Health Unit"
## [7] "Huron County Health Unit"
## [8] "Perth District Health Unit"
## [9] "Durham Regional Health Unit"
## [10] "Thunder Bay District Health Unit"
## [11] "Peterborough County - City Health Unit"
## [12] "Middlesex-London Health Unit"
## [13] "Wellington-Dufferin-Guelph Health Unit"
## [14] "Windsor-Essex County Health Unit"
## [15] "Northwestern Health Unit"
## [16] "Chatham-Kent Health Unit"
## [17] "City of Hamilton Health Unit"
## [18] "Elgin-St. Thomas Health Unit"
## [19] "Oxford County Health Unit"
## [20] "Niagara Regional Area Health Unit"
## [21] "Simcoe Muskoka District Health Unit"
## [22] "Lambton Health Unit"
```

```
## [23] "Brant County Health Unit"
## [24] "Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit"
## [25] "Porcupine Health Unit"
## [26] "Renfrew County and District Health Unit"
## [27] "Sudbury and District Health Unit"
## [28] "Grey Bruce Health Unit"
## [29] "Haldimand-Norfolk Health Unit"
## [30] "Haliburton, Kawartha, Pine Ridge District Health Unit"
## [31] "The District of Algoma Health Unit"
## [32] "Hastings and Prince Edward Counties Health Unit"
## [33] "Kingston, Frontenac and Lennox and Addington Health Unit"
## [34] "The Eastern Ontario Health Unit"
## [35] "Timiskaming Health Unit"
## [36] "North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit"

plot(cmdscale(phu_dist)[,1], cmdscale(phu_dist)[,2], type = "n",
     xlab = "", ylab = "",
     asp = 1, axes = FALSE,
     main = "MDS Results on phu_dist")
text(cmdscale(phu_dist)[,1], cmdscale(phu_dist)[,2], rownames(cmdscale(phu_dist)), cex = 0.6)
```

MDS Results on phu_dist

City of Toronto Health Unit



Other unexplored methods:

Combinatorial - works directly with data without assuming underlying probabilistic model.