Project Notes/Log

Gift and Kunal

Manuscript: Science of the total environment

* Methods: Jan 17th
  + Gift -> Kunal
* Results: March 1st 
  + Kunal -> Gift -> send methods and results to mónica to review
* Discussion: March 15th
  + Together -> Mónica -> meet with mónica and present discussion
* Introduction: March 22nd
  + Together -> Gift -> Kunal -> Mónica
* Conclusions and Abstract: March 29th
  + Together -> send full draft to mónica
* Formatting: April 4th
  + Gift -> Kunal -> Mónica
* Full draft to Mónica: April 5th
  + Response by April 12th
* 2nd full draft to Mónica: April 26th
  + Response by May 3rd
* Full draft to co-authors: May 10rd
  + Responses by May 17th
* Visual Abstract: May 20th
* Final submission to Mónica: May 24th
  + Submission to journal: May 31st

3/7/24

* Rural v urban for PLI if signif, then ind analytes
  + Active mining rural vs urban vs. legacy mining rural
* Send mónica methods and results by the 21st of march.

2/21/24

Meeting with Mónica

Notes

* CF and PLI is really helpful – maybe make a figure for it
  + Comprehensive way to assess water quality
* Need to clarify the cut or rounds of modeling for exceedance
* Pli and ind analyte modeling – highlighting th einfluence of season + prox, illuminating the role of pH
  + Wtf is going on with pH
* HDS: Why do we see the trend only for certain elements? Is this interesting enough to be in the results section or do we discuss it as what we learned in the discussion section
  + Recommendations for lining up self reported data with monitoring data
* Demographics
  + How to compare communities to one another
  + Elaborating on the community identities we’ve already published on
  + “Ally exposure”
* How do we talk about rurality and R EJ? Typical EJ is on urban design and racist roots of that – important to focus on high density areas, but rurality is not necessarily cleaner
  + Add in rurality as a variable to overall models?
  + White people need to be allies – they are also exposed in our rural areas
  + Being rural itself and all that it means is a determinant (occupations, access to health, to education, etc, linguistic and political isolation)
  + Injustice plays out differently in rural spaces
    - There is a lot of govt/regulation activity in these spaces as well
    - What is the political/governance dynamics influencing the exposure playing field
* Maybe the political systems are working – highest need contamination is getting the most money
* How was the EPA able to do an alternative site – what does that even mean?
* People/places are being actively selected by corporations for a variety of vulnerability and resource reasons, the role of identity politics masking the root impact of industrialization and militarization

articles

data in brief? – yes, but maybe not releasing the data

Look up the recent veg safe article – TON of data, kept the story tight

Infiltrate journals

Which journals want to see the whole package, paradigm, comprehensive stuff – global environmental change, science of the total environment

2/20/24

* ~~Kunal re-do individual hds models~~
* ~~Kunal write some individual effect plots~~
* Kunal re-do all the pli models

2/8/24

* Kunal re-do individual hds models
* ~~Kunal finish demographic models~~
* Gift clean up pli hds table – indicate which questions did not have enough data
* Gift finish the summary statistic table
* Gift re do globe hds pli model without interaction
* Gift Start framing data story
* ~~Kunal working on results section~~

1/31/24

* Vignettes
* Pli model check in
* Effect plots

1/25/24

* Modeling check in
* Viz
* Mining communities and Tucson separately
* Do we have enough evidence for our research questions or do we need to do some mapping?

To Do

* Add exceedance graph
* Combine PLI into individual analyte tables and estimate tables
* Proximity effect plots for HW and/or TU

To Do 1/18/24

* Finish hds models (KP)
* Finish demographic models (KP)
* Assess trends and vignettes (GC)

EOY To Do

Kunal

* ~~Re-do globe models with sub location~~
* ~~Re-do tucosn models without location, with prox:season and with pH:prox~~
* ~~Organize estimate tables~~
* Look at Tucson TRIs – explain other potential sources of metals
  + Make a map?
* ~~Clean and combine sociodemo data~~
* ~~Double check exceedance models~~
* Once gift does HDS PLI models, run individual analytes based on what came out as significant

12/19/23

* Exceedance – what ISNT significant - KUNAL
* How to explain pH trends… - GIFT
  + TU: when looking at the interaction of pH and proximity in Tucson, some analytes showed the expected negative trend further away from the air force base or a less drastic positive trend. Closer to the air force base, lower pH indicated lower analyte concentrations or a less drastic positive trend (As, Cd, Cu, Mn, Mo, Pb, V, Zn)
  + HW: interaction of pH and prox, closer to smelter, we see positive trend (As)
* Explaining difference in proximity magnitude btwn globe and hayden – point source is different and range of distances is different. - KUNAL
* Look into Tucson Cd model more – what is happening here, is there something special/unique going on? – KUNAL
  + Tucson – remove location, ward trend changes
* Can we add interactions into Tucson models? With season? – KUNAL/GIFT
  + What interactions could we add?
    - Proximity:season
    - pH:ward
  + Dust coming from chihuahuan desert, Colorado desert
  + Wind roses
  + Transportation – brakes, tires release Cd, Pb, Fe, Cu
  + What else could be explaining the variability?
  + Metal recycling plants
  + TRI map
* Look at more HDS questions, the non binary ones for PLI - GIFT
* PLI tables need intercepts – GIFT
  + Maximal model globe – season, prox, pH, location\_2
  + Maximal model Tucson – season, prox, pH, ward
* 555 and 999 errors – KUNAL
  + Combine data and then breakdown which variables to include in community maximal models
* Backtrack from manuscript

PLI Models

* ~~Overall: EOY~~
* ~~Hds: EOY~~

Analyte Models

* ~~Overall: EOY~~
* HDS: EOY
  + Tucson Q67
  + Others as relevant

Exceedance Models

* ~~Double check: EOY~~
* Demographics? – start wide and then go fine (by standard, all analytes + communities > by standard and analyte, all communities > by standard and analyte and community)

Demographics

* ~~Organized: Jan 8~~~~th~~
* ~~Initial Analysis: Jan 12~~~~th~~
  + ~~Summary statistics and figures~~
* ~~Correlations and collinearity: Jan 18th~~
* Initial Models: Jan 26th
  + PLI and analytes with significant models: season + proximity + pH + location\_2/ward + demographic
    - Probably no interactions…
  + Look at communities individually, selecting relevant demographics
* Final: Feb 2nd

Contour mapping – universal krigging

12/6/23

* HDS models
  + PLI by each question and community, not score
    - Remove blanks/NAs
    - Only for questions with at least 25% doing the best practice and 25% not doing the best practice
  + Individual models
    - For hds questions signif in pli models
    - Overall w/ out hds?

11/28/23

* Exceedance – do overall
* PLI – create bins? Is there a gradient?, logistic regression
* We set up the paper community by community
* How do we generalize beyond the 4 communities?
  + Compare similarities between community models to make AZ
* Demos – do we do just PH participants or expand to community census data/ej screen data
  + Do we analyze just Mexican Hispanic particpants combined with census data for Hispanics
* SES timeline

To dos 11/20/23

* Model each community pli – overall
* Based on PCA – model hds
  + KUNAL: hds discrepancies
* What is the EJ power angle?
  + Proximity
    - Look at the relationship between proximity and demographic
    - AND if proximity is significant in the PLI models, we compare demographics to proximity (race and income)
  + Do we bring in social demographics?

Questions for cct

* Model selection for logistic regressions – k-fold cross validation?
* How to interpret negative natural log model estimates?
  + When I take the log, I add it to the whole real line
  + When they are exponentiated, it becomes a value between 0 and 1, which then describes the the %13 shrink.
  + Scale my contiuous variables: (x-mu)/sd
  + Exp(intercept) – positive number, the [As] at the mean sampling distance
  + Exp(coefficient) – positive number, proportional change in As per 1 km distance from smelter, starting at the average distance
  + Predict functions should do it okay, but should work – plz test and report back
  + If I am not going to predict something, I do not need machine learning, so I don’t need bootstrapping or k-fold
* How to handle overlap in independent variables, lmm

To Dos 11/14/23

* Email gift hds spreadsheet - kunal
* Email stats class for more info on sparsepca - kunal
* Email monica for meeting – gift
* HDS discrepancies – kunal
* Logistic regressions by community – kunal
* Natural log transformed cfactor models by community - gift

To Dos 11/9/23

* Cfactor model test and summaries with natural log - gift
* Log transform distribution comparison for cfactors - kunal
* PCA – kunal
* Logistic regressions – kunal
* HDS Index – maintainence - kunal
  + 0 and 1
  + If missing, assume 0 for risk averse public health analysis
    - Q67, Q71, Q76, Q77, Q79,

To Dos 11/2/23

* PCA – Kunal
  + community
* PLI Summary – Gift
* Cfactor Summary and Model – Gift
  + community
* Exceedance logistic regression – Kunal
  + By community? Fine if not
* exceedance summary – Kunal
* Concentration summaries – Gift
* HDS index – Kunal and Gift
* Cfactor modeling w/ HDS – Kunal and Gift

Meeting with Stats Class

* How should we handle missing/unanswered categorical data from the home description survey? When combining this data with contaminant data, our sample size drastically diminishes because not all samples have home description data associated with them.
* We are interested in looking at 13 analytes, 10+ variables, and many interactions. What is the best way to pick which analytes and variables are most influential?
* How do we handle collinear variables in our models?
* PCA
  + Looks at covariance with each other, sometimes we can find info on sources
    - Source signals would get mixed up
    - Do separate MFAs by community by season? But potentially have an overfitting issue
  + Sparse PCA algorithms? For ex. Lasso regression
    - Adds a penalty to the optimization of modeling – this helps overfitting and can favor solutions where components are zeroed out (variable selection) – most important variables in terms of error
      * ## Sparse PCA
      * 1. N.B.Erichson,P.Zheng,K.Manohar,S.Brunton,J.N.Kutz,A.Y.Aravkin."Sparse
      * Principal Component Analysis via Variable Projection." Submitted to IEEE
      * Journal of Selected Topics on Signal Processing(2018).
      * (available at <E2><80><98>arXiv https://arxiv.org/abs/ 1804.00341).
      * Tuning parameters – shrinkage + robustness – chosen by cross validation, prediction score
    - Definitely important to look at outliers, scale the data, play around with the sparseness of the solutions (how many zero coefficients)
* Different data ranges
  + Use logs or natural logs
  + Model the correlation matrix (use scale = true or something like that, scale all the data, using a z-score) – still need to look at outliers
* Non-detects
  + Around 70% non-detect, probably don’t use the data
* HDS
  + Missingness mechanisms
    - If data is missing for some reason that doesn’t inform the answer, as opposed to not answering for a specific reason (missing vs informed missing)
    - Sometimes code missing as a variable – if missing is significant….
    - Use covariates and do imputation of the missing values so we aren’t forced to using complete cases, are there associations between missing data and data we do have?
  + Making an index? A composite predictor? If they’re all going in the same direction, making a maintainence score – missing values???
* General notes, do all the modeling by community

Next steps

* What is the PCA goal?
* Research questions
* Give summary stats for contaminant data and HDS
* Metadata

Research Questions

* Is it safe for gardening?
* Is infrastructure or point source contributing more? If so, how? Why? What can we do about it?
  + Where do we put our energy?
* Not too interested in differences between contaminants.
* How interested are we in comparing mining and urban
* We are trying to make a generalizable conclusion, studying individual community dynamics is not as useful

Priority action Items

* Continue testing pli models (KP)
* How to handle missing data (KP)
* Cf models (Gift)
* Play around with multiple metals in a model, starting with two or three (KP and GC)
* Figure out how to represent, understand, communicate complex interactions (GC)
* Add pH and EC into the models
* Figure out how to look at multiple rwhi questions simultaneously – maybe just compare p-values
* Look at dimensional reduction methods – PCA to figure out which metals to focus on? (KP)

Regular action items

* MFA with hds info?
* Add pH and EC into all analysis

Double check the following

* Al summary stats, some values might actually be lead stats
  + Why was period:season taken out of the model? It was a better fit, but then period was visualized later?
* Do the control samples fall into PH sampling scheme? Do we exclude control samples that were collected after our project ended?

List of assumptions, data notes

Control Modeling options

* Put all the metals together?
  + Would the different metal scales fuck up the model interactions?
    - Metal:season and metal:community and metal:period and metal:period:season?
* Model PLI -> model cfactor comparing metals, with signif variables from pli -> individual concentration models with highest contributors -> HDS models
  + 1) PLI – narrow variables down, generalized pollution analysis
  + 2) Cfactor – assess contribution only
  + 3) Concentration – highest contributor analyte trends
  + 4) Concentration + HDS - highest contributor analyte trends
    - Do we need pli models for hds?
    - Can we add hds questions together? How do we handle missing hds data?
* IF we can analyze multiple HDS ?s in one PLI model, repeat above analysis
  + Model PLI -> model cfactor comparing metals, with signif variables from pli -> individual concentration models with highest contributors -> HDS models
    - 1) PLI + HDS – narrow variables down, generalized pollution analysis
    - 2) Cfactor + HDS – assess contribution only
    - 3) Concentration + HDS – highest contributor analyte trends
* How do we graph complex interactions?

HDS modeling

* How do we rank different hds questions?
  + Can we compare p-values to each other?
* Do we look at multiple metals at once for one hds question at a time?
* Add distance to point source to hds models? Which is more important?
* How do we get creative with HDS? Can we create an index?
  + For ex every home before 1960 is a minus 1, first flush is a plus 1, etc etc
  + Normalize for number of responses
  + But some questions are really hard – 1s and 0s and -1s could be dependent on analyte
  + Only variables that people realistically have control over?
  + Conservative, risk averse approach
    - Wherever there is a NA or missing value, we assume they are not following the best practice

Pull back a little bit

* Take top 5 average cfactor analytes by community, by season
  + Ranked differently, but perhaps we see trends? Cu in all the mining communities for example
  + And then go to infrastructure
* We look at PLI split by community or land use

Questions

* How to handle missing categorical data from home description survey? In order to attach to contaminant data.
  + Do we create an index of decision making? How? How to normalize? Assume NAs are 0s? Bootstrapping and imputation?
  + How do we assess home age and roof type then?
* Advice on the best way to pick metals based on contamination?
* How should we approach collinearity in the modeling?
* Do we model each community individually? Combine analytes?
* Do we need to use cfactor or pli for individual analyte analysis? Or concentrations?
* Do we need enrichment factors to help us understand pollution?