

## Technical Document

# Data Pre-processing of HealthWebMapper2.0

Project conducted by:
San Diego State University
5500 Campanile Drive
San Diego, CA 92182-4493

Report prepared by:
Haihong Huang
Department of Geography, San Diego State University

#### **Abstract**

HealthWebMapper 2.0 is a web mapping application designed for visualizing cancer disparities in San Diego Sub-Regional Areas (SRAs). Its upload function allows users to import their interested cancer and socioeconomic and demographic datasets in San Diego sub-regional areas, which are available in Live Well San Diego Data Access Portal. However, the raw datasets need to be preprocessed before uploading to HealthWebMapper2.0. This technical document will help you finish data preprocessing step by step.

### Part 1 Preprocessing of Cancer Datasets

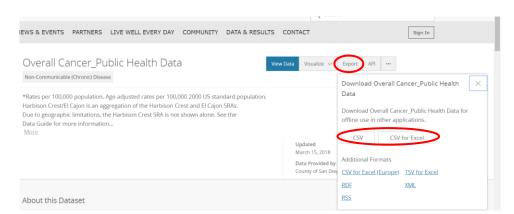
 Visit Live Well San Diego Data Access Portal(url: <a href="https://data.livewellsd.org/">https://data.livewellsd.org/</a>) and click Non-Communicable Disease.



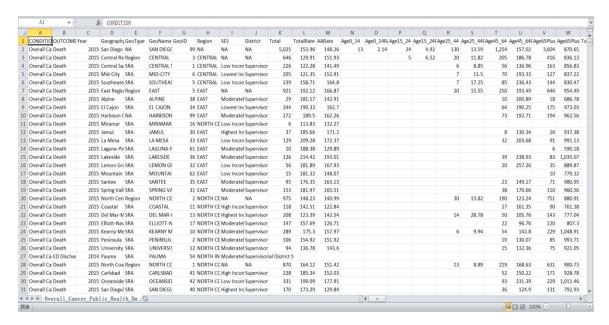
2. Download any cancer datasets you are interested in. For example, we choose "Overall Cancer public health data", click the link.



3. Download dataset as csv by clicking "Export" button on the upper right side of the website and choose export format as CSV or CSV for Excel



4. Open the downloaded dataset in Excel. All the cancer datasets in this data portal have the similar format. The first 10 columns are qualitative attribute such as condition, outcome, year, SES (Social Economic Status) etc.



5. Go to "Data" tab in Excel, click "Filter". A small drop-down icon will appear in headers of each column. In HealthWebMapper2.0, datasets being uploaded must have unique SRAID, which means there should have no duplicative records. Thus, filter the raw data by a unique value in columns named "CONDITION", "OUTCOME", "Year" and "GeoType".



For example, when you click drop-down icon in column "OUTCOME", there are four types of outcomes: death, hospitalization, ED discharge, in patient treatment. Please only select one type of outcomes. Repeat the same process for "Condition" and "Year" but for "GeoType" filter only by "SRA".

- 6. Change column name "GEOID" to "SRAID" (all uppercase!)
- 7. Now in our data table, column 1~10 are qualitative attributes such as cancer outcome, year, geographic location name and social economic status. Starting from column 11 to the end are many quantitative attributes such as Total Case, Total Rate. Due to the display and server limitation of this web application, we recommend users to streamline the datasets, keep no more than 20 columns of attributes. However, you can still keep as many attributes as you want, but the number of attributes keep may affect the display of the data tables as well as the operation speed. As you may found, there are some redundancy information and blank columns; Also, you can change the column

- names (header) into more readable names in Excel if needed (e.g. AAR stand for Age Adjusted Rate).
- 8. Copy you filtered data into a new excel file and save as csv. Your csv data table should have no more than 40 rows including header. Now, you finished the preprocessing of cancer data.

## Part 2: Preprocessing of Socioeconomic and Demographic Data

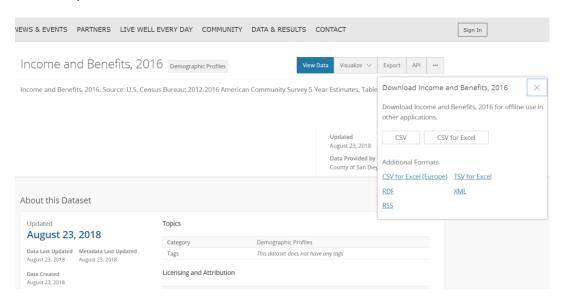
 Similar to the preprocessing of cancer data, visit Live Well San Diego Data Access Portal (URL: <a href="https://data.livewellsd.org/">https://data.livewellsd.org/</a>) and click "Demographic Profile" to download socioeconomic and demographic data in San Diego sub-regional areas.



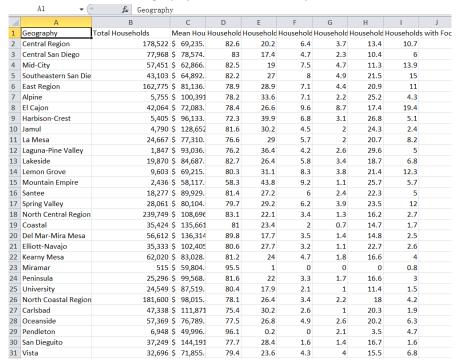
2. Search for the demographic factors that interest you. For example, you want to explore the relations between cancer and income and benefit, click the dataset below:



3. Export as CSV or CSV for Excel



4. Open "Income and Benefits,2016 csv" in Excel and have a look at the standard data structure for demographic profiles provided by Live Well San Diego, which contains only one qualitative attributes "Geography" and the rest are quantitative attributes.



5. Add a column named "SRAID" (all uppercase!) in order to link this data with our preloaded SRA Polygon shapefile.

- 6. Some rows in those dataset are aggregated areas, please delete the rows named: <u>Central Region, East Region, Harbison-Crest, North Central Region, North Coastal Region, Pendleton, North Inland Region, South Region, San Diego County</u> in Geography column.
- 7. Your final data table should have 40 rows, add corresponding SRAID value to each sub-regional area (you can just copy and paste column SRAID below, they are in the same sequence as csv datasets):

Geography	SRAID			
Central San	1			
Diego				
Mid-City	6			
Southeastern	5			
San Diego				
Alpine	38			
El Cajon	34			
Jamul	30			
La Mesa	33			
Laguna-Pine	61			
Valley				
Lakeside	36			
Lemon	32			
Grove				
Mountain	62			
Empire				
Santee	35			
Spring Valley	31			
Coastal	11			
Del Mar-	13			
Mira Mesa				
Elliott-	17			
Navajo				
Kearny Mesa	10			
Miramar	16			
Peninsula	2			
University	12			
Carlsbad	41			
Oceanside	42			
San Dieguito	40			
Vista	52			
Anza-	63			
Borrego				
Springs				
Escondido	50			
Fallbrook	55			
	l .			

North San	14
Diego	
Palomar-	60
Julian	
Pauma	54
Poway	15
Ramona	39
San Marcos	51
Valley Center	53
Chula Vista	21
Coronado	3
National City	4
South Bay	22
Sweetwater	20

The new table with column SRAID should look like below:

4	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н	1	J	K
1	SRAID	Geography	Total Households	Mean Hou	Househol	Househol	Househol	Househol	Househol	Household	ls with Fo
2	1	Central San Diego	77,968	\$ 78,574	83	17.4	4.7	2.3	10.4	6	
3	6	Mid-City	57,451	\$ 62,866	82.5	19	7.5	4.7	11.3	13.9	
4	5	Southeastern San Diego	43,103	\$ 64,892	82.2	27	8	4.9	21.5	15	
5	38	Alpine	5,755	\$ 100,39	78.2	33.6	7.1	2.2	25.2	4.3	
6	34	El Cajon	42,064	\$ 72,083	78.4	26.6	9.6	8.7	17.4	19.4	
7	30	Jamul	4,790	\$ 128,65	81.6	30.2	4.5	2	24.3	2.4	
8	33	La Mesa	24,667	\$ 77,310	76.6	29	5.7	2	20.7	8.2	
9	61	Laguna-Pine Valley	1,847	\$ 93,036	76.2	36.4	4.2	2.6	29.6	5	
10	36	Lakeside	19,870	\$ 84,687	82.7	26.4	5.8	3.4	18.7	6.8	
11	32	Lemon Grove	9,603	\$ 69,215	80.3	31.1	8.3	3.8	21.4	12.3	
12	62	Mountain Empire	2,436	\$ 58,117	58.3	43.8	9.2	1.1	25.7	5.7	
13	35	Santee	18,277	\$ 89,929	81.4	27.2	6	2.4	22.3	5	
14	31	Spring Valley	28,061	\$ 80,104	79.7	29.2	6.2	3.9	23.5	12	
15	11	Coastal	35,424	\$ 135,66	81	23.4	2	0.7	14.7	1.7	
16	13	Del Mar-Mira Mesa	56,612	\$ 136,31	89.8	17.7	3.5	1.4	14.8	2.5	
17	17	Elliott-Navajo	35,333	\$ 102,40	80.6	27.7	3.2	1.1	22.7	2.6	
18	10	Kearny Mesa	62,020	\$ 83,028	81.2	24	4.7	1.8	16.6	4	
19	16	Miramar	515	\$ 59,804	95.5	1	0	0	0	0.8	
20	2	Peninsula	25,296	\$ 99,568	81.6	22	3.3	1.7	16.6	3	
21	12	University	24,549	\$ 87,519	80.4	17.9	2.1	1	11.4	1.5	
22	41	Carlsbad	47,338	\$ 111,87	75.4	30.2	2.6	1	20.3	1.9	
23	42	Oceanside	57,369	\$ 76,789	77.5	26.8	4.9	2.6	20.2	6.3	
24	40	San Dieguito	37,249	\$ 144,19	77.7	28.4	1.6	1.4	16.7	1.6	
25	52	Vista	32,696	\$ 71,855	79.4	23.6	4.3	4	15.5	6.8	
26	63	Anza-Borrego Springs	1,540	\$ 40,464	60	49.4	15.5	4.9	31.2	14.6	
27	50	Escondido	51,902	\$ 78,318	80.2	25.3	4.9	2.9	16	8.8	
28	55	Fallbrook	17,205	\$ 84,685	72.3	37.1	3.6	2.3	23.4	6.2	
29	14	North San Diego	41,213	\$ 116,50	83.6	23.7	4.2	1.1	18.5	2.6	
30	60	Palomar-Julian	2,174	\$ 57,788	59.4	52.6	3.2	5.6	30.9	12.4	
31	54	Pauma	2,154	\$ 86,663	80.5	21.8	1.2	2.2	11.9	5.8	
32	15	Poway	30,283	\$ 135,75	81.5	27	3.1	1	21.2	2	
33	39	Ramona	11,645	\$ 96,704	81.7	27.8	4.6	3.4	21.4	6.5	
34	51	San Marcos	31,830	\$ 73,250	74.3	29.6	3.3	1.7	19	4.8	
35	53	Valley Center	7,764	\$ 92,496	74.7	37.4	2.4	0.9	25.6	4.4	
36	21	Chula Vista	36,903	\$ 57,674	76.7	29.7	7.5	3.9	19.9	14.6	
37	3	Coronado	8,986	\$ 137,12	71.7	34.9	1.7	0.7	27.1	0.8	
38	4	National City	15,623	\$ 53,862	80.4	28.9	9.1	5.2	13.8	15.7	
39		South Bay	•	\$ 63,088		28.7	9	5	18.6	15.9	
40		Sweetwater		\$ 103,49		22.1	4.9	1.8	19.9	4.1	

Now you finished the preprocessing of socioeconomic data. Repeat the same procedure for other datasets you find in Live Well San Diego Data Access Portal and visualize them in HealthWebMapper2.0