Hack₂O | Analysis of the Flint datasets

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Project Questions

- How this analysis benefits both the household residents and the researchers?
- For household residents:
- Which households are most at risk?
- When is the time with highest lead levels?
- For researchers:
- Is there a significant relationship between copper/iron and lead?
- Is there any correlation between pH and Chlorine?
- Is there any correlation between lead level and pH or Chlorine?

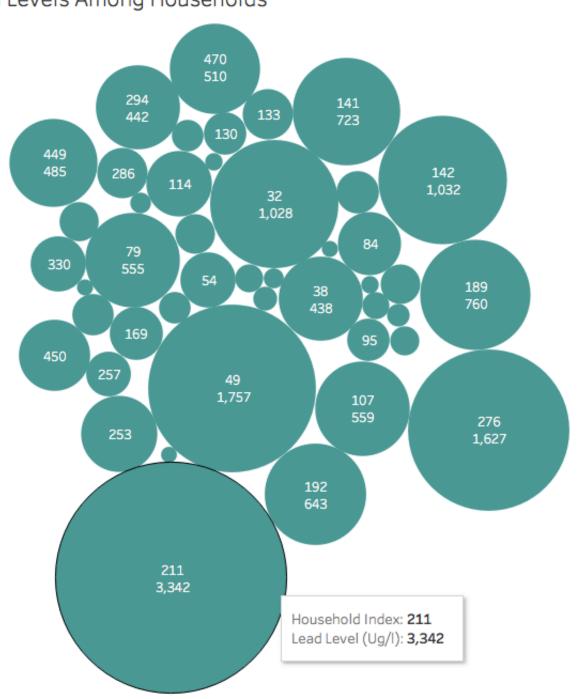
Data Sources

- Figure and data are based on two main datasets introduced by Joe Goodwill
- Flint: Copper, Iron and Lead levels at different times of the day
- Flint: Chlorine and pH levels

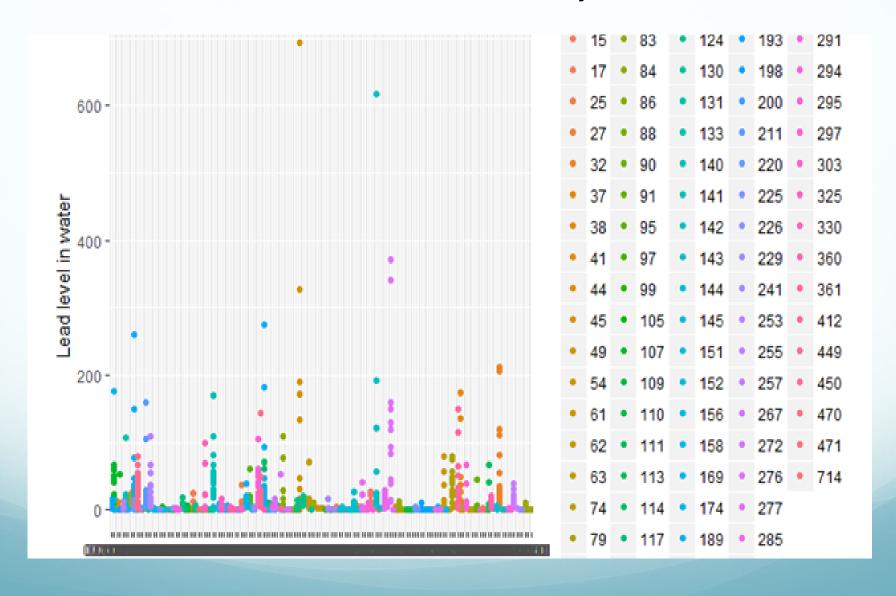
Our visualizations

- Which households are most at risk?
- When is the time with highest lead levels?

Lead Levels Among Households



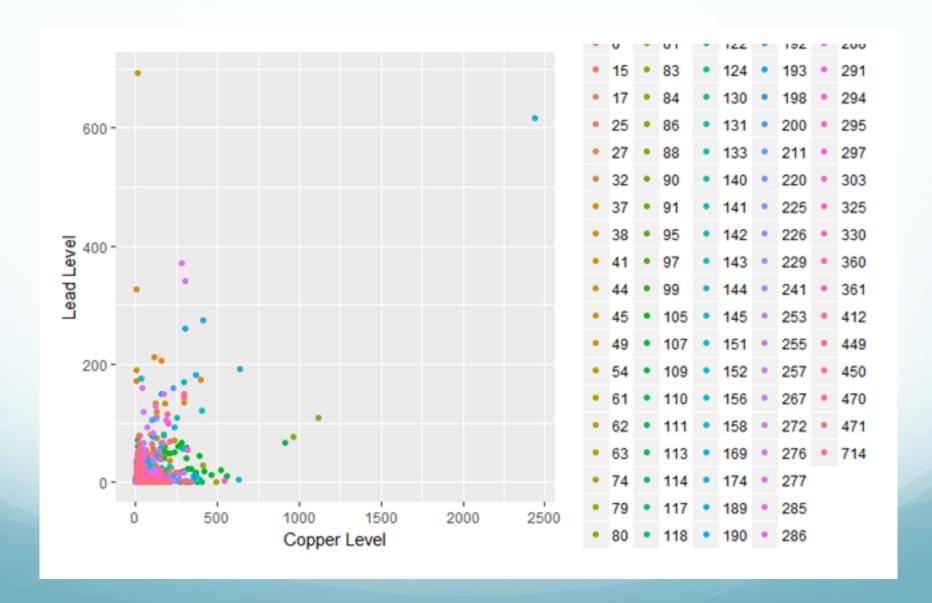
Lead level in water at different times of the day



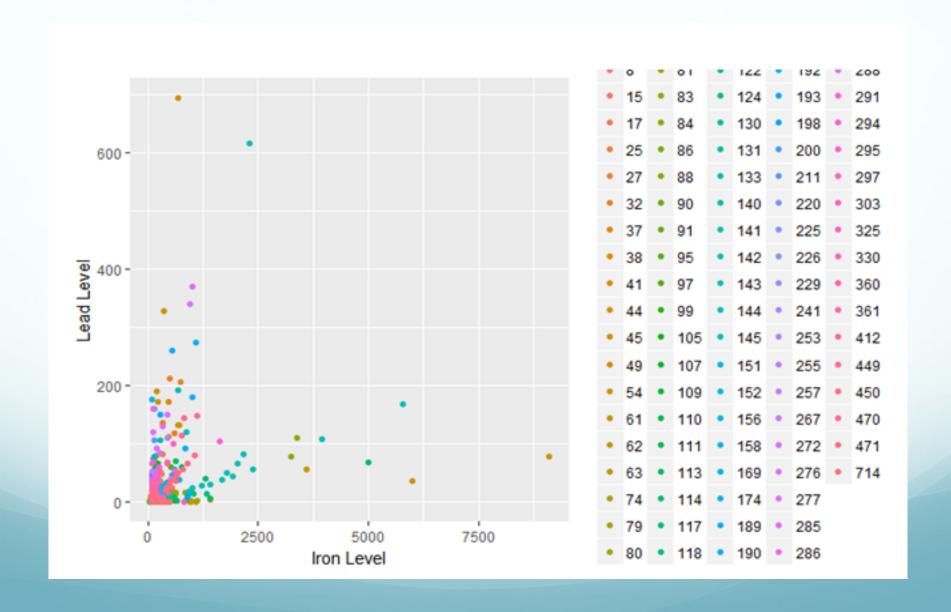
Next questions

- Is there a significant relationship between copper level and lead level?
- Same question with iron level and lead level

Initial visualizations



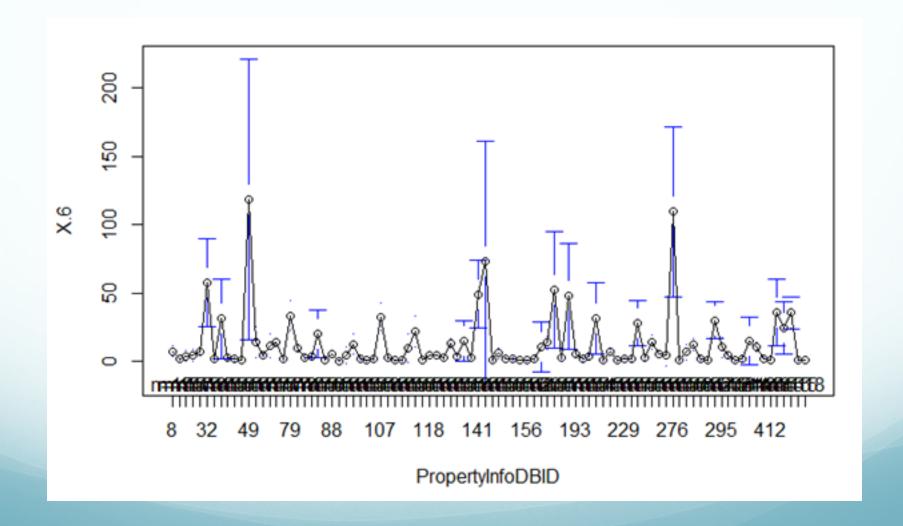
Initial visualizations (cont)

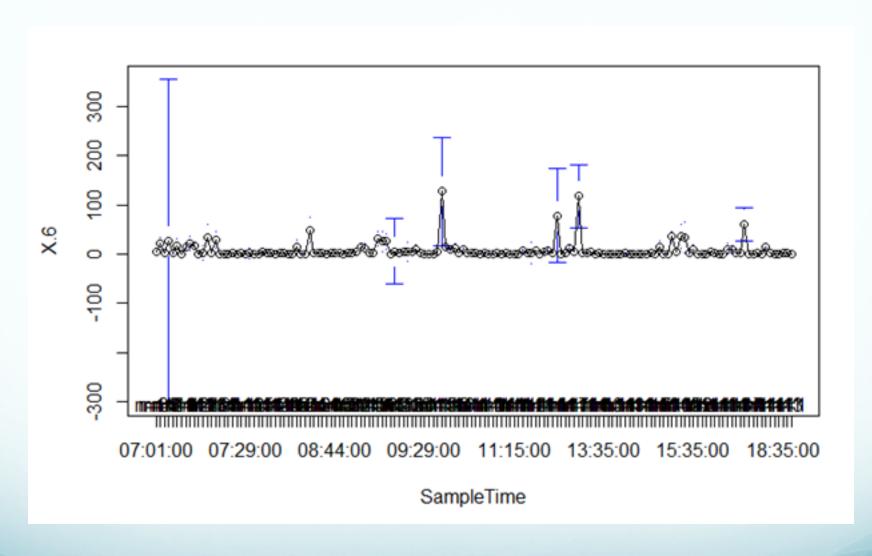


Model Selection

- Panel Data Cross-sectional time series data
- Choices among fixed effects, random effects and regular ordinary least squares (OLS) regressions
- We used the Lagrange Multiplier Test (Breusch-Pagan) to test for panel effects (unbalanced panels)
- We used the Hausman Test to test for fixed effects

Mean Plots





The two mean plots show that the effects are quite random

Models & Testing

 We used the Lagrange Multiplier Test – Breusch-Pagan to test for panel effects (Lagrange Multiplier Test – Breusch-Pagan for unbalanced panels):

```
data: X.6 ~ Result + Iron_Result_Ugl
```

alternative hypothesis: significant effects

 This test shows that there is a panel effect (time effect) among the observations. Therefore, we have to use either a fixed effect or a random effect model

Models & Testing (cont)

We used the Hausman Test to test for fixed effects:

```
data: X.6 ~ Result + Iron_Result_Ugl

chisq = 2.9872, df = 2, p-value = 0.2246

alternative hypothesis: one model is inconsistent
```

 This test show that we do not need to use a fixed effect model in this case.

Models & Testing (cont)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t-value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.57	2.17	0.27	0.79
Copper level	0.15	0.009	17.19	< 2.2e-16 ***
Iron level	0.02	0.002	8.07	1.531e-15 ***

The model shows that there is a significant relationship between copper and lead level, as well as a significant relationship between iron level and lead level

Model Evaluation

a) Validity:

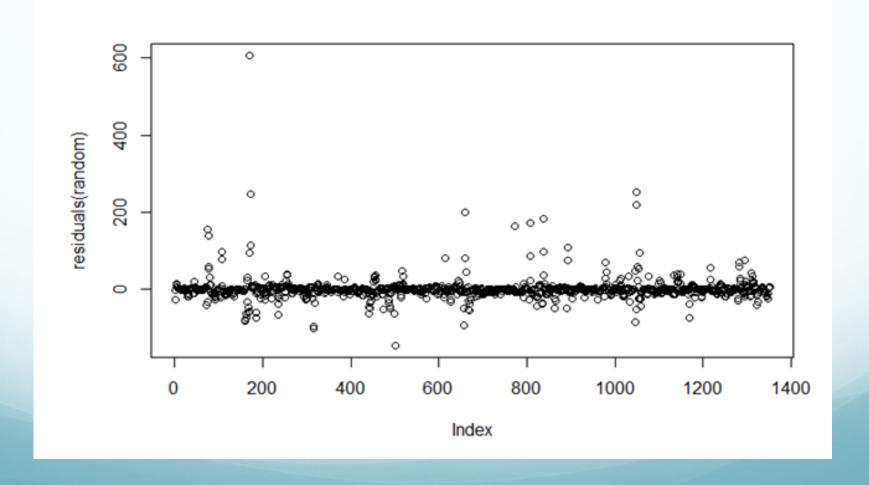
Robust standard error:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t-value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	0.57	2.80	0.20	0.79
Copper level	0.15	0.004	3.55	0.004***
Iron level	0.02	0.007	2.40	0.016 ***

Controlling for unequal variance and autocorrelation, the relationship is still significant

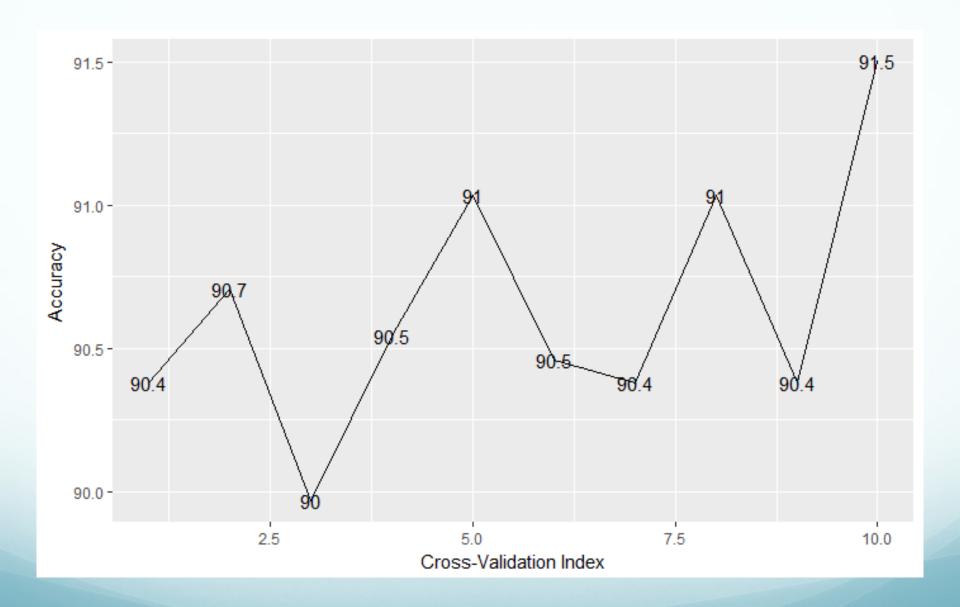
Model Evaluation (cont)

It seems that the variances are equal



Model Evaluation (cont)

- b) Prediction
- Less than 15 Ug/L is safe
- More than 15 Ug/L is unsafe
- Using cross-validation, we have the Accuracy plot that shows round 90-91.5% accuracy

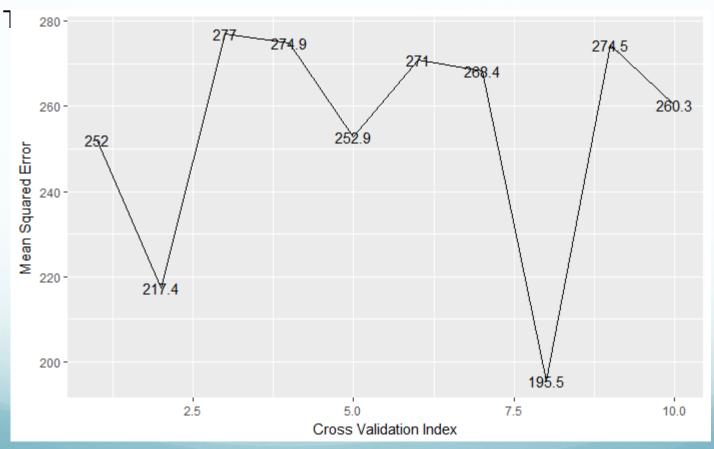


Model Valuation (cont)

- Base model: predicting that all water is safe, and has a 82.17 accuracy
- Cross-validation MSE the random effect model

Mean Squared Error Plot

The MSE for the based model (the mean) is on average **1542.119**



Last Question & Answer

- Q: Is there any correlation between lead level and pH or Chlorine?
- A: We did not find any correlation between chlorine and pH, and between either of them and lead level

Questions?

Thank you for listening!

-- Number Ninjas