

Package ‘DisImpact’

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Title Calculates Disproportionate Impact When Binary Success Data are Disaggregated by Subgroups

Version 0.0.4

Description Implements methods for calculating disproportionate impact: the percentage point gap, proportionality index, and the 80% index. California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2017). Percentage Point Gap Method. <<http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/TRIS/Research/Analysis/PercentagePointGapMethod2017.pdf>>. California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2014). Guidelines for Measuring Disproportionate Impact in Equity Plans. <<http://extranet.cccco.edu/Portals/1/TRIS/Research/Accountability/GUIDELINES%20FOR%20MEASURING>>

Depends R (>= 3.4.0)

Imports magrittr, dplyr, rlang

License GPL-3

URL <https://github.com/vinhdizzo/DisImpact>

BugReports <https://github.com/vinhdizzo/DisImpact/issues>

Encoding UTF-8

LazyData true

RoxygenNote 6.1.0

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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di_80_index	<i>Calculate disproportionate impact per the 80% index</i>
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Description

Calculate disproportionate impact per the 80% index method.

Usage

```
di_80_index(success, group, cohort, weight, data)
```

Arguments

success	A vector of success indicators (1/0 or TRUE/FALSE) or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified. It could also be a vector of counts, in which case weight should also be specified (group size).
group	A vector of group names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified.
cohort	(Optional) A vector of cohort names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. disproportionate impact is calculated for every group within each cohort. When cohort is not specified, then the analysis assumes a single cohort.
weight	(Optional) A vector of case weights of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. If success consists of counts instead of success indicators (1/0), then weight should also be specified to indicate the group size.
data	(Optional) A data frame containing the variables of interest. If data is specified, then success, group, and cohort will be searched within it.

Details

This function determines disproportionate impact based on the 80% index method, as described in [this](#) reference from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. It assumes that a higher rate is good ("success"). For rates that are deemed negative (eg, rate of drop-outs, high is bad), then consider looking at the converse of the non-success (eg, non drop-outs, high is good) instead in order to leverage this function properly.

Value

A data frame consisting of: cohort (if used), group, n (sample size), success (number of successes for the cohort-group), pct (proportion of successes for the cohort-group), di_80_index (ratio of pct to the max pct for each cohort), and di_indicator (1 if di_80_index < 0.80).

References

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2014). [Guidelines for Measuring Disproportionate Impact in Equity Plans](#).

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(student_equity)
di_80_index(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
```

di_ppg	<i>Calculate disproportionate impact per the percentage point gap (PPG) method.</i>
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Description

Calculate disproportionate impact per the percentage point gap (PPG) method.

Usage

```
di_ppg(success, group, cohort, weight, reference = c("overall", "hpg"),
  data, min_moe = 0.03, use_prop_in_moe = FALSE, prop_sub_0 = 0.5,
  prop_sub_1 = 0.5)
```

Arguments

success	A vector of success indicators (1/0 or TRUE/FALSE) or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified. It could also be a vector of counts, in which case weight (group size) should also be specified.
group	A vector of group names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified.
cohort	(Optional) A vector of cohort names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. Disproportionate impact is calculated for every group within each cohort. When cohort is not specified, then the analysis assumes a single cohort.
weight	(Optional) A vector of case weights of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. If success consists of counts instead of success indicators (1/0), then weight should also be specified to indicate the group size.

reference	Either 'overall' (default), 'hpg' (highest performing group), a single proportion (eg, 0.50), or a vector of proportions. Reference is used as a point of comparison for disproportionate impact for each group. When cohort is specified: 1. 'overall' will use the overall success rate of each cohort group as the reference; 2. 'hpg' will use the highest performing group in each cohort as reference; 3. the specified proportion will be used for all cohorts; 4. the specified vector of proportions will refer to the reference point for each cohort in alphabetical order (so the number of proportions should equal to the number of unique cohorts).
data	(Optional) A data frame containing the variables of interest. If data is specified, then success, group, and cohort will be searched within it.
min_moe	The minimum margin of error (MOE) to be used in the calculation of disproportionate impact and is passed to <code>ppg_moe</code> . Defaults to 0.03.
use_prop_in_moe	A logical value indicating whether or not the MOE formula should use the observed success rates (TRUE). Defaults to FALSE, which uses 0.50 as the proportion in the MOE formula. If TRUE, the success rates are passed to the proportion argument of <code>ppg_moe</code> .
prop_sub_0	For cases where 'proportion' is 0, substitute with 'prop_sub_0' (defaults to 0.5) to account for the zero MOE. This is relevant only when 'use_prop_in_moe=TRUE'.
prop_sub_1	For cases where 'proportion' is 1, substitute with 'prop_sub_1' (defaults to 0.5) to account for the zero MOE. This is relevant only when 'use_prop_in_moe=TRUE'.

Details

This function determines disproportionate impact based on the percentage point gap (PPG) method, as described in [this](#) reference from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. It assumes that a higher rate is good ("success"). For rates that are deemed negative (eg, rate of drop-outs, high is bad), then consider looking at the converse of the non-success (eg, non drop-outs, high is good) instead in order to leverage this function properly. Note that the margin of error (MOE) is calculated using $1.96 * \sqrt{0.25^2/n}$, with a `min_moe` used as the minimum by default.

Value

A data frame consisting of: cohort (if used), group, n (sample size), success (number of successes for the cohort-group), pct (proportion of successes for the cohort-group), reference (reference used in DI calculation), moe (margin of error), pct_lo (lower 95% confidence interval for pct), pct_hi (upper 95% confidence interval for pct), and di_indicator (1 if there is disproportionate impact, ie, when `pct_hi <= reference`).

References

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2017). [Percentage Point Gap Method](#).

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(student_equity)
```

```

# Vector
di_ppg(success=student_equity$Transfer
, group=student_equity$Ethnicity) %>% as.data.frame
# Tidy and column reference
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
# Cohort
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, cohort=Cohort
, data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
# With custom reference (single)
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, reference=0.54
, data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
# With custom reference (multiple)
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, cohort=Cohort
, reference=c(0.5, 0.55), data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
# min_moe
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, data=student_equity
, min_moe=0.02) %>%
  as.data.frame
# use_prop_in_moe
di_ppg(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, data=student_equity
, min_moe=0.02
, use_prop_in_moe=TRUE) %>%
  as.data.frame

```

di_prop_index	<i>Calculate disproportionate impact per the proportionality index (PI) method.</i>
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Description

Calculate disproportionate impact per the proportionality index (PI) method.

Usage

```
di_prop_index(success, group, cohort, weight, data)
```

Arguments

success	A vector of success indicators (1/0 or TRUE/FALSE) or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified. It could also be a vector of counts, in which case weight should also be specified (group size).
group	A vector of group names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it is specified.

cohort	(Optional) A vector of cohort names of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. disproportionate impact is calculated for every group within each cohort. When cohort is not specified, then the analysis assumes a single cohort.
weight	(Optional) A vector of case weights of the same length as success or an unquoted reference (name) to a column in data if it specified. If success consists of counts instead of success indicators (1/0), then weight should also be specified to indicate the group size.
data	(Optional) A data frame containing the variables of interest. If data is specified, then success, group, and cohort will be searched within it.

Details

This function determines disproportionate impact based on the proportionality index (PI) method, as described in [this](#) reference from the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. It assumes that a higher rate is good ("success"). For rates that are deemed negative (eg, rate of drop-outs, high is bad), then consider looking at the converse of the non-success (eg, non drop-outs, high is good) instead in order to leverage this function properly.

Value

A data frame consisting of: cohort (if used), group, n (sample size), success (number of successes for the cohort-group), pct_success (proportion of successes attributed to the group within the cohort), pct_group (proportion of sample attributed to the group within the cohort), and di_prop_index (ratio of pct_success to pct_group). When di_prop_index < 1, then there are signs of disproportionate impact.

References

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2014). [Guidelines for Measuring Disproportionate Impact in Equity Plans](#).

Examples

```
library(dplyr)
data(student_equity)
di_prop_index(success=Transfer, group=Ethnicity, data=student_equity) %>%
  as.data.frame
```

ppg_moe

Margin of error for the PPG

Description

Calculate the margin of error (MOE) for the percentage point gap (PPG) method.

Usage

```
ppg_moe(n, proportion, min_moe = 0.03, prop_sub_0 = 0.5,
        prop_sub_1 = 0.5)
```

Arguments

n	Sample size for the group of interest.
proportion	(Optional) The proportion of successes for the group of interest. If specified, then the proportion is used in the MOE formula. Otherwise, a default proportion of 0.50 is used (conservative and yields the maximum MOE).
min_moe	The minimum MOE returned even if the sample size is large. Defaults to 0.03. This equates to a minimum threshold gap for declaring disproportionate impact.
prop_sub_0	For cases where 'proportion' is 0, substitute with 'prop_sub_0' (defaults to 0.5) to account for the zero MOE.
prop_sub_1	For cases where 'proportion' is 1, substitute with 'prop_sub_1' (defaults to 0.5) to account for the zero MOE.

Value

The margin of error for the PPG given the specified sample size.

References

California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office (2017). [Percentage Point Gap Method](#).

Examples

```
ppg_moe(n=800)
ppg_moe(n=c(200, 800, 1000, 2000))
ppg_moe(n=800, proportion=0.20)
ppg_moe(n=800, proportion=0.20, min_moe=0)
ppg_moe(n=c(200, 800, 1000, 2000), min_moe=0.01)
```

student_equity	<i>Fake data on student equity</i>
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Description

Data randomly generated to illustrate the use of the package.

Usage

```
data(student_equity)
```

Format

An object of class `tbl_df` (inherits from `tbl`, `data.frame`) with 20000 rows and 3 columns.

Examples

```
data(student_equity)
```


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