

Methods Overview for the 2012 Ohio Medicaid Assessment Survey (OMAS) Descriptive Tables

This summary describes the analytical approaches and reporting procedures that were used in constructing the 2012 OMAS Descriptive Tables. All analyses were performed in STATA/MP 12.0 using the trimmed adult and child weights (variables wt_a and wt_c, respectively). The survey parameters were specified in the following manner:

Adults

```
svyset masterid [pweight=wt_a], strata(stratum) vce(linearized) singleunit(certainty)
```

Children

```
svyset masterid [pweight=wt_c], strata(stratum) vce(linearized) singleunit(certainty)
```

Treatment of Missing Data

The 2012 OMAS dataset includes a subset of variables for which missing data were imputed. When available, the imputed version of the relevant variable was used to produce the estimates listed in the tables. For those variables without an imputed version, the cases with missing data were left as missing and were not included in the denominator when calculating the proportion of the population with the characteristic of interest.

For example, question D30a1 asked adults to rate the health of their teeth and gums. Of the 22,929 adult respondents, 22,763 selected one of the five responses categories; 33 said they did not know; 18 refused to answer; and 115 did not provide any response (their response is missing). The descriptive table provides the proportion of adults in Ohio who reported fair or poor dental health. The unweighted numerator of this estimate is the 5,804 respondents who responded “fair” or “poor.” The unweight denominator is 22,814 and includes everyone except the 115 respondents who had a missing value for the question.

This approach of leaving missing data as missing and including the “don’t know” and “refused” cases in the denominator was used through the descriptive tables. If more than 5% of the data were missing, the percent of missing data was reported and the cells were highlighted in blue.

Suppression of Unreliable Estimates

Estimates from the OMAS data can be unreliable because the sample size is very small or the sampling error is very large. Estimates in the Descriptive Tables were identified as unreliable if they met any of the following rules:

- 1) The unweighted numerator of the estimate had fewer than 5 cases;
- 2) The unweighted denominator of the estimate had fewer than 30 cases; or
- 3) The Relative Standard Error (RSE) exceeded 50%. The RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the point estimate.

In the Descriptive Tables, any estimates that met at least one of these rules were suppressed and the associated cells were shaded in grey.