

The Comparison of Pneumonia-Careseekers Between Rural and Urban Areas of Developing Nations

Aimee-Aila Villaroman¹, Jenna Joyce M. Ebona¹, Erika Allanis Adelet D. Rafael¹, and Raine Reyes¹

¹Ateneo de Manila University

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Abstract

Data from UNICEF on the percentage of pneumonia careseekers were subjected under descriptive and inferential statistical analysis to compare the percentage of pneumonia careseekers in rural and urban areas in developing countries. Prior to the two sample t-test, the data was first subjected to Levene's test and found that equal variances cannot be assumed so Welch's test was done. We reject the null hypothesis because the two areas, rural and urban, have a statistically significant difference in sample means, with $t = -6.8227$ and $p = 0.00003858092$. A comparison of the individual t-scores of careseekers in urban and rural areas worldwide reveals that more treatment was sought in urban areas compared to rural areas as the years progress. The data was also subjected to linear regression test and it was found that linear relationship exists between rural careseekers and time ($p=0.001636$), while there is no linear relationship between urban careseekers and time ($p=0.07574$). Linear relationship is also observed between rural and urban careseekers combined and the year ($p=0.02349$).

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