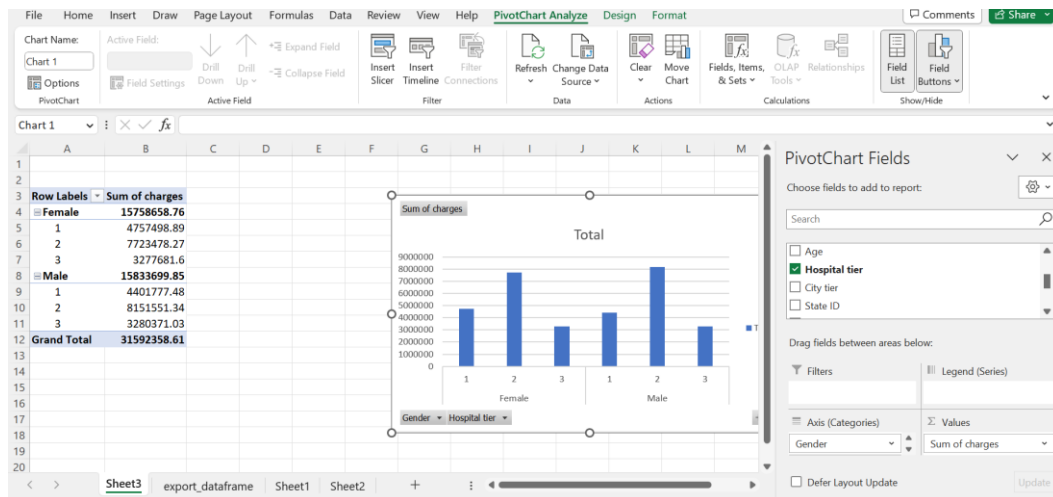


3. The gender of the patient may be an important factor in determining the cost of hospitalization. The salutations in a beneficiary's name can be used to determine their gender. Make a new field for the beneficiary's gender.

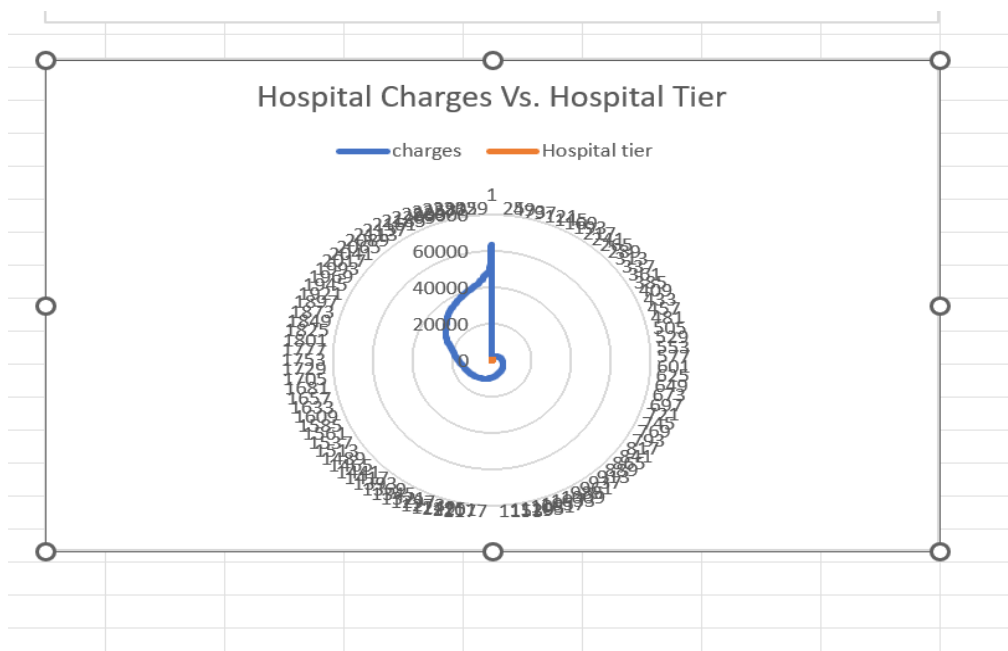
Excel screenshot showing a formula in cell E2: `=IF(OR(C2="Mr.",C2="Sir",C2="Master"), "Male", IF(OR(C2="Mrs.",C2="Ms.",C2="Miss"), "Female", "Unknown"))`

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
	Customer	year	month	Month	n, day	Date	children	charges	Age	Hospital ti	City tier	State ID	BMI	HBA1C
1	Id2335	1992	Sep	9	9	09-09-1992	0	563.84	30	2	3	R1013	17.58	4.51
2	Id2334	1992	Nov	11	30	30-11-1992	0	570.62	30	2	1	R1013	17.6	4.39
3	Id2333	1993	Jun	6	30	30-06-1993	0	600	29	2	1	R1013	16.47	6.35
4	Id2332	1992	Sep	9	13	13-09-1992	0	604.54	30	3	3	R1013	17.7	6.28
5	Id2331	1998	Jul	7	27	27-07-1998	0	637.26	24	3	3	R1013	22.34	5.57
6	Id2330	2001	Nov	11	20	20-11-2001	0	646.14	21	3	3	R1012	22.24	4.29
7	Id2329	1993	Jun	6	1	01-06-1993	0	650	29	3	3	R1013	17.07	5.22
8	Id2328	1995	Jul	7	4	04-07-1995	0	650	27	3	3	R1013	17.82	5.26
9	Id2327	2002	Nov	11	29	29-11-2002	0	668	20	3	2	R1012	21.77	10.67
10	Id2326	1997	Nov	11	9	09-11-1997	0	670	25	3	3	R1013	20.1	5.6
11	Id2325	2001	Sep	9	12	12-09-2001	0	687.54	21	3	2	R1013	24.76	4.54
12	Id2324	1999	Dec	12	26	26-12-1999	0	700	23	3	3	R1013	22.24	5.04
13	Id2323	1999	Dec	12	14	14-12-1999	0	722.99	23	3	1	R1013	23.35	5.94
14	Id2322	2002		1	19	19-01-2002	0	750	21	3	1	R1012	21.38	8.01
15	Id2321	1993	Aug	8	9	09-08-1993	0	760	29	3	1	R1013	17.86	5.43
16	Id2320	1996	Oct	10	22	22-10-1996	0	760	26	3	3	R1013	19.21	5.53
17	Id2319	1993	Jun	6	28	28-06-1993	0	770	29	3	3	R1013	17.08	5.73
18	Id2318	1996		1	18	18-01-1996	0	770.38	27	3	2	R1012	18.82	5.51
19	Id2317	1995	Dec	12	7	07-12-1995	0	773.54	27	3	2	R1013	20.47	5.81

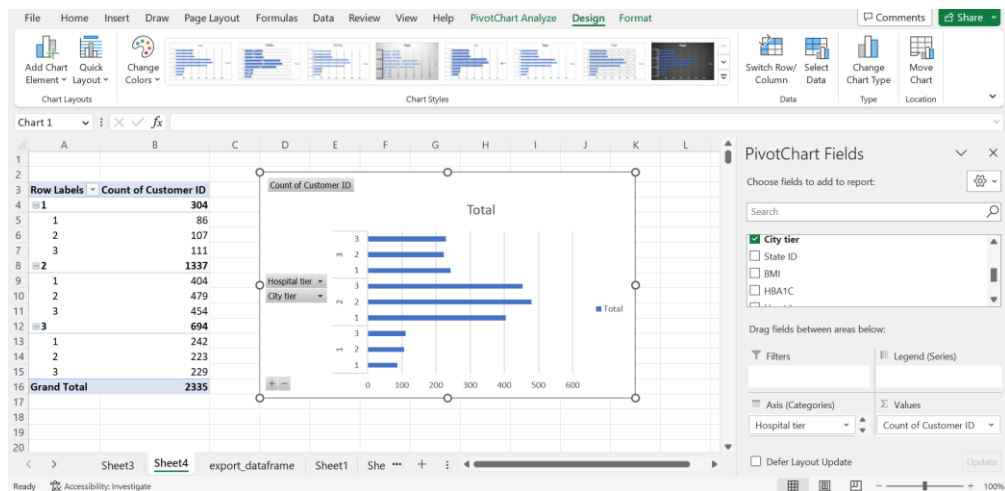
4. State how the distribution is different across gender and tiers of hospitals.



5. Create a radar chart to showcase the median hospitalization cost for each tier of hospitals.



6. Create a frequency table and a stacked bar chart to visualize the count of people in the different tiers of cities and hospitals.



7. Test the following null hypotheses:
- The average hospitalization costs for the three types of hospitals are not significantly different

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Anova: Single Factor								
2									
3	SUMMARY								
4	Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance				
5	Column 1	2335	5060	2.167024	0.399683				
6	Column 2	2335	31592359	13529.92	1.42E+08				
7									
8									
9	ANOVA								
10	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit		
11	Between Groups	2.14E+11	1	2.14E+11	3018.161	0	3.843452		
12	Within Groups	3.3E+11	4668	70788987					
13									
14	Total	5.44E+11	4669						
15									
16									
17									
18									

- The average hospitalization costs for the three types of cities are not significantly different

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Anova: Single Factor								
2									
3	SUMMARY								
4	Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance				
5	Column 1	2335	5060	2.167024	0.399683				
6	Column 2	2335	31592359	13529.92	1.42E+08				
7									
8									
9	ANOVA								
10	Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit		
11	Between Groups	2.14E+11	1	2.14E+11	3018.161	0	3.843452		
12	Within Groups	3.3E+11	4668	70788987					
13									
14	Total	5.44E+11	4669						
15									
16									
17									
18									

c. The average hospitalization cost for smokers is not significantly different from the average cost for nonsmokers

F3					
	A	B	C	D	E
1	t-Test: Two-Sample Assuming Unequal Variances				
2					
3		Variable 1	Variable 2		
4	Mean	17019.43	0.06176		
5	Variance	20959480	0.057976		
6	Observations	334	1943		
7	Hypothesized Mean Difference	0			
8	df	333			
9	t Stat	67.94012			
10	P(T<=t) one-tail	1.6E-197			
11	t Critical one-tail	1.649442			
12	P(T<=t) two-tail	3.2E-197			
13	t Critical two-tail	1.967113			
14					
15					
16					