Project Notes  
A map of the state of tennessee

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Under the age of 3 with DCF contact

25% delay in two areas

or a 40% delay in one area

1year and one month service logs

IFSP teaming added telehealth July 2022

Who’s participating in meetings? Co-visits?

One tab is all of the service log data and second tab is of all of the children in the IFSP

Service Log – Deliverables

What is the rate of covisiting (allowed six times per child) zero validations in our case system for that

rate of provider participation

who is more likely to co-visit one specialty over another

how often are they getting all six visits

did telehealth improve covisits

exploratory data analysis

What’s reasonable

What’s customary

What support do they need

marked that the meeting occurred but also noted that they were a no show?

birth to three IFSP individual family service plan

IEP is the terminology change for removing the family from the plan

ERIA early intervention resource therapy

Questions for the partner:

Data Questions:

What is the purpose of the second tab? Is there a purposeful reason for the duplications on the All Children with IFSPs tab of the dataset? an example would be duplication of CHILD ID 436114

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| POE | Child ID | Referral Date | Exit Date |
| ET | 463114 | 5/23/2019 |  |
| ET | 463114 | 5/23/2019 |  |
| ET | 463114 | 5/23/2019 |  |
| ET | 463114 | 5/23/2019 | 5/2/2022 |
| ET | 463114 | 5/23/2019 | 5/2/2022 |

Do we need to filter the data to cover the period requested of 14 months?

--IDs show up 13 times -- Is that for the 13 months?

Program Questions:

What is the program's desired reach? About 21.7K of the 28.6K children you have records for haven't gotten a single visit.

Original Question: Does participation vary by service type? by service setting? by point of entry?

Participation is defined here as “Service Delivered” in the SERVICE DELIVERY column.

To enhance our project, we created additional data-related questions that will provide more insights.

Are there any patterns or trends in participation based on the service type?

How does participation vary across different service settings?

Is there a difference in participation based on the point of entry (district) office?

Can we identify any specific services or service settings where participation is consistently high or low?

Are there any correlations between service type, service setting, and point of entry with regard to participation?

To start examining the participation variation by service type, service setting, and entry point, you can follow the steps mentioned earlier:

1. Clean and preprocess the data: Review the loaded DataFrames and check for any missing values or inconsistencies in the data. If needed, handle missing values using methods like **dropna()** or **fillna()**. Ensure that the relevant columns for participation ('SERVICE DELIVERY', 'START\_TIME', 'END\_TIME') have appropriate data types.
2. Calculate participation rates: Define the criteria for participation and filter the data accordingly. For example, you mentioned that participation occurs when 'SERVICE DELIVERY' is 'Service Delivered' and 'START\_TIME' and 'END\_TIME' are not NaN. Apply these filters and calculate the participation rate.
3. Analyze and visualize participation: Use grouping and aggregation functions in pandas, such as **groupby()**, **count()**, and **mean()**, to calculate participation rates based on service type, service setting, and entry point. Create visualizations, such as bar plots or pie charts, to compare the participation rates across different categories.

Remember to refer to the column names in the actual loaded DataFrames (**teis\_df** and **teis2\_df**) while performing your analysis and exploration tasks.