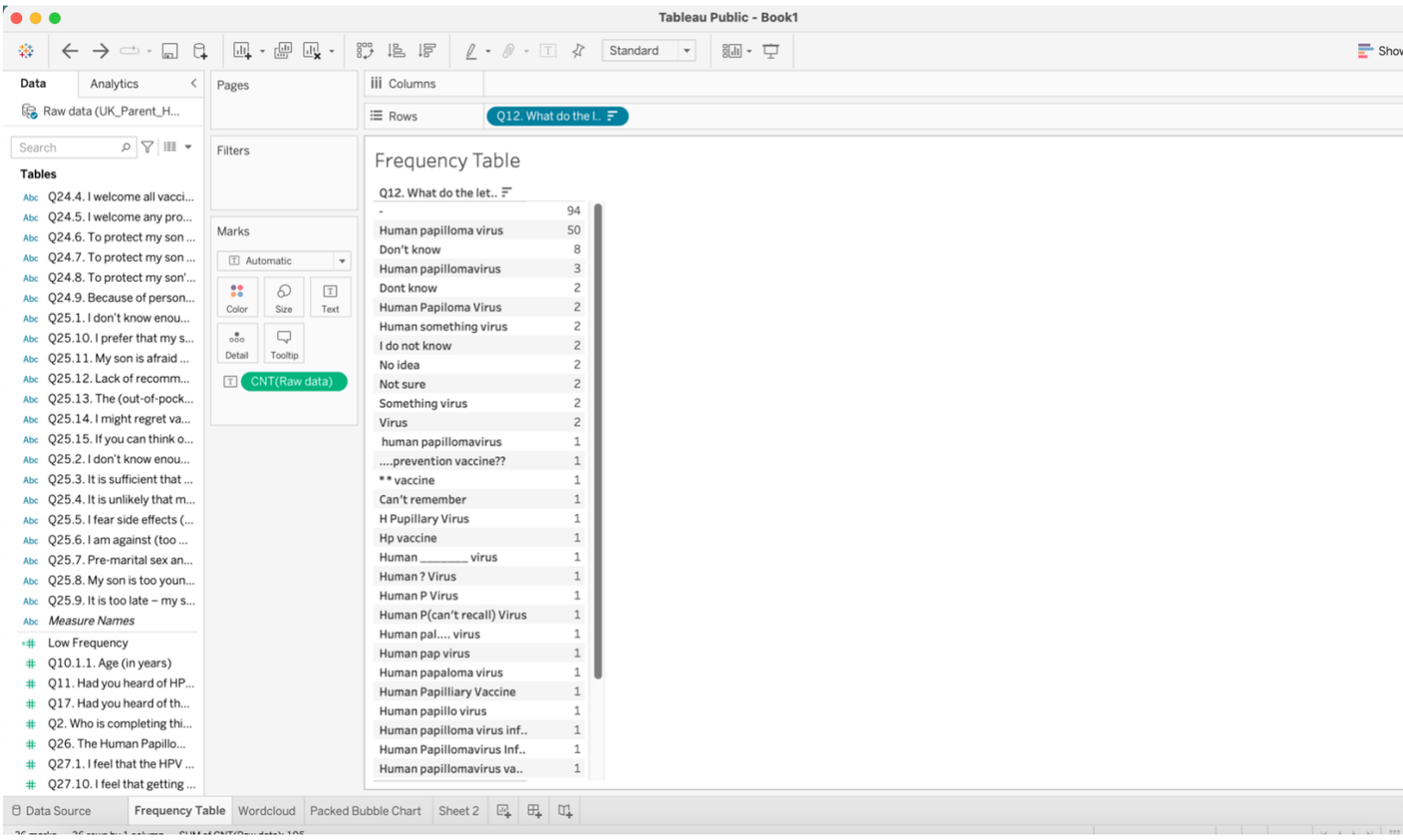
Achievement 2

Task 2.8

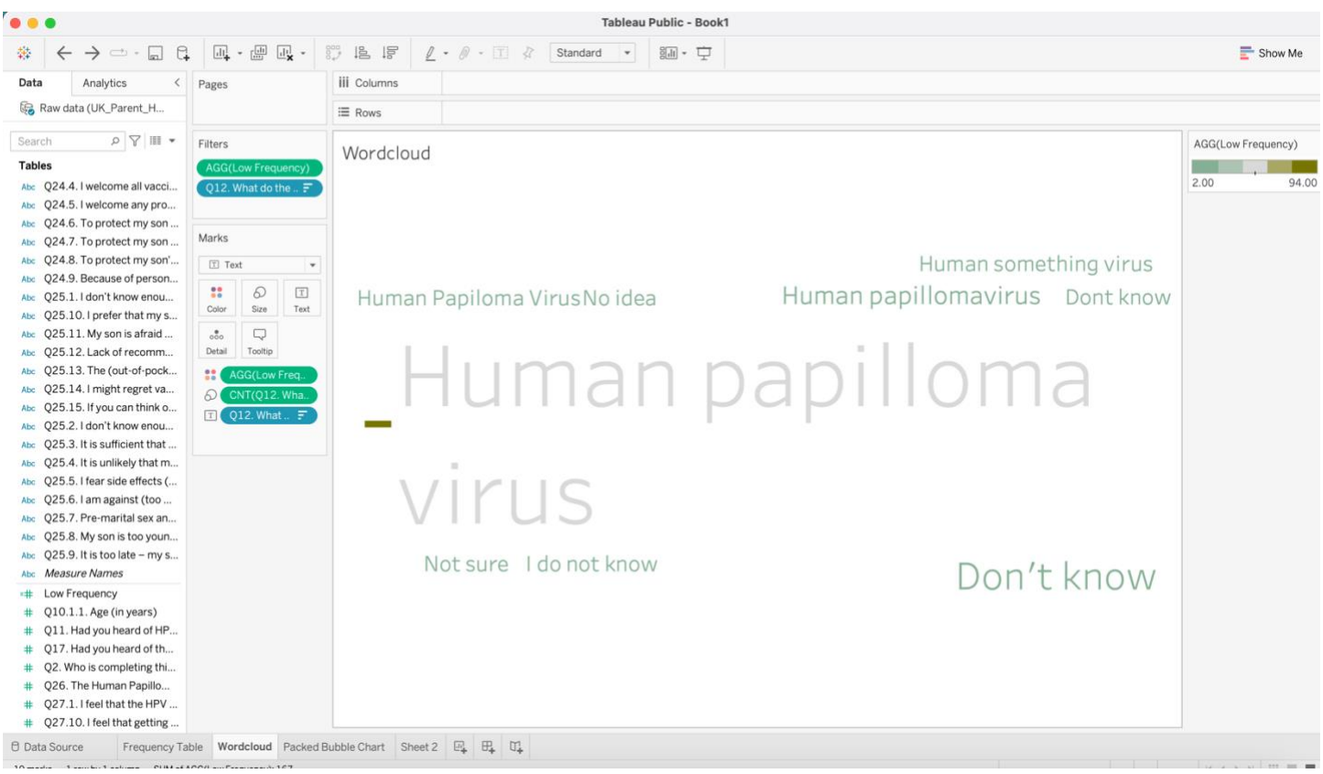
Poojaben Thummar

PART 1

FREQUENCY TABLE

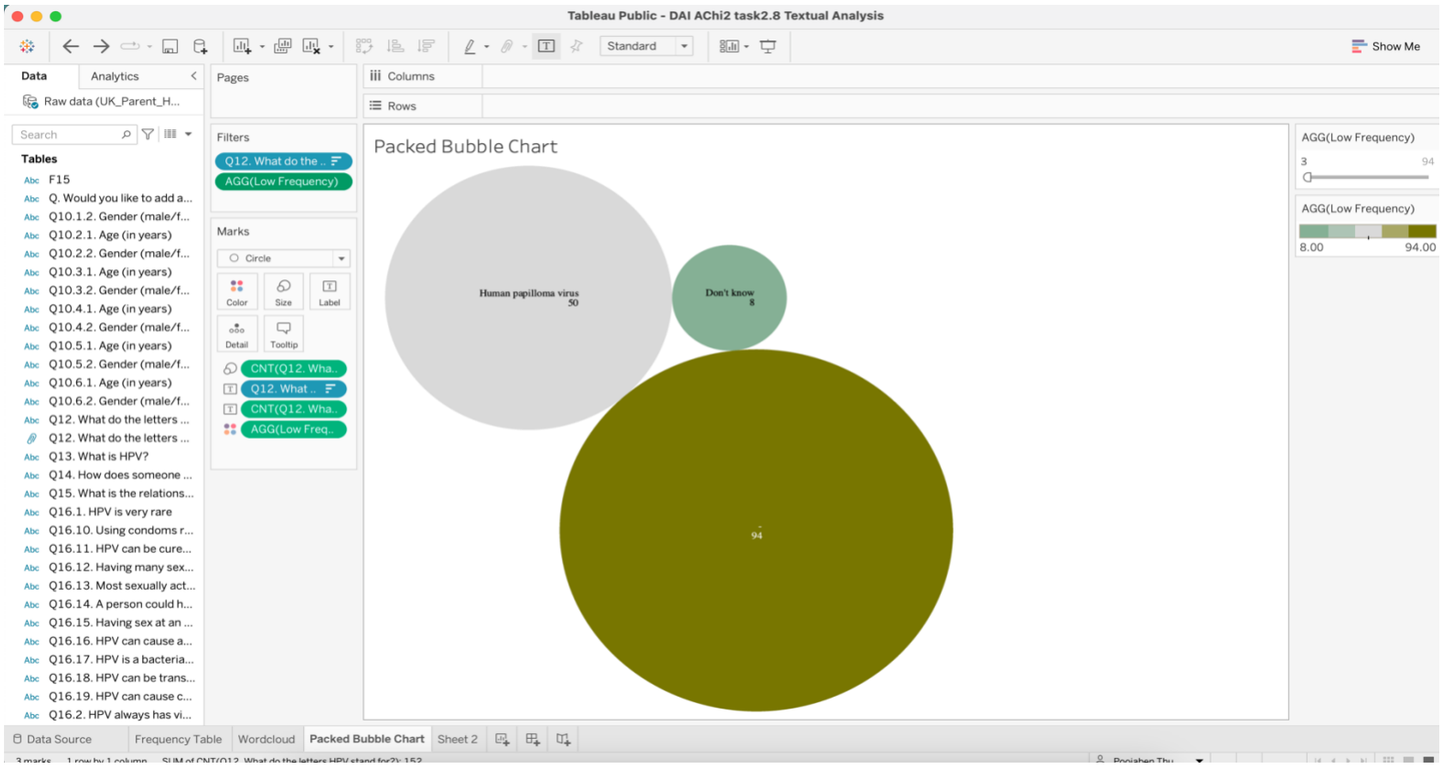


WORD CLOUD



- By Using Calculating field, I created new field called “Low Frequency”, and added in to Filter card. I filtered the Low Frequency to include at least 2 values from top 10 responses. Based on world cloud with this filter, It can be concluded that many people do not know what the letters HPV stand for.
- Here we can interpret (“-“)this sign as an indication of a “Don’t know” response.

PACKED BUBBLE CHART



- The packed bubble chart has a filter to include data with a frequency of at least 3.

Explain what the bubble chart tells you that the word cloud can’t.

- Using the world cloud, it is difficult to distinguish the frequency between values. However, with packed bubble chart anyone can easily understand the data frequency. As above in world cloud we can not easily identify that “94” counts for ("-”don’t know) responses because its only textual .Conversely, with the packed bubble chart, it is evident that the majority of counts are for (“-don’t know ”) responses followed by “ Human papilloma virus.

PART 2

HOW MIGHT UNSTRUCTURED SURVEY DATA SUPPLEMENT THIS PROJECT?

- From an unstructured survey question to the staff, we can gather their opinions about the measures implemented within the project. For instance, whether the changes improved their experience or what could have been done differently.
- We can also obtain their feedback on measures we are considering implementing in the future, such as mandatory staff vaccination, which might be questionable.
- A survey around staff job satisfaction may help gather insight as to which hospitals may need more support during influenza season. It may help with forecasting to predict possible staff vacancies, resulting in a higher need for additional staff.

How might survey data be useful to analyze as a next step?

- Survey data could give useful information about what steps are needed for the next flu season. For example, if a staff survey included questions about how prepared they felt during flu season, it could show if the patient-to-staff ratio was appropriate.
- Another way to use textual analysis can be used is to survey patients on their experience with staff members, specifically if the staff members were informative and if the patient was provided any support or resources of how to avoid spreading the virus and to prevent from getting the virus again. This would be useful to help forecast the amount of patients for the following influenza season.
- Look at flu rates, patient results, and staff absences. Break the data into groups like departments or roles to see who was affected. Check performance measures like how fast patients were treated and staff levels. Watch for trends over time to see if things got better.
- Get feedback from staff and patients about their experiences. Compare costs and benefits, and look at health outcomes like fewer hospital visits and better recoveries.