

EFFECTIVENESS OF HOME HEALTHCARE AGENCIES REGISTERED WITH MEDICARE USING PYTHON

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CIS5810 Project2

Fall 2017

A) Dataset URL:

Dataset:<https://data.medicare.gov/Home-Health-Compare/Home-Health-CareAgencies/6jpmsxkc/data>

The dataset content is drawn from the Medicare.gov's compare websites and directories. This site provides direct access to the official data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) that are used on the Medicare.gov Compare Websites and Directories. One of the prominent fields that portray the effectiveness of the agency is the 'Quality of Patient Care Star Rating' field. Home Health Compare uses a star rating between 1 and 5 to show people how a home health agency compares to other home health agencies on measurements of their performance. The star ratings are based on 9 measures of quality that give a general overview of performance. Across the country, most agencies fall "in the middle" with 3 or 3½ stars being the average rating across the 9 measures. A star rating higher than 3½ means that an agency performed better than average compared to other agencies. A star rating lower than 3 means that an agency's performance was below average compared to other home health agencies. This dataset contains a list of all Home Health Agencies that have been registered with Medicare. The list includes addresses, phone numbers, and quality measure ratings for each agency. The dataset also contains the list of the different services offered by each of the agencies along with how effective each of the services were individually for all the agencies. It consists of a total of 54 columns and 11,802 rows which provides the most detailed information. I have considered the most important 21 columns out of the 54 columns.

B) Data Cleaning

a) Missing Values replaced with mean value

Some blocks in the dataset were empty as the value could not be determined or was not known. Therefore, I have replaced such values with the mean value. This would make future calculations much easier and accurate. I have shown one such example where I replaced the blank values of the column Star Rating with the mean value of the column grouped according to the field State. This would make sure that I fill in the mean of the star rating value state wise which would happen to be more accurate. The **files** are read using read function and stored in **data frames**. **Strings** are used to mention column names.

Python Concepts Used:

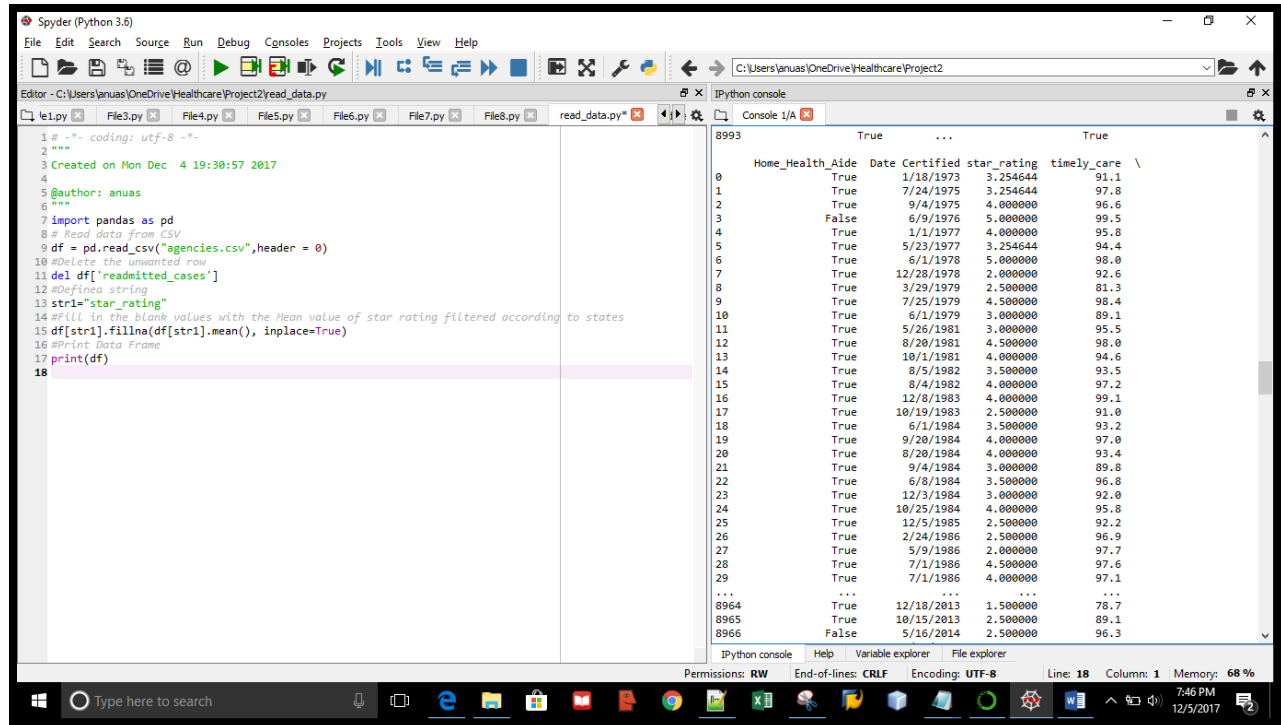
- Pandas Data Frame
- Files
- String

Before

	Date Certified	star_rating	timely_care	drug_use_training \
0	1/18/1973	NaN	91.1	99.2
1	7/24/1975	NaN	97.8	98.1
2	9/4/1975	4.0	96.6	97.9
3	6/9/1976	5.0	99.5	100.0
4	1/1/1977	4.0	95.8	98.7
5	5/23/1977	NaN	94.4	99.6
6	6/1/1978	5.0	98.0	99.9
7	12/28/1978	2.0	92.6	97.3
8	3/29/1979	2.5	81.3	97.4
9	7/25/1979	4.5	98.4	99.9
10	6/1/1979	3.0	89.1	97.2
11	5/26/1981	3.0	95.5	98.5
12	8/20/1981	4.5	98.0	99.8
13	10/1/1981	4.0	94.6	99.5
14	8/5/1982	3.5	93.5	99.7

After

	Home_Health_Aide	Date Certified	star_rating	timely_care \
0	True	1/18/1973	3.685315	91.1
1	True	7/24/1975	3.685315	97.8
2	True	9/4/1975	4.000000	96.6
3	False	6/9/1976	5.000000	99.5
4	True	1/1/1977	4.000000	95.8
5	True	5/23/1977	3.685315	94.4
6	True	6/1/1978	5.000000	98.0
7	True	12/28/1978	2.000000	92.6
8	True	3/29/1979	2.500000	81.3
9	True	7/25/1979	4.500000	98.4
10	True	6/1/1979	3.000000	89.1
11	True	5/26/1981	3.000000	95.5
12	True	8/20/1981	4.500000	98.0
13	True	10/1/1981	4.000000	94.6
14	True	8/5/1982	3.500000	93.5



Code Snippet:

```
# #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Mon Dec 4 19:30:57 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd

# Read data from CSV

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv",header = 0)

#Delete the unwanted row

del df['readmitted_cases']

#Fill in the blank values with the Mean value of star rating filtered according to states

Str1="star_rating"

df[str1].fillna(df[str1].mean(), inplace=True)

#Print Data Frame

print(df)
```

b) Deleting unwanted columns

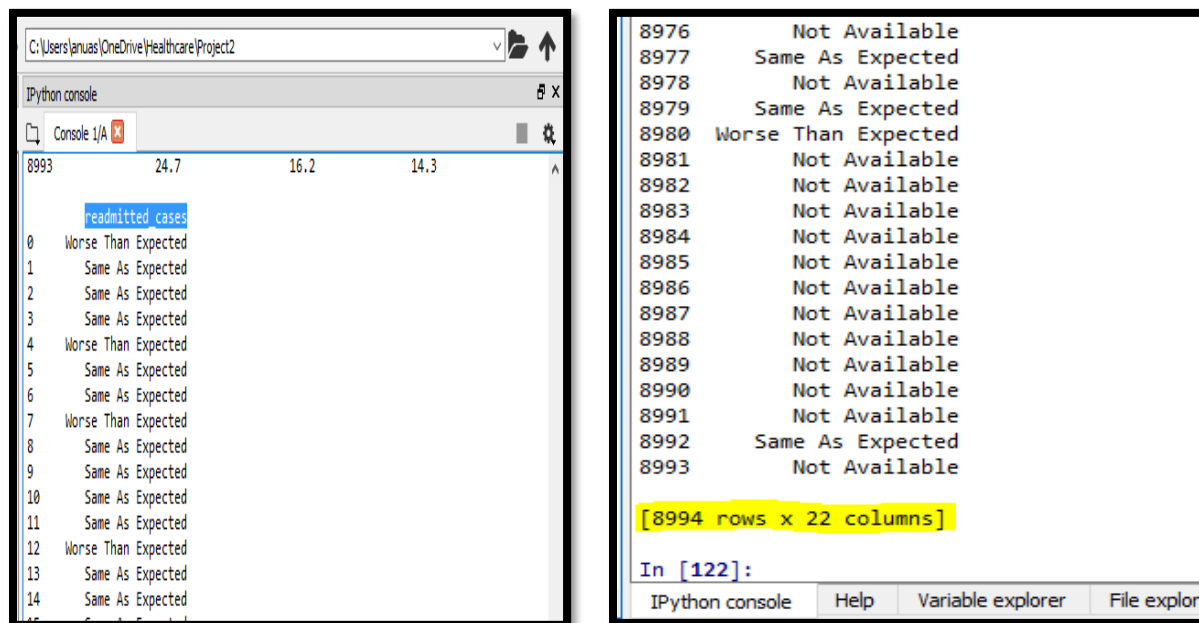
This dataset had some rows that had data that was not useful for any analysis in python and since my dataset had a lot of columns, deleting the unwanted ones made it more convenient for

me to view the data in the editor of anaconda spyder. Therefore, I have deleted such columns of data. This would make future calculations and visualizations much easier and accurate. The pictures show the columns to be deleted and the count of the columns after deleting it. The files are read using read function and stored in **data frames**.

Python Concepts Used:

- Pandas Data Frame
- Files

Before



The pictures show the columns to be deleted and the count of the columns after deleting it.

After

File Edit Shell View Help

C:\Users\anuas\OneDrive\Healthcare\Project2

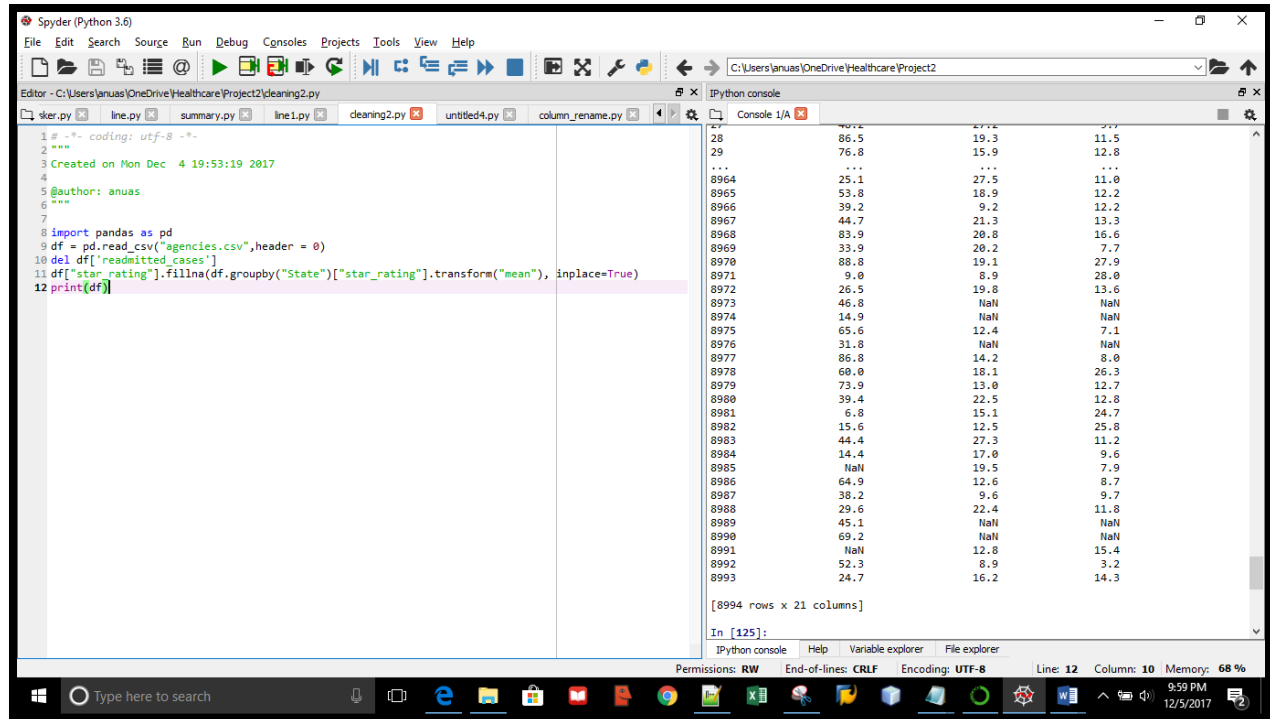
IPython console

Console 1/A

27	40.2	27.2	5.7
28	86.5	19.3	11.5
29	76.8	15.9	12.8
...
8964	25.1	27.5	11.0
8965	53.8	18.9	12.2
8966	39.2	9.2	12.2
8967	44.7	21.3	13.3
8968	83.9	20.8	16.6
8969	33.9	20.2	7.7
8970	88.8	19.1	27.9
8971	9.0	8.9	28.0
8972	26.5	19.8	13.6
8973	46.8	NaN	NaN
8974	14.9	NaN	NaN
8975	65.6	12.4	7.1
8976	31.8	NaN	NaN
8977	86.8	14.2	8.0
8978	60.0	18.1	26.3
8979	73.9	13.0	12.7
8980	39.4	22.5	12.8
8981	6.8	15.1	24.7
8982	15.6	12.5	25.8
8983	44.4	27.3	11.2
8984	14.4	17.0	9.6
8985	NaN	19.5	7.9
8986	64.9	12.6	8.7
8987	38.2	9.6	9.7
8988	29.6	22.4	11.8
8989	45.1	NaN	NaN
8990	69.2	NaN	NaN
8991	NaN	12.8	15.4
8992	52.3	8.9	3.2
8993	24.7	16.2	14.3

[8994 rows x 21 columns]

In [123]:



Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

Created on Mon Dec 4 19:53:19 2017

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv",header = 0)

del df['readmitted_cases']

df["star_rating"].fillna(df.groupby("State")["star_rating"].transform("mean"), inplace=True)

print(df)
```

c) Inconvenient long column names

The column names in the dataset were in the form of long sentences which was very inconvenient to refer to. It was very cumbersome to view the data on the editor of anaconda spyder too as my dataset has too many columns. Therefore, I converted such long names into short meaningful names. This is for simple and convenient reference in the future. A screenshot of a few such changes are shown below. The **files** are read using read function and stored in **data frames**.

Python Concepts Used:

- Pandas Data Frame
- Files

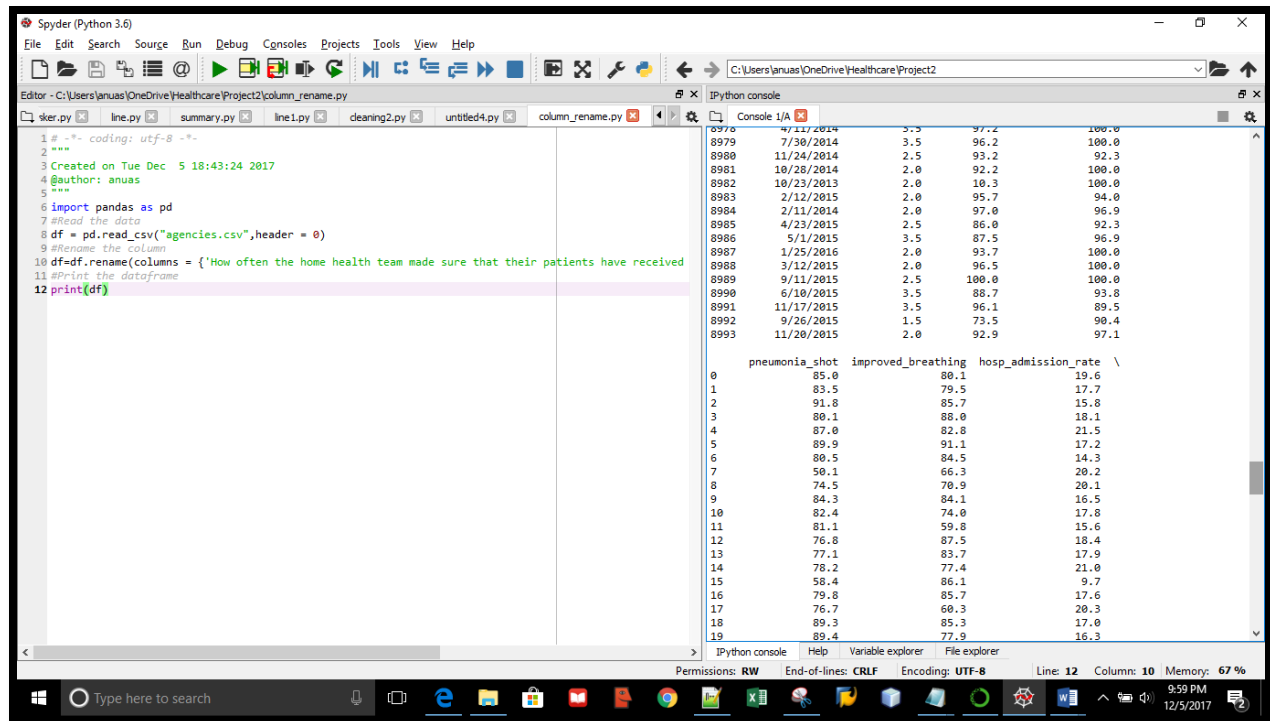
Before

How often the home health team made sure that their patients have received a pneumococcal vaccine (pneumonia shot). \

0	85.0
1	83.5
2	91.8
3	80.1
4	87.0
5	89.9
6	80.5
7	50.1
8	74.5
9	84.3
10	82.4
11	81.1
12	76.8
13	77.1
14	78.2
15	58.4
16	79.8
17	76.7
18	80.2

After

	pneumonia_shot	improved_breathing	hosp_admission_rate	\
0	85.0	80.1	19.6	
1	83.5	79.5	17.7	
2	91.8	85.7	15.8	
3	80.1	88.0	18.1	
4	87.0	82.8	21.5	
5	89.9	91.1	17.2	
6	80.5	84.5	14.3	
7	50.1	66.3	20.2	
8	74.5	70.9	20.1	
9	84.3	84.1	16.5	
10	82.4	74.0	17.8	
11	81.1	59.8	15.6	
12	76.8	87.5	18.4	
13	77.1	83.7	17.9	
14	78.2	77.4	21.0	
15	58.4	86.1	9.7	
16	79.8	85.7	17.6	
17	76.7	80.2	18.2	
18	80.2	80.2	18.2	



Code Snippet:

```
# #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Tue Dec 5 18:43:24 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
#Read the data
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv",header = 0)
```

```
#Rename the column
```

```
df=df.rename(columns = {'How often the home health team made sure that their patients have  
received a pneumococcal vaccine (pneumonia shot).':'pneumonia_shot'})
```

```
#Print the dataframe
```

```
print(df)
```

C. Show/Apply Summary Statistics

1) Mean

The mean is the average of the numbers. To calculate it manually we add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are. In other words, it is the sum divided by the count. It is calculated using a function called **Mean ()**.

```

In [113]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/
Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :

timely_care          92.310240
drug_use_training    96.022949
improved_breathing   67.316642
dtype: float64

In [114]:

```

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns
```

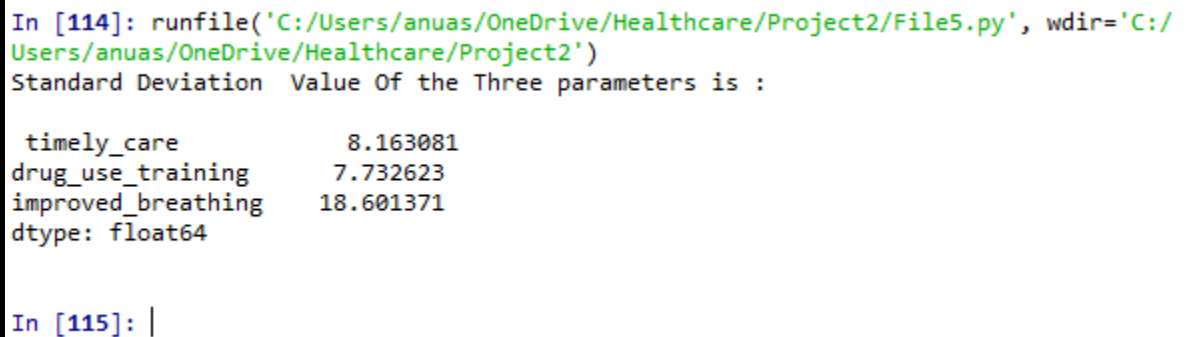
```
df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training',
'improved_breathing'])
```

```
#Mean statistical Calculation
```

```
print('Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.mean(),'\n')
```

2) Standard Deviation

It is a quantity calculated to indicate the extent of deviation for a group. It is calculated using a function called **std ()**.



```
In [114]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/
Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :

timely_care          8.163081
drug_use_training     7.732623
improved_breathing    18.601371
dtype: float64

In [115]: |
```

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns
```

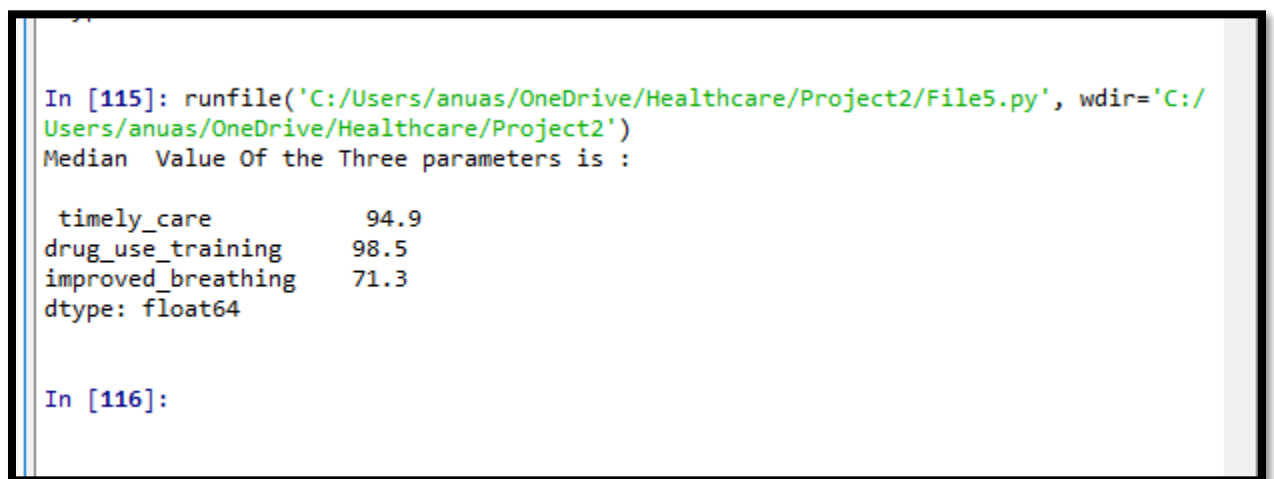
```
df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training',
'Improved_breathing'])

#Standard Deviation Statistical Calculation

print('Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.std(),'\n')
```

3) Median

The median value of a range of values is a value or quantity lying at the midpoint of a frequency distribution of observed values or quantities, such that there is an equal probability of falling above or below it. It is calculated using a function called **Median ()**.



```
In [115]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/
Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Median Value Of the Three parameters is :

timely_care          94.9
drug_use_training    98.5
improved_breathing   71.3
dtype: float64

In [116]:
```

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```



```

import pandas as pd

# Read data from CSV

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")

#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns

df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training',
'Improved_breathing'])

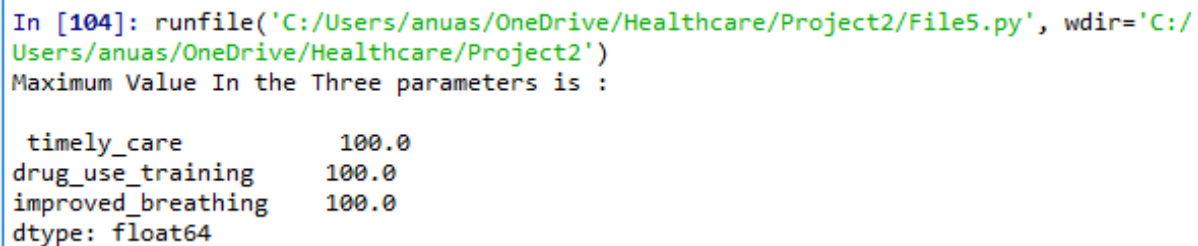
#Median statistical Calculation

print('Median Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.median(),'\n')

```

3) Maximum

The Maximum value of a range of values is the highest value in the range of values. It is calculated using a function called **Max ()**.



```

In [104]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/
Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :

timely_care      100.0
drug_use_training 100.0
improved_breathing 100.0
dtype: float64

```

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```

import pandas as pd

# Read data from CSV

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")

#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns

df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training',
'Improved_breathing'])

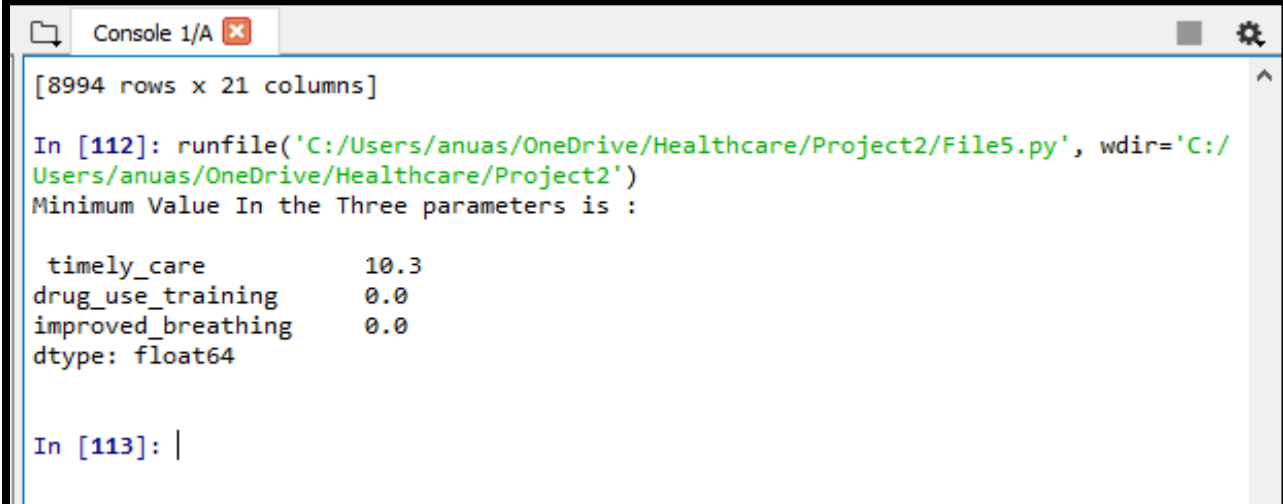
#Maximum statistical Calculation

print('Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.max(),'\n')

```

3) Minimum

The Minimum value of a range of values is the lowest value in the range of values. It is calculated using a function called **Min ()**.



```

[8994 rows x 21 columns]

In [112]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/
Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :

timely_care          10.3
drug_use_training     0.0
improved_breathing    0.0
dtype: float64

In [113]: |

```

Code Snippet :

```

# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-

"""

```

Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017

@author: anuas

"""

```
import pandas as pd

# Read data from CSV

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")

#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns

df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training',
'improved_breathing'])

#Minimum statistical Calculation

print('Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.min(),'\n')
```

4) Statistical Summary

This displays a set of values like Mean, Count, Standard Deviation, Minimum and Maximum values all at once for the selected set of columns. We use the **describe()** function.

Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :

	timely_care	drug_use_training	improved_breathing
count	8994.000000	8994.000000	8719.000000
mean	92.310240	96.022949	67.316642
std	8.163081	7.732623	18.601371
min	10.300000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	90.000000	95.800000	58.900000
50%	94.900000	98.500000	71.300000
75%	97.600000	99.600000	79.900000
max	100.000000	100.000000	100.000000

In [105]: |

IPython console Help Variable explorer File explorer

Permissions: RW End-of-lines: CRLF Encoding: UTF-8 Line: 10 Column: 93 Memory: 68 %

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017

@author: anuas

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns
```

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training', 'improved_breathing'])
```

```
#Statistical Summary Calculation
```

```
print('Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :\n\n',df1.describe())
```

Screenshot of all the Statistical Functions at once:

The screenshot shows the Spyder Python IDE interface. The editor on the left contains a Python script that reads data from 'agencies.csv' and performs various statistical calculations. The IPython console on the right displays the output of the script, showing the maximum, minimum, mean, and standard deviation for three parameters: 'timely_care', 'drug_use_training', and 'improved_breathing'. The script also prints a statistical summary of the data.

```

1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
4
5 @author: anuas
6 """
7
8 import pandas as pd
9 # Read data from CSV
10 df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
11 #Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns
12 df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training', 'improved_breathing'])
13 #Maximum statistical Calculation
14 print('Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.max(),'\n')
15 #Minimum statistical Calculation
16 print('Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.min(),'\n')
17 #Mean statistical Calculation
18 print('Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.mean(),'\n')
19 #Standard Deviation statistical Calculation
20 print('Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.std(),'\n')
21 #Statistical Summary Calculation
22 print('Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :\n\n',df1.describe())
23
24

```

Output from the IPython console:

```

In [104]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File5.py', wdir='C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :
      timely_care      100.0
drug_use_training      100.0
improved_breathing      100.0
dtype: float64

Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :
      timely_care      10.3
drug_use_training       0.0
improved_breathing       0.0
dtype: float64

Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :
      timely_care      92.310240
drug_use_training      96.022949
improved_breathing      67.316642
dtype: float64

Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :
      timely_care      8.163081
drug_use_training      7.732623
improved_breathing     18.601371
dtype: float64

Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :
      timely_care      drug_use_training      improved_breathing
count      8994.000000      8994.000000      8719.000000
mean        92.310240      96.022949      67.316642
std         8.163081       7.732623      18.601371
min         10.300000       0.000000       0.000000

```

Code Snippet:

```
# #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns

df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training', 'improved_breathing'])

#Maximum statistical Calculation

print('Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.max(),'\n')

#Minimum statistical Calculation

print('Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.min(),'\n')

#Mean statistical Calculation

print('Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.mean(),'\n')

#Median statistical Calculation

print('Median Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.median(),'\n')

#Standard Deviation statistical Calculation

print('Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.std(),'\n')

#Statistical Summary Calculation

print('Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :\n\n',df1.describe())
```

D. Analysis & Visualizations

1) What is the average value of Quality of Patient Care Star Rating by State overall and

which are the states with Quality of Patient Care Star Rating of 3.5 and above?

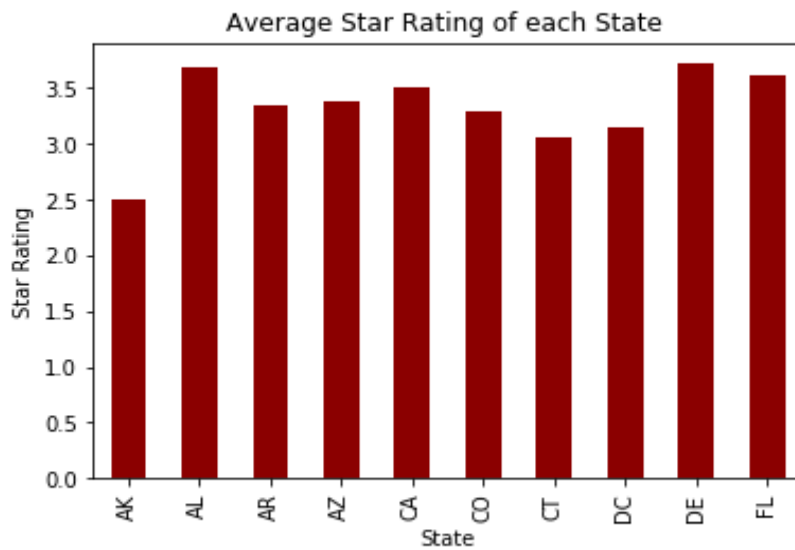
Fields used:

- Quality of Patient Care Star Rating
- State

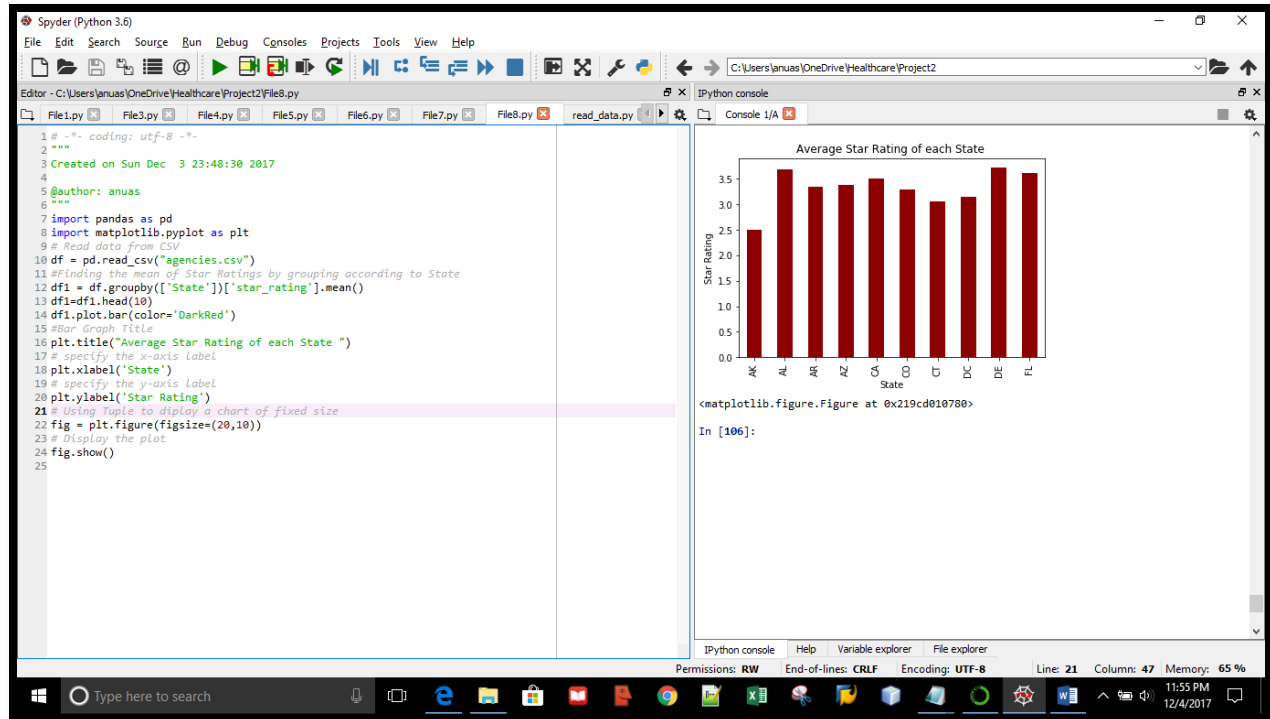
Python Concepts applied:

- Files
- Pandas Data Frame
- Tuple
- In-Built Functions
- Strings

```
In [93]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File8.py', wdir='C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
```



```
In [94]: |
```



The above Bar graph shows the average star rating of every state in the USA. The average rating is calculated based on the star ratings of every home health agency in every state. The files are read using read function and stored in **data frames**. I have used the group by function to group the star rating according to the states. **Strings** are used to mention column names. It is found that the lowest average star rating is 2.5 and the highest average star rating is 3.94. One of the prominent fields that portray the effectiveness of the agency is the ‘Quality of Patient Care Star Rating’ field. Home Health Compare uses a star rating between 1 and 5 to show people how a home health agency compares to other home health agencies on measurements of their performance. The star ratings are based on 9 measures of quality that give a general overview of performance. Across the country, most agencies fall “in the middle” with 3 or 3½ stars being the average rating across the 9 measures. A star rating higher than 3½ means that an agency performed better than average compared to other agencies. A star rating lower than 3 means that an agency’s performance was below average compared to other home health agencies. A **tuple** is defined to

set the size of the graph. From the above visualization, we can infer that the states that have an average star rating of 3.5 and above are: -

- AL (Alaska)
- CA (California)
- DE (Denver)
- FL (Florida)

Among all the states, Alaska and Denver have the highest average star rating for their home agencies. This would help us determine the quality of the home health agencies in various states.

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 23:48:30 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Finding the mean of Star Ratings by grouping according to State
```

```
df1 = df.groupby(['State'])['star_rating'].mean()
```

```
df1=df1.head(10)
```

```
df1.plot.bar(color='DarkRed')
```

```
#Bar Graph Title
```

```
plt.title("Average Star Rating of each State ")
```

```
# specify the x-axis label
```

```
plt.xlabel('State')
```

```
# specify the y-axis label
```

```
plt.ylabel('Star Rating')
```

```
# Using Tuple to display a chart of fixed size
```

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
```

```
# Display the plot
```

```
fig.show()
```

2) Analyze the relationship between the parameters timely care and the drug use training provided to patients by the home healthcare agencies?

Fields used:

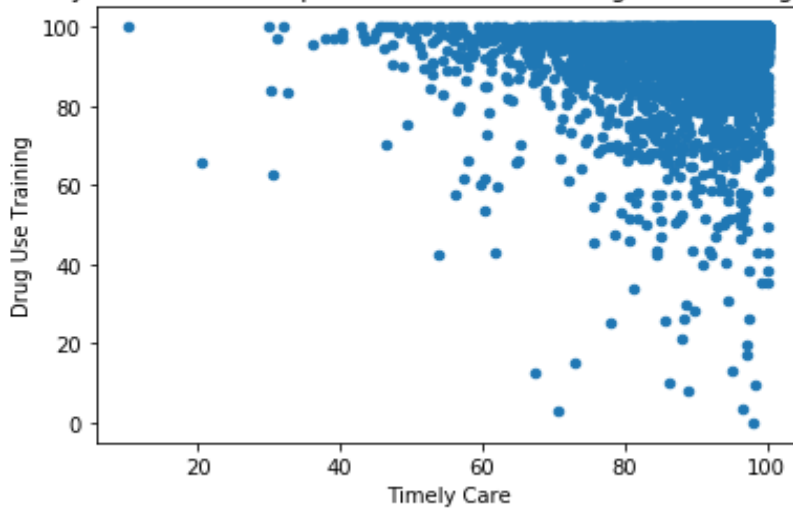
- Drug Usage Training
- Timely manner care

Python Concepts applied:

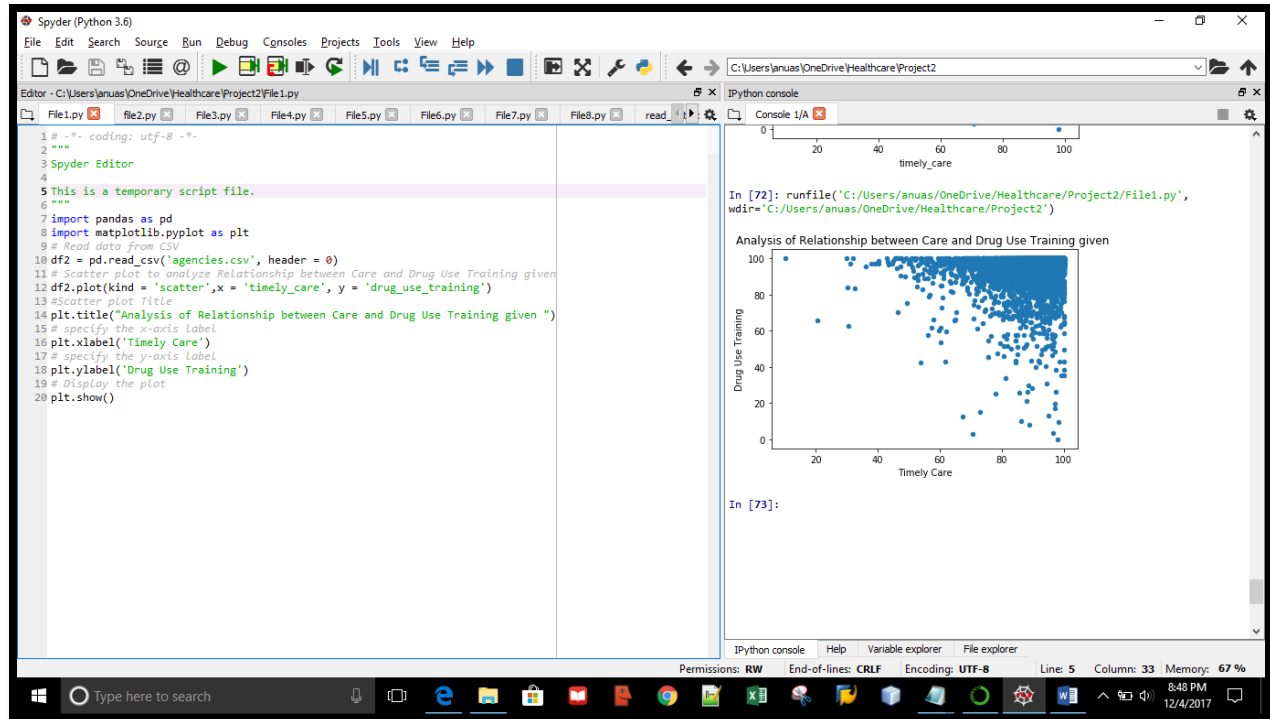
- Files
- Pandas Data Frame
- In-Built Functions

```
In [72]: runfile('C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2/File1.py',  
wdir='C:/Users/anuas/OneDrive/Healthcare/Project2')
```

Analysis of Relationship between Care and Drug Use Training given



```
In [73]:
```



This scatter plot depicts the relationship between how closely or in what pattern the parameters Timely Care and Drug Use Training are connected. Timely care is a column which has values in percentage about how care was provided in a timely manner for the patients by the home health care agencies. Drug usage training is a column which has values in percentage about the drug related lessons and guidelines given to the patients by corresponding home healthcare agencies. Both these fields are co-related as the drug usage training is also a type of care to be given and the time at which the usage of drugs is taught would make a direct impact on the health of the patients involved. The **files** are read using read function and stored in **data frames**. In the graph, we can see that almost all the agencies have a good percentage of the two parameters, that is, Timely Care and Drug Use Training. This means that the home health care agencies have done a good job in providing timely care to the patients and have provided good training before hand

to use the drugs in an appropriate way. We can also infer that the two fields are well related. Therefore, changes done in one of these two fields would directly have its effect on the other.

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:06:48 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df2 = pd.read_csv('agencies.csv', header = 0)
```

```
# Scatter plot to analyze Relationship between Care and Drug Use Training given
```

```
df2.plot(kind = 'scatter', x = 'timely_care', y = 'drug_use_training')
```

```
#Scatter plot Title
```

```
plt.title("Analysis of Relationship between Care and Drug Use Training given ")
```

```
# specify the x-axis label
```

```
plt.xlabel('Timely Care')
```

```
# specify the y-axis label
```

```
plt.ylabel('Drug Use Training')
```

```
# Display the plot
```

```
plt.show()
```

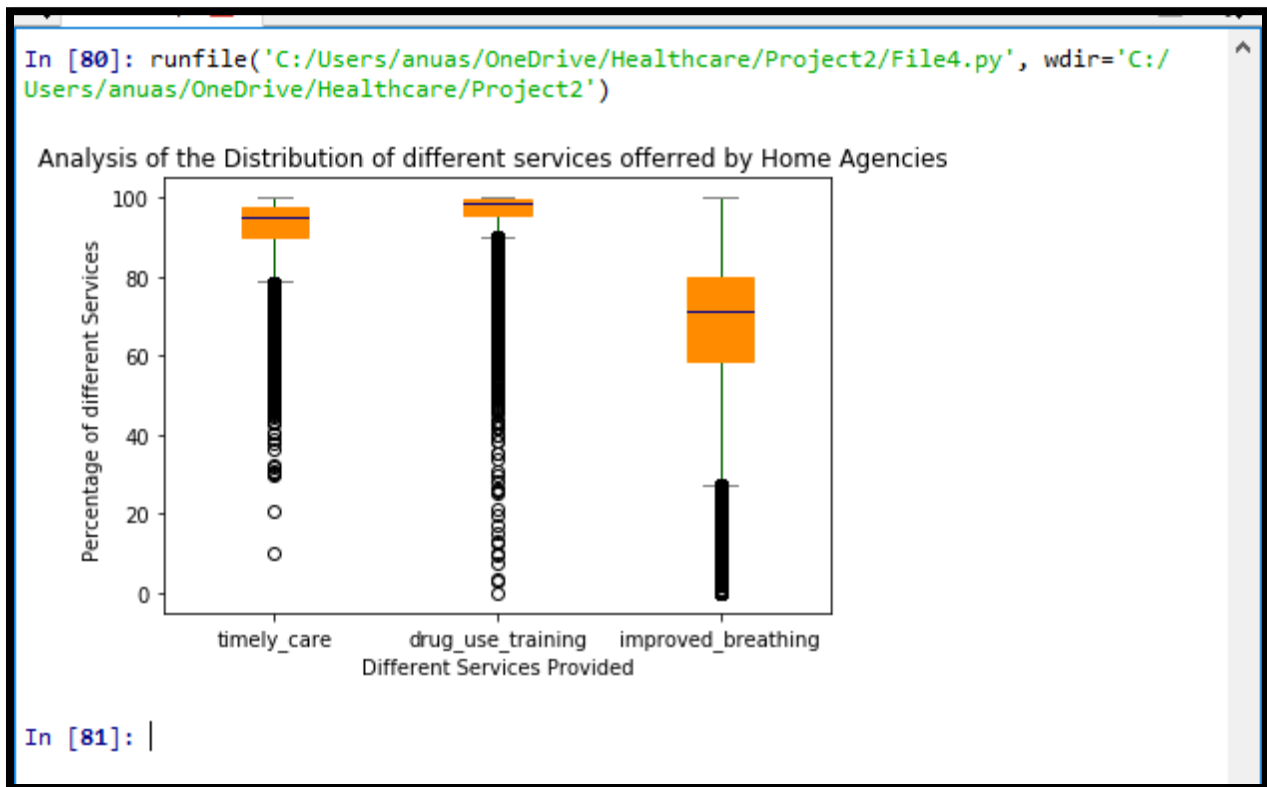
3) Compare the quality of services provided by home health care agencies of USA by considering a few services like timely care, improved breathing and Drug usage lessons given to patients?

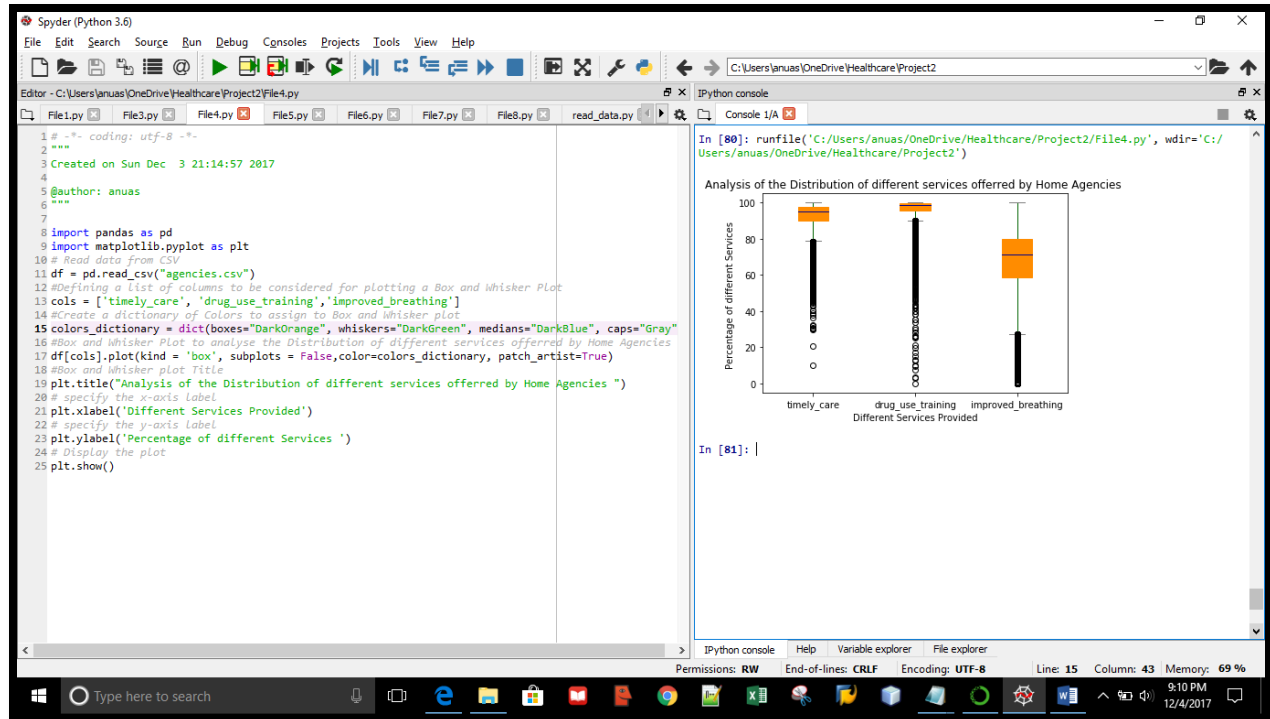
Fields used:

- Drug Usage Training
- Timely manner care
- Improved breathing

Python Concepts applied:

- Files
- Pandas Data Frame
- Dictionary
- Lists
- Strings
- In-Built Functions





The above Box and Whisker plot shows the percentage effectiveness of the various services provided by the health care agencies like improved breathing, Drug usage lessons given to patient and the timely care provided to various patients on a month wise scale for the most recent year of 2016. The **files** are read using read function and stored in **data frames**. **Strings** are used to mention column names. A **list** is used to mention a set of columns to be considered for analysis. A **dictionary** is used here to assign different colors to different elements of the box and whisker plot. We can infer that the service that was used the most was the Timely Care Provided to the patients by the home healthcare agencies. This service was asked for the most and it also shows a good percentage of response provided by the health care agencies. Second comes the Drug usage lessons which is also one of the most important services that tell us about the effectiveness of each agency. The box and whisker plot mainly tells us under which region we have the values that are most common. In this case it tells us the percentage values that are more

common. This shows the areas on which the home health agencies should concentrate and improve themselves to provide good services to the public. In the above graph, we can see that most of the home health care agencies have a good percentage of 85-100 % in providing timely care to the patients in need and the Drug usage lessons have most of their percentage range at 90-100 % and the service improved breathing has its values in the range of 60-80 %. These numbers mean that the home health care agencies are providing good services.

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:14:57 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Defining a list of columns to be considered for plotting a Box and Whisker Plot
```

```
cols = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training', 'improved_breathing']
```

```
#Create a dictionary of Colors to assign to Box and Whisker plot
```

```
colors_dictionary = dict(boxes="Dark", whiskers="DarkGreen", medians="DarkBlue",  
caps="Gray")
```

```
#Box and Whisker Plot to analyse the Distribution of different services offered by  
Home Agencies
```

```
df[cols].plot(kind = 'box', subplots = False,color=colors_dictionary, patch_artist=True)
```

```
#Box and Whisker plot Title
```

```
plt.title("Analysis of the Distribution of different services offered by Home Agencies ")
```

```
# specify the x-axis label
```

```
plt.xlabel('Different Services Provided')
```

```
# specify the y-axis label
```

```
plt.ylabel('Percentage of different Services ')
```

```
# Display the plot
```

```
plt.show()
```

A List of all the Codes Together:

Data Cleaning

a) Missing Values replaced with mean value

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

Created on Mon Dec 4 19:30:57 2017

@author: anuas

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv", header = 0)
```

```
#Delete the unwanted row
```

```
del df['readmitted_cases']
```

```
#Fill in the blank values with the Mean value of star rating filtered according to states
```

```
Str1="star_rating"
```

```
df[Str1].fillna(df[Str1].mean(), inplace=True)
```

```
#Print Data Frame
```

```
print(df)
```

b) Deleting unwanted columns

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Mon Dec 4 19:53:19 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv",header = 0)
```

```
del df['readmitted_cases']
```

```
df["star_rating"].fillna(df.groupby("State")["star_rating"].transform("mean"), inplace=True)
```

```
print(df)
```

c) Inconvenient long column names

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Tue Dec 5 18:43:24 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
#Read the data
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv",header = 0)
```

```
#Rename the column
```

```
df=df.rename(columns = {'How often the home health team made sure that their patients have  
received a pneumococcal vaccine (pneumonia shot).':'pneumonia_shot'})
```

```
#Print the dataframe
```

```
print(df)
```

Show/Apply Summary Statistics

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:37:09 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
```

```
#Select a few columns from the set of 21 columns
```

```
df1 = pd.DataFrame(df, columns = ['timely_care', 'drug_use_training', 'improved_breathing'])
```

```
#Maximum statistical Calculation
```

```
print('Maximum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.max(),'\n')
```

```
#Minimum statistical Calculation
```

```
print('Minimum Value In the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.min(),'\n')

#Mean statistical Calculation

print('Mean Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.mean(),'\n')

#Median statistical Calculation

print('Median Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.median(),'\n')

#Standard Deviation statistical Calculation

print('Standard Deviation Value Of the Three parameters is :\n\n',df1.std(),'\n')

#Statistical Summary Calculation

print('Statistical Summary of the Three Parameters is :\n\n',df1.describe())
```

Analysis & Visualizations

- 1) What is the average value of Quality of Patient Care Star Rating by State overall and which are the states with Quality of Patient Care Star Rating of 3.5 and above?**

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 23:48:30 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV

df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")

#Finding the mean of Star Ratings by grouping according to State

df1 = df.groupby(['State'])['star_rating'].mean()

df1=df1.head(10)

df1.plot.bar(color='DarkRed')

#Bar Graph Title

plt.title("Average Star Rating of each State ")

# specify the x-axis label

plt.xlabel('State')

# specify the y-axis label

plt.ylabel('Star Rating')

# Using Tuple to diplay a chart of fixed size

fig = plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))

# Display the plot

fig.show()
```

- 2) Analyze the relationship between the parameters timely care and the drug use training provided to patients by the home healthcare agencies?**

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
"""
```

```
Created on Sun Dec 3 21:06:48 2017
```

```
@author: anuas
```

```
"""
```

```
import pandas as pd
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV
```

```
df2 = pd.read_csv('agencies.csv', header = 0)
```

```
# Scatter plot to analyze Relationship between Care and Drug Use Training given
```

```
df2.plot(kind = 'scatter',x = 'timely_care', y = 'drug_use_training')
```

```
#Scatter plot Title
```

```
plt.title("Analysis of Relationship between Care and Drug Use Training given ")
```

```
# specify the x-axis label
```

```
plt.xlabel('Timely Care')
```

```
# specify the y-axis label
```

```
plt.ylabel('Drug Use Training')
```

```
# Display the plot
```

```
plt.show()
```

- 3) Compare the quality of services provided by home health care agencies of USA by considering a few services like timely care, improved breathing and Drug usage lessons given to patients?**

Code Snippet:

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
```

```
''''
```

Created on Sun Dec 3 21:14:57 2017

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@author: anuas
```

```
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```

```
import pandas as pd
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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
# Read data from CSV
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df = pd.read_csv("agencies.csv")
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```
#Defining a list of columns to be considered for plotting a Box and Whisker Plot
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#Create a dictionary of Colors to assign to Box and Whisker plot
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colors_dictionary = dict(boxes="Dark", whiskers="DarkGreen", medians="DarkBlue",  
caps="Gray")
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#Box and Whisker Plot to analyse the Distribution of different services offered by Home  
Agencies
```

```
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```

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```

```
# specify the x-axis label
```

```
plt.xlabel('Different Services Provided')
```

```
# specify the y-axis label
```

```
plt.ylabel('Percentage of different Services ')
```

```
# Display the plot
```

```
plt.show()
```

