This report will review the data exploration from the diabetes dataset of patient admissions from 1999 to 2008 in US hospitals.

Chart, bar chart

Description automatically generated**Age Impact on readmissions**

The age column of the graph has been set to be the middle value of an age group for example an age group of [40-50] was set to 45. The graph above represents the number of times a patient has or has not been readmitted into hospital, the orange column (1) represents a patient has been readmitted while the blue column (0) represents a patient has not been readmitted. On the graph it can be seen as a patient’s age rises, the rate of readmissions rises with it. This rise stops at 75 and has a decline in the last two columns, this decline could be affected by other factors as the average life expectancy in the US at the time was around 80 years old. This graph can therefore prove the hypothesis of age having a higher impact on readmissions until a certain age.

Chart, bar chart, funnel chart

Description automatically generated**Race impact on readmissions**

The graph above represents the race impact on readmissions. (write some more in detail here)

**Gender impact on readmissions**

Bar chart

Description automatically generatedThe graph represents gender impact on readmissions. Overall, there were a higher number of women patients being readmitted than men patients. This proves the hypothesis of women being more likely to be readmitted than men.

**Diagnosis types impact on readmissions**