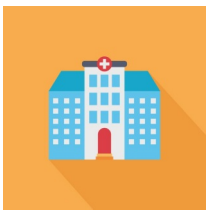
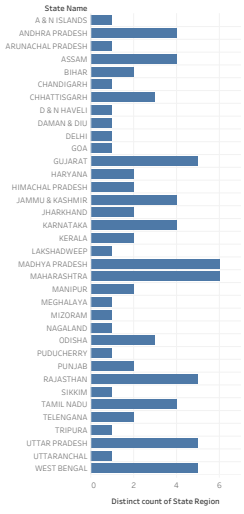
Relationship between hospitalisations in different states among the two recorded genders (female/male)

Underlined = Variables

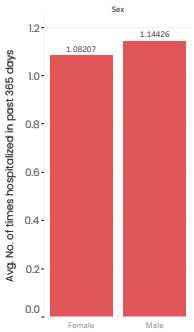


Graph 1: Number of Regions in each State that have been surveyed



NOTE: The graph above (graph 1) is a filter for other Graphs (can filter information from other graphs on the Dashboard to a State Level). Do this by just clicking on the state and learn more about the following graphs on a state level - the same state you select in graph 1. All of the general information in the following graphs will be narrowed down to the state level which can be used to compare to the national data.

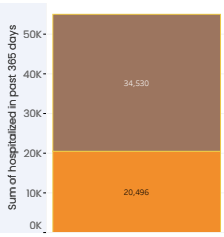
Graph 2: Which of the two recorded genders was, on average, hospitalized the most in the past 365 days (Average)?



The graph depicts the average amount of hospitalizations of the two surveyed genders. Every surveyee, including those that weren't hospitalised, were taken into account for this graph. Using the data, I generated a graph using the "Dimension" and "Measurement" filters ; it allowed me to learn about the people who were hospitalised and their respective gender.

NOTE: In addition to selecting the specific state in Graph 1, you can do the same using the filter provided towards the right-hand side of Graph 2. Find out the average number of times each sex was hospitalized in a single state or in a combination of states.

Graph 3: Which of the two recorded genders was hospitalized the most in the past 365 days (sum of all hospitalizations)?



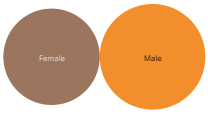
We can also understand that the total number of hospitalisations in the past 365 days was 55,026 among all of the surveyees. This of course means that the people who weren't hospitalized were filtered out to obtain this graph.

I can also now use additional filters to learn more about these hospitalized people within separate states. Graph 1, which is a filter for all of these graphs on this page, can filter information down to state level. Therefore, I can learn about the total number of hospitalizations in the past 365 days among the surveyees in Rajasthan, for example, by just clicking at the "Rajasthan" bar in Graph 1; which showed me that the total number of hospitalizations = 2514 people.

An interesting thing to note here is that in almost all states, the number of hospitalisations for females is higher than the males. This fact becomes even more interesting when compared to the previous Graph 2. Altough the average number of hospitalizations for females is lower than males (as seen in Graph 2), it seems that it is higher in Graph 3. Why? A simple explaination is regarding the subjects and the variables that have been taken into account when developing the two graphs. Within Graph 2, we accounted all surveyees (overlooking whether someone has been hospitalised or not - just to get a general perspective). Whist Graph 3 on the other hand, looks specifically at the hospitalized surveyees and the fact whether they are a female or a male.

From the comparision above, we can come to a very logical conclusion: despite the high number of female hospitalizations amongst the people who were hospitalized, there were many other females that were not hospitalised that outweight the number of males that weren't hospitalized. Therefore, although some females might have had to be hospitalized multiple times, many females were not, and therefore had a lower avergae on a larger scale.

Graph 4: Maximum number of hospitalizations of the recorded genders?



But which gender has had the highest reported visits to the hospital? Hower over the bubbles to see the maximum number of hospitalisations members of the recorded genders have had.
Max. Female hospitalisations = 10 times
Max. Male hospitalisations = 12 times

From this we can see that some male surveyees had to visit the hospital 12 times in the past 365 days and some female surveyees had to visit the hospital 10 times in the past 365 days.

Learn to find out more about the maximum number of hospitalisations per. gender state wise by selecting them and filtering through Graph 1.

Final: Evaluation - Limitations and Improvements

Looking at the self-made graphs, I can say that extracting this information from the huge set of data took time - both for me to comprehent, but also for the computer to process. This meant that in order to make the best of my time, I needed to focus on a specific section ofthe provided data and draw relevent conclusions. Therefore, using 3 of the provided variables, Sex, state, and hospital visits, I was able to construct a journal outlining my conclusions from the data (see Captions of Graph 3 for most part). Although limiting my vision allowed me to deeply inspect the 3 variables, I had to overlook other important factors such as lifestyle and age that can very much affect the number of times a person visits the hospital; a person's hospital visit in not solely dependant on their gender. Therefore, next time and inorder to improve the accuracy of the data, I must consider these additional factors.