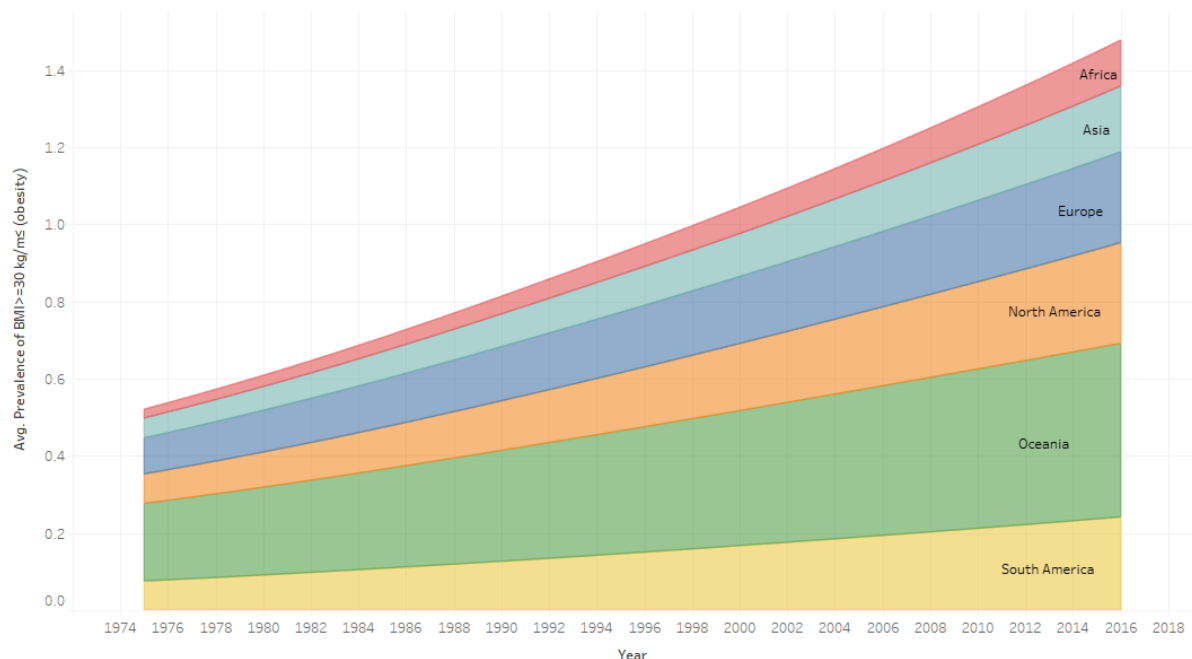# Findings 1:   Graph 1:

Findings 1.2

We have distinguished the countries based on continents. The graph shows the prevalence of Body Mass Index trends over the period (precisely from 1975-2016). The major use of this graph is to illustrate the average of prevalence of Body Mass Index increasing in the mentioned time frame. It has been increasing among all the continents.

Quality of Insight: The graph above shows there is a steep increase in commonness of obesity in Africa than other countries. The count increased from 2.38 in 1975 to 12.40 in 2016. The lowest shift that we can analyse is in South America, where the count went from 1.82 in 1975 to 5.80 in 2016.

WHAT:

Dataset Type: We have used tables as a dataset here. The characteristics used are Prevalence of BMI, continents and item such as years.

Data Type: We have used attributes as prevalence of BMI, and the item used here is the year.

Attribute Type: The attributes, as mentioned earlier, used is prevalence of BMI over the years among different continents of the world.

Why:

Analysis: In the graph, we have put main focus on the analysis of difference in the levels of average of BMI in the different continents, from 1975 to 2016.

Target: Main target is to visualise how commonness of Obesity has increased. Surely because the population of the world has increased, but majorly it shows the trend HOW it has increased among all the continents. Like in South America, there isn't a huge increment, with a big leap in Oceania.

How:

Map: We have used the channels colour and the marks used here is Continents. For bifurcation purposes, we've used the categorical attribute 'colour', so we can differentiate among continents.

We've planned to check the rise in average BMI among the continents. Further, it also depicts that the rise in Africa is the highest and South America remains the lowest among all continents.

Findings 1:   Graph 2:

Prevalence of BMI increased over the period of time
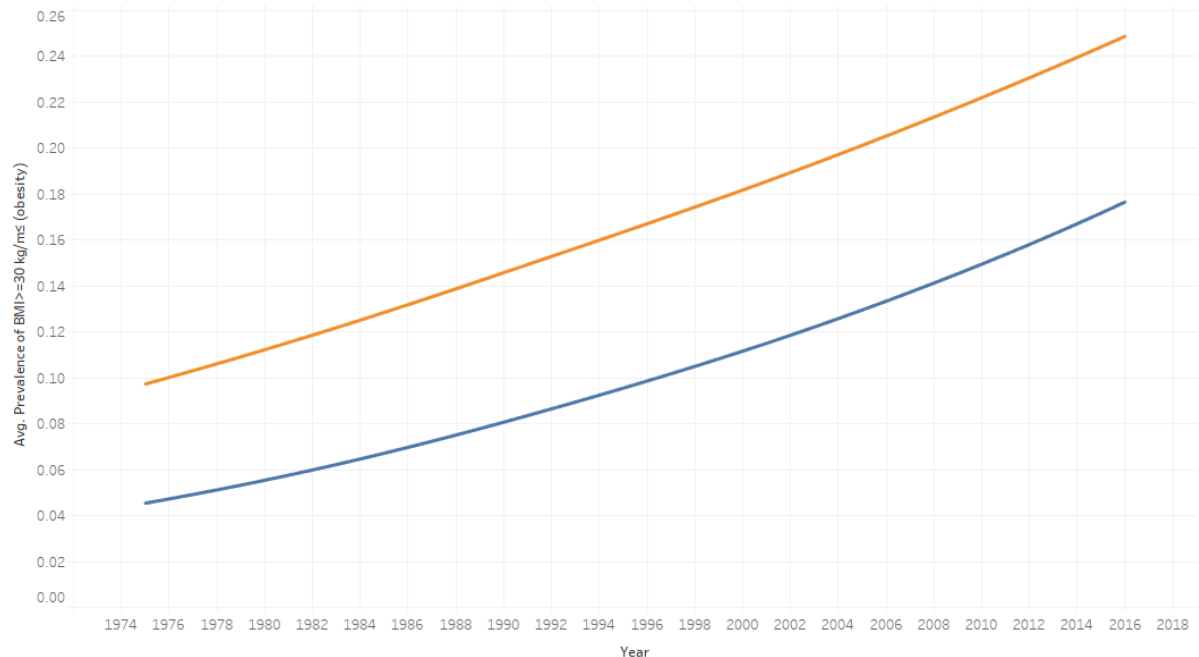
The above graph tells the average prevalence of BMI increased in males and females. The orange line depicts how Obesity increased among females, and the blue depicts the same about males. It is evident that the obesity has always been more common among females than males.

WHAT:

Dataset Type: Table has been used as dataset. Items included are years and attributes as Prevalence of BMI.

Data Type: The use of attributes over here is Prevalence of Body Mass Index and 'years' as items.

Why:

Analysis: We are focussing on the insight of determining the difference of levels of average of prevalence of BMI in men and women. The timeframe is from 1975 to 2016. It becomes evident that the obesity among men and women increased. Also, the obesity has always been common among females than males. The gap increased from starting point of 1975 to end point 2016.

Target: The target here is to know the correlation between males and females when analysing based on average of prevalence of Body Mass Index.

How:

Map: The channels used are 'colour' and marks used is 'sex'. The attribute 'colour' is used for differentiating between males and females.

The point to be taken into consideration is that the obesity remained high among females than males. Also, the rate of increase helps to better analyse the comparison between the sexes.

FINDINGS 2:   Graph 1:

Prevelance of BP vs Prevalence of BMI
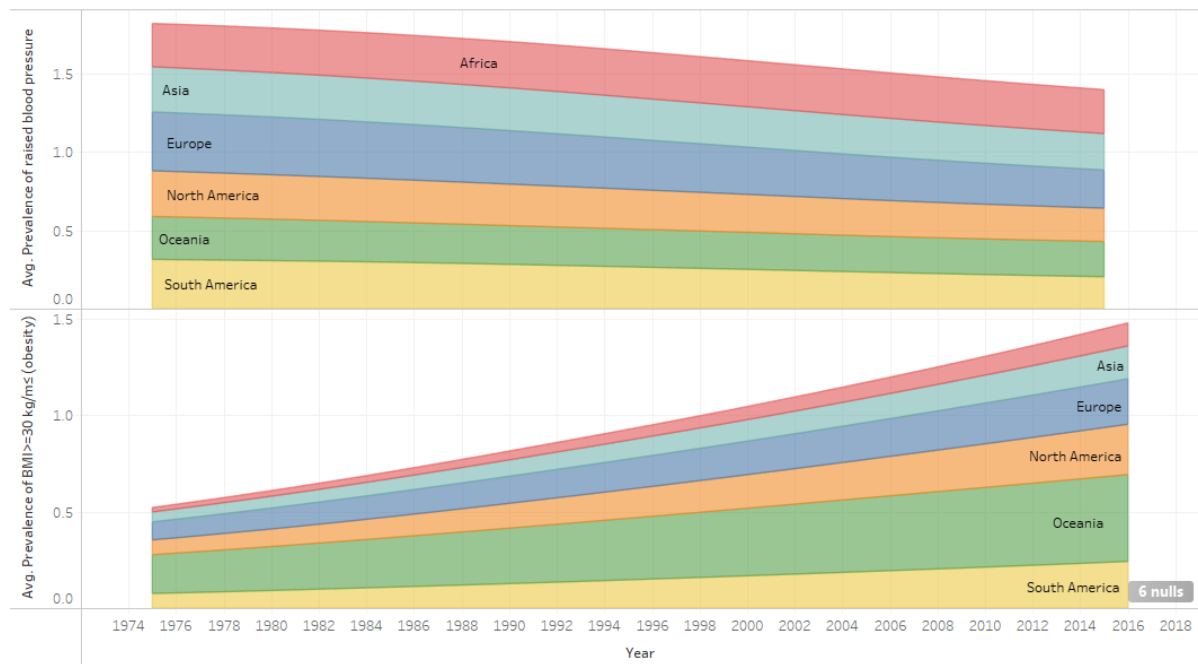
The graph above shows that correlation between the prevalence of BMI increased and prevalence of raised BP decreased over the years. The years taken into consideration is 1975 to 2016. It is quite evident with the graph above that the Commonness of Blood Pressure has decreased as compared to Body Mass Index, which increased. This is actually a bit shocking result because the normal trend says that as the population increases, the obesity as well as the Blood Pressure would increase.

WHAT:

Dataset Type: Table has been used as dataset. Items included are years and attributes as averages of Prevalence of BMI and prevalence of raised Blood Pressure.

Data Type: The use of attributes over here is Prevalence of Body Mass Index and Prevalence of raised Blood Pressure, and years used as items.

Why:

Analysis: We can analyse that the commonness of BMI increased, however the commonness of Blood Pressure decreased over the years, even when the population increased in all these years. **With the data provided, both the attributes are INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL (Just based on graph).**

Also, there is a huge increase in the Obesity among people, however the decrease in the 'raise of Blood Pressure' is not that drastic.

We can also analyse that it is only South America, that has been the lowest among all the continents, when it comes to BMI as well as Blood Pressure.

Thus, we can deduce that the people inhabiting the continent of South America are healthier than others in the world.

Target: The target here is to find the correlation between the Average prevalence of BMI and Average prevalence of raised Blood Pressure.

How:

Map: The channels used are 'colour' and marks used is 'continents. The attribute 'colour' is used for differentiating between continents.

Majorly, it is established with the graph that even when the population increased worldwide, the prevalence of raised Blood Pressure decreased, and that of BMI increased. Thus, these both attributes are inversely related.

Further, we can analyse that it is only South America, that has been the lowest among all the continents, when it comes to BMI or Blood Pressure. Not only it shows that the people in the countries of South America are least likely to be obese and get affected by Blood Pressure, but the variation from 1975 and 2016 is also quite less when compared with other continents.
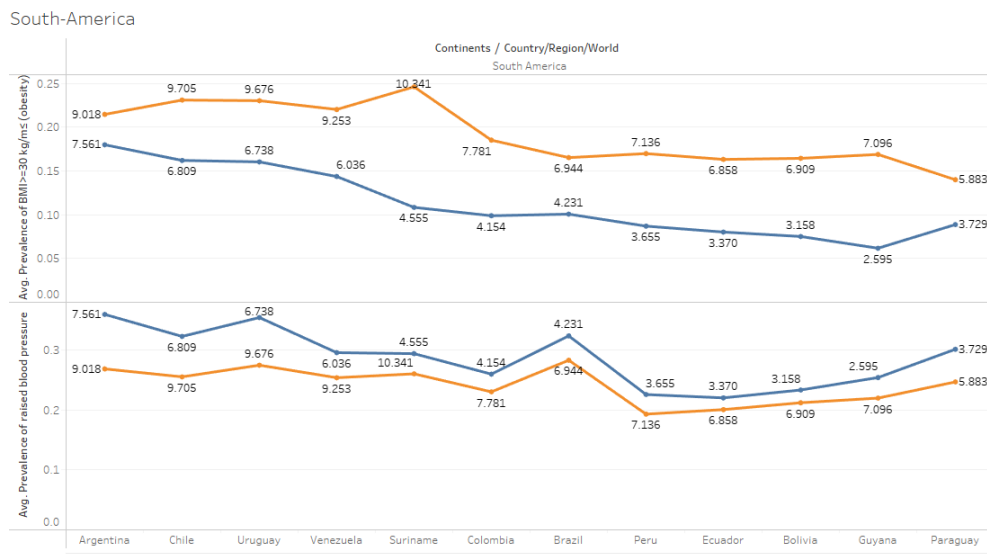
Countries of South America
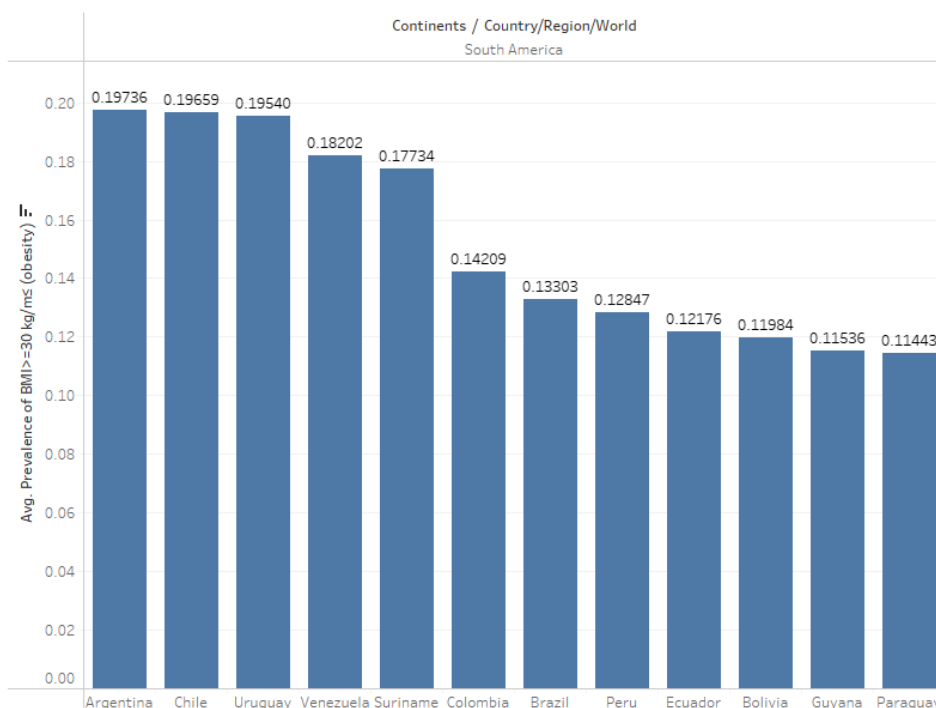
Now, the graph shows the Average Prevalence of Body Mass Index is seen the most in Argentina, and it is seen the least in Paraguay.

FINDINGS 2: Graph 2:

The graph above shows that correlation between the prevalence of BMI and Blood pressure among the countries of South America. The reason why we have considered South America is because it has been mentioned above that according to data is seems that South America people are healthier among the world's population. With the graph above, it is evident that the Average Prevalence of BMI is more in females then males. And it is vice versa when it comes to Average Prevalence of BP. This can help us know the fact that obesity is common among females of South America, and High Blood Pressure is common among males.

WHAT:

Dataset Type: Table has been used as dataset. Items included are 'years and attributes as 'averages of Prevalence of BMI and prevalence of raised Blood Pressure'.

Data Type: The use of attributes over here is Prevalence of Body Mass Index and Prevalence of raised Blood Pressure, and we have filtered out 'countries of South America' as item.

Why:

Analysis: We are analysing the average prevalence of BMI and Blood Pressure in South America. The graph shows that the average prevalence of BMI is higher among females, but talk about rise in BP, that's seen high among males. **Thus, giving a correlation that OBESITY IS HIGHER AMONG FEMALES OF SOUTH AMERICA, AND HIGHER BLOOD PRESSURE AMONG MALES.**

Target: The target here is to find the correlation of the Average prevalence of BMI and Average prevalence of raised Blood Pressure, between men and women, in the countries of the South America, which has been proven to be the home of healthier population as compared to the other continents.

How:

Map: The channels used are 'colour' to bifurcate between sexes and marks used is 'average prevalence of BMI and BP'.