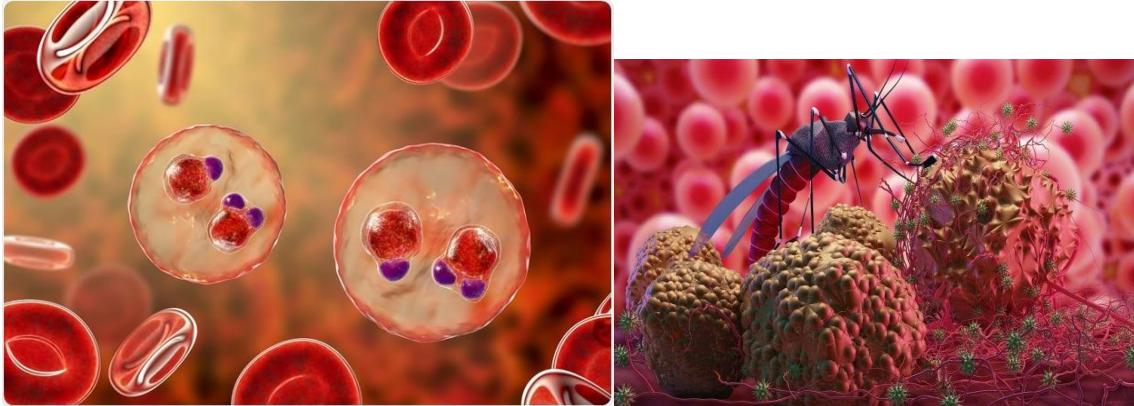


Malaria Deaths in Africa from 2000 to 2014



A Research Study done in conjunction with Udacity



in partnerships with



Every year, there has been an issued report by the World Health Organization (WHO) that analyzes and assesses the over-all impacts of Malaria. Studies done my scientists and medical experts from WHO have stated that:

- 1. Malaria can be fatal within the first 24-hour onset***
- 2. Malaria casualties are indeed very common in the continent of Africa***
- 3. Malaria is not just an illness but also affects the economical outlook***

Source:

https://www.mmv.org/malaria-medicines/malaria-facts-figures?gclid=CjwKCAiAtej9BRAvEiwA0UAWXh8LZZG07yFvoUEzJuOVktlu6BRKbF5Jlcm3ylA2EOr3vsCR9lXHRoC5B4QAvD_BwE

According to the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Malaria occurs mostly in economically depraved societies or “poor nations” which also happens to be in a tropical and subtropical areas of the globe. CDC states that Africa is the most affected due to a number of reasons:

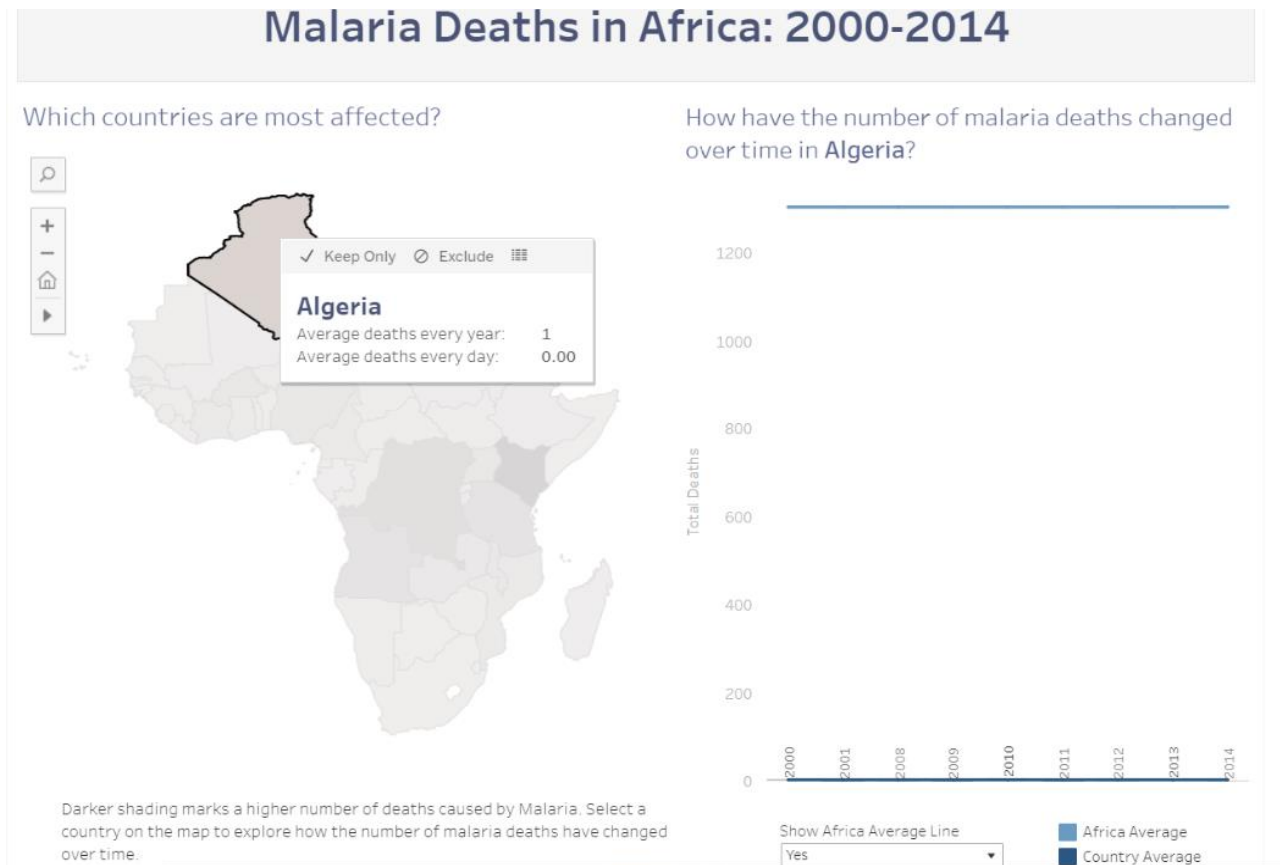
- 1. There is an extremely efficient mosquito (anophaeles gambiae complex) that is highly responsible for the rapid & massive transmission.***
- 2. The nature of the very hot, dry and humid African weather conditions .***
- 3. The presence of the predominant parasite, ‘Flasmodium falciparum’ is the most likely cause of severe & intense malaria***
- 4. Very scarce resources & the socio-economic instability that causes a great hindrance to malaria control activities***



Source: https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria_worldwide/impact.html

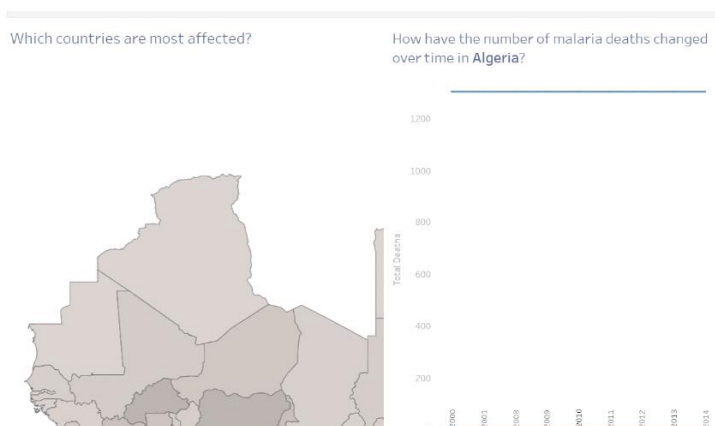
ANALYZING THE DATA VISUALIZATION : KEY FUNDAMENTAL FINDINGS FROM VISUAL REPORTS

Key_Insight # 1: ALGERIA has the lowest AVG annual deaths : 1 and 0 deaths on a daily basis

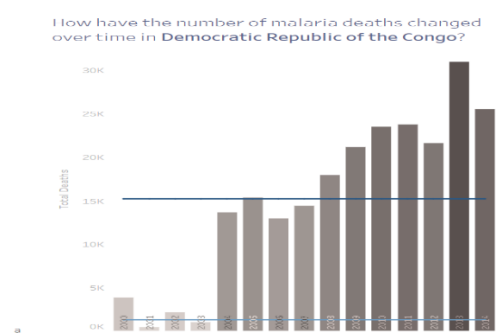


I simply clicked on the map of Algeria and automatically the line chart on the right also updated.

I figured out it would be better to take a screen shot and use the 'sniping tool' to give much better overview.

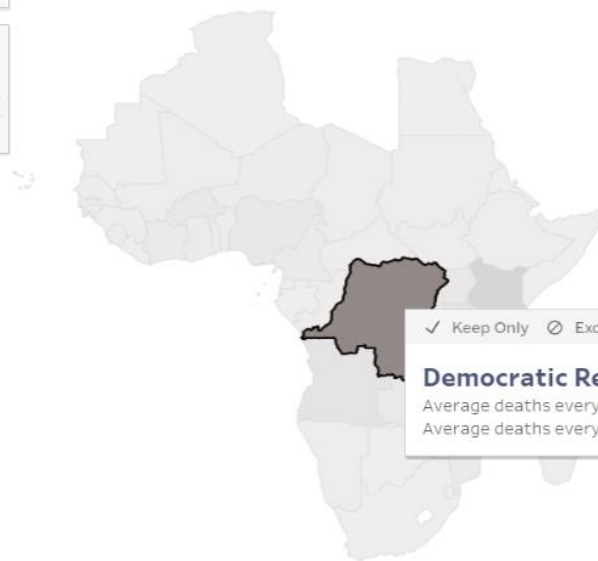


Key_Insight # 2: The Democratic Republic of Congo has the 2nd HIGHEST AVG Annual deaths: 15,203 and 42 AVG daily deaths



The same method that I used in gathering the data with the Algeria casualties. I simply manually clicked on each map and I used a screenshot in order to get a much better view of the AVG Annual deaths:

Which countries are most affected?

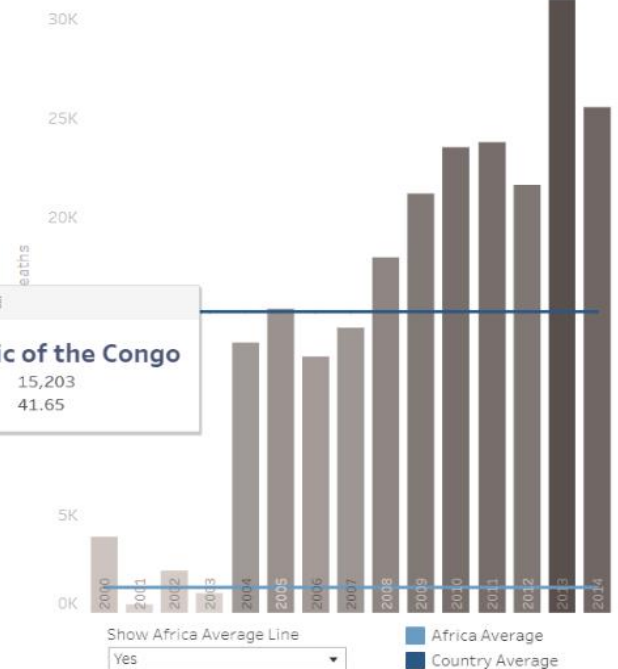


✓ Keep Only ✗ Exclude [List Icon]

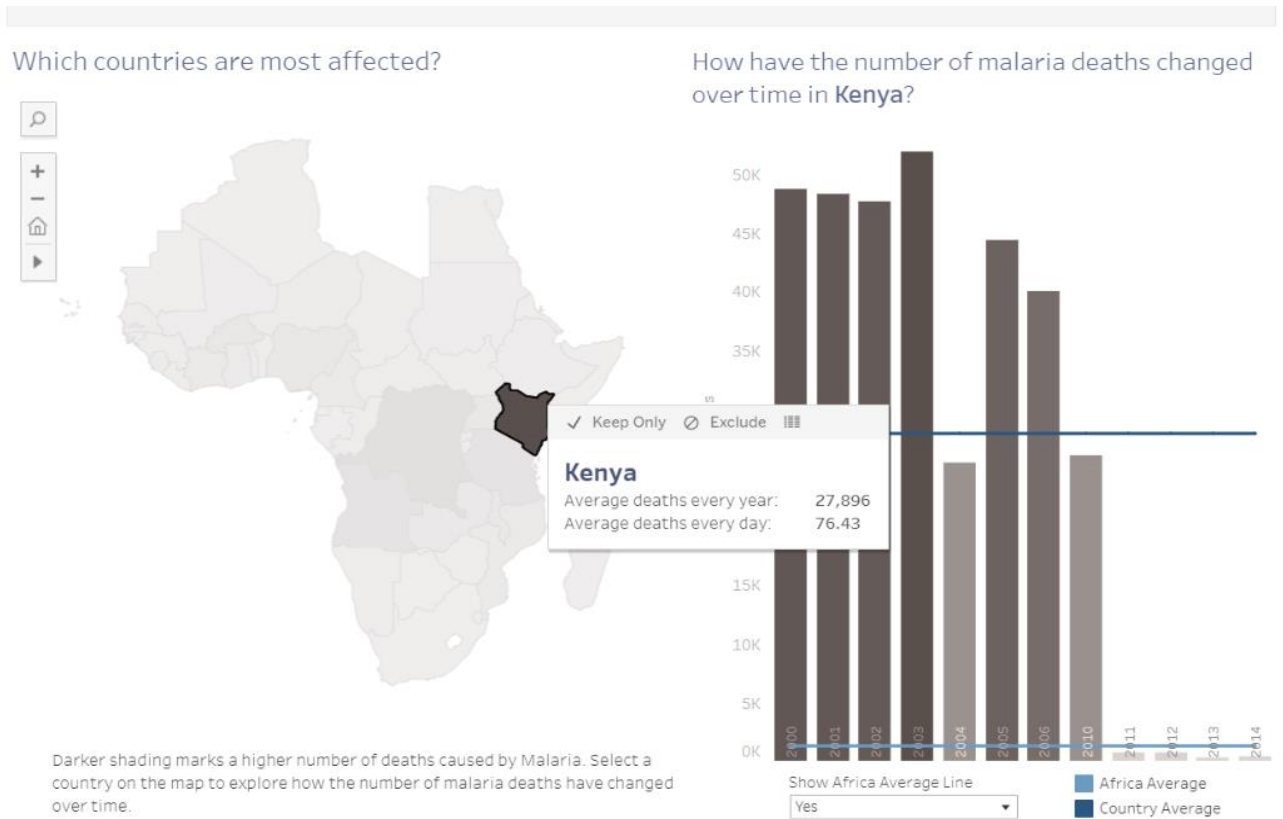
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Average deaths every year: 15,203
Average deaths every day: 41.65

Darker shading marks a higher number of deaths caused by Malaria. Select a country on the map to explore how the number of malaria deaths have changed over time.

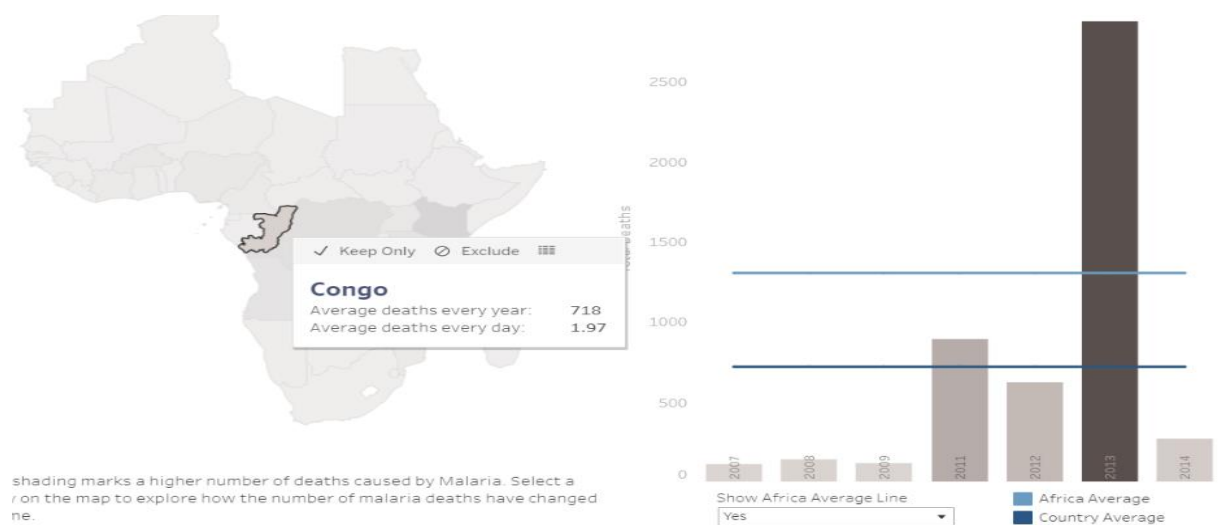
How have the number of malaria deaths changed over time in Democratic Republic of the Congo?



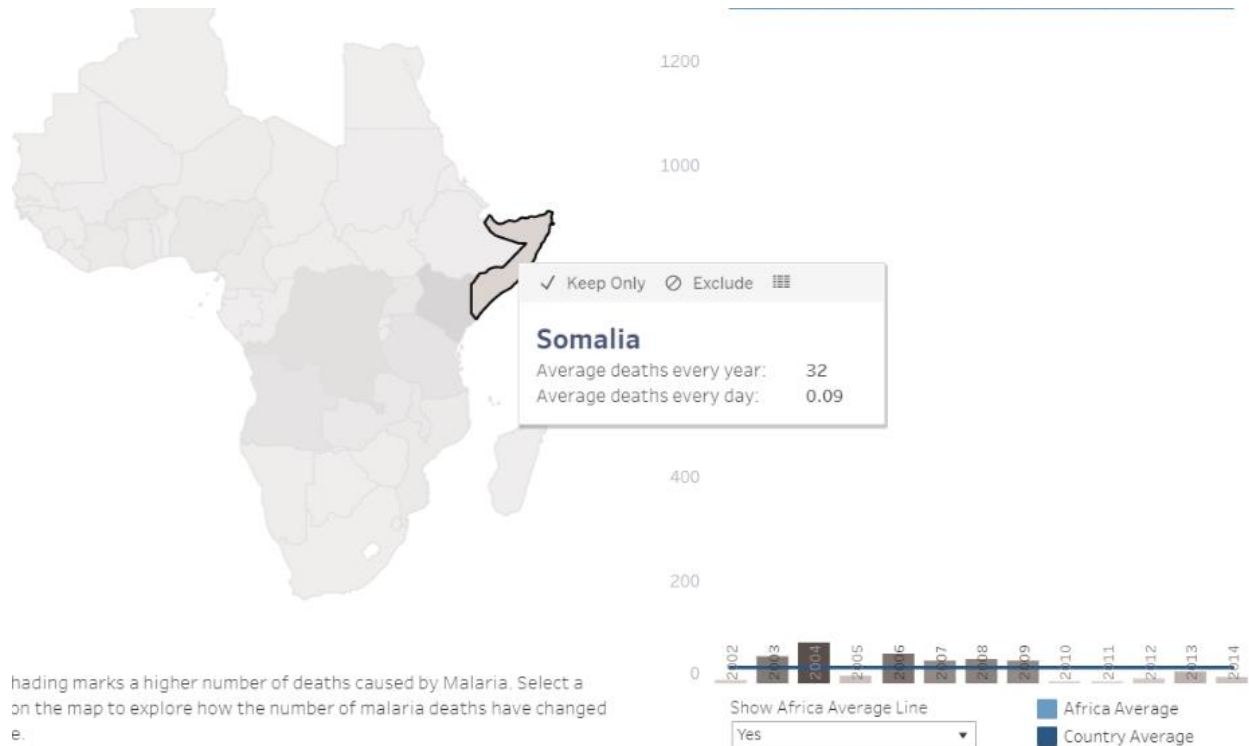
Key_Insight # 3: Kenya has the HIGHEST AVG number of deaths per year: 27,896 and an AVG of 76 daily casualties



Key_Insight #4 : Congo, which is a neighbor of 'Democratic Republic of Congo' only has an AVG Annual death of: 718 and AVG Daily deaths of 2.



Key_Insight # 5: Somalia only has an AVG Annual deaths of : 32 and near Zero AVG daily casualties.



Straight Forward Conclusion:

The key findings presented above plus a visualization below would simply prove that:

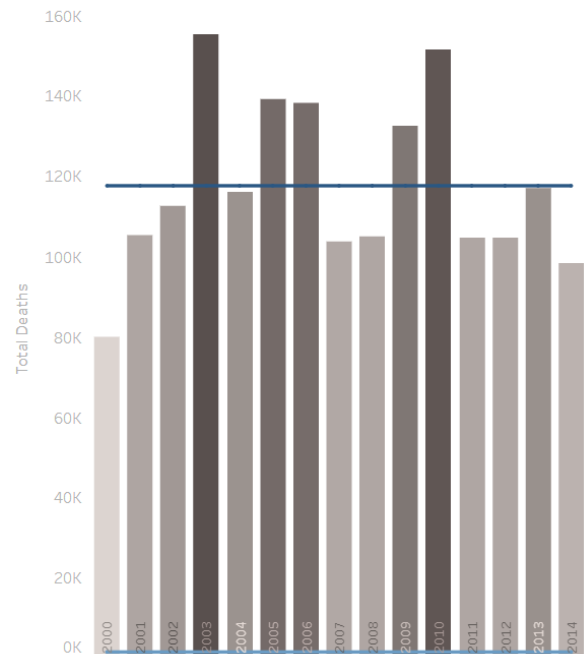
The AVG Annual Deaths from Malaria in Africa is VERY VARIED & diverse. By simply basing it on the data sets, it is hard to determine which are further contributing factors to such diverse numbers.

Which countries are most affected?



Darker shading marks a higher number of deaths caused by Malaria. Select a

How have the number of malaria deaths changed over time in Algeria, Angola, Benin and 43 more?



On top of the above conclusion, I could further HYPOTHESIZE (which is not based on the data visualizations) that a few reasons why there is a large disparity among the AVG annual and AVG daily deaths are:

1. Lack of testing and clinical reports in certain countries
2. Governmental control regarding releasing data of malaria cases
3. Certain specific cultural, hygienic, clinical and economic practices that may differ per nation