Integrated project (Visualising): Maji Ndogo part 1 [MCQ] (Version : 0)

TEST

● **Correct Answer**

🕐 Answered in 34.82 Minutes

Question 1/10

What is the percentage of people living in the rural parts of Maji Ndogo?

- ☑ 63.85%
- ☐ 36.12%
- ☐ 69.38%
- ☐ 30.62%

Explanation:

36.12% is incorrect because it is the percentage of people living in urban areas.

69.38% is incorrect because the data are not filtered by visit_count = 1. The total population is 49 million people, which is more than the actual population of Maji Ndogo (27 million).

30.62% is incorrect because the data are not filtered by visit_count = 1 and it is the percentage of people living in urban areas. The total population is 49 million people, which is more than the actual population of Maji Ndogo (27 million).

Question 2/10

What is the number of people using shared taps in the urban areas of Maji Ndogo?

- ☐ 2989766

☐ 8955506

☒ 3040300

☐ 11945272

Explanation:

11945272 is incorrect because it is the number of people using shared taps in both rural and urban areas.

8955506 is incorrect because it is the number of people in rural areas using shared taps.

3040300 is incorrect because this is the population using wells in rural areas.

Question 3/10

What is the percentage of people in rural areas who have working taps in their homes?

☐ 2.97%

☐ 3.69%

☐ 9.39%

☑ 7.55%

Explanation:

9.39% is incorrect because it is the percentage of people in urban areas using taps in their homes.

2.97% is incorrect because it is the percentage of people in rural areas using taps in homes and the visit_count = 1 filter has not been set.

3.69% is incorrect because it is the percentage of people in urban areas using taps in homes and the visit_count = 1 filter has not been set.
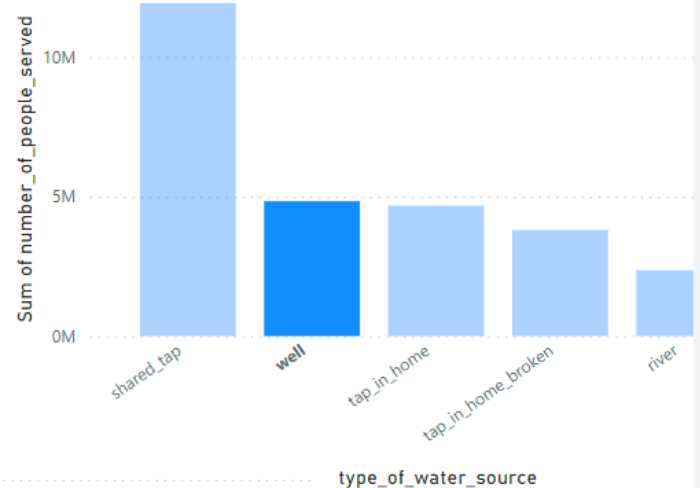
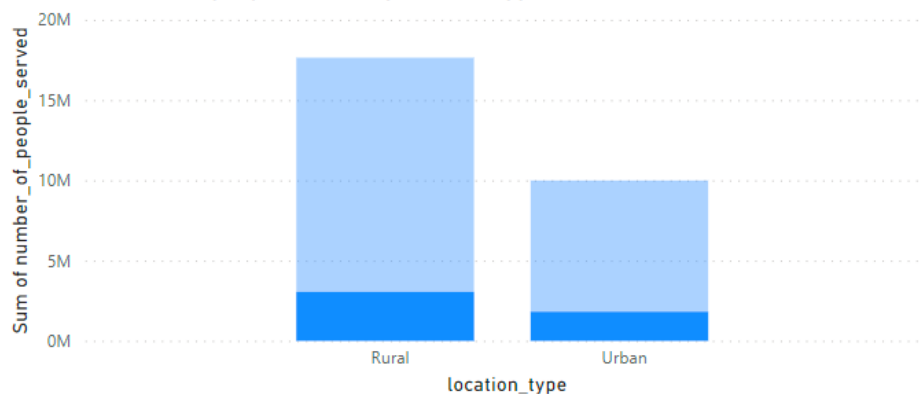The correct answer of 7.55% is the rural percentage for tap_in_home rural.

Question 4/10

Sum of number_of_people_served by location_type

2M (6.52%)

location_type
- ● Rural
- ● Urban

3M (11%)
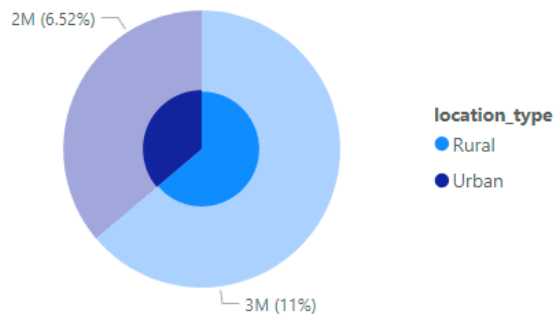
Sum of number_of_people_served by type_of_water_source

Sum of number_of_people_served by location_type

The visuals provided have water wells highlighted in the bar chart, which filters the data on the page to show the data related to people served by wells.

Based on the visuals provided, which of the following statements best describes the distribution of people served by wells in rural and urban areas?

- ☑ **More people in rural areas are served by wells compared to urban areas.**
- ☐ The number of people served by wells is the same in both rural and urban areas.
- ☐ More people in urban areas are served by wells compared to rural areas.
- ☐ Fewer people in rural areas are served by

wells compared to urban areas.

Explanation:

More people in urban areas are served by wells compared to rural areas… is incorrect because more people are served by wells in rural areas.

Fewer people in rural areas are served by wells compared to urban areas… is incorrect because more people are served by wells in rural areas.

The number of people served by wells is the same in both rural and urban areas… is incorrect because more people are served by wells in rural areas.

Question 5/10

*Modify the filter on your provincial map to answer the following question:*Which province has the lowest number of tap_in_home sources?

☐ Akatsi

☐ Sokoto

☑ Hawassa

☐ Amanzi

Explanation:

Amanzi is incorrect because it has 2334, while Hawassa has 868 tap_in_home sources.

Akatsi is incorrect because it has 1281, while Hawassa has 868 tap_in_home sources.

Sokoto is incorrect because it has 1486, while Hawassa has 868 tap_in_home sources.

Question 6/10

Which of the following trends is correct about the gender composition of queues across the different days?

On weekdays (Monday-Friday), the proportions of women and men in queues are more equally distributed than on weekends.

On weekends (Saturday-Sunday), the proportions of women and men in queues are more equally distributed than on weekdays.

On weekends (Saturday-Sunday), the proportion of men in queues is much higher than that of women.

On weekdays (Monday-Friday), the proportion of men in queues is consistently higher than that of women.

Explanation:

On weekends (Saturday-Sunday), the proportion of men in queues is much higher than that of women. The bar chart shows that on both Saturday and Sunday, the heights of the bars representing women and men are nearly equal, which means the proportions are roughly the same. The statement suggesting that men significantly outweigh women is not accurate based on the visual representation.

On weekdays (Monday-Friday), the proportion of women in queues is consistently higher than that of men. While there are some weekdays where the F_composition bar is taller than the M_composition bar, it's not a consistent trend for all weekdays. For example, on Tuesday, the bars are nearly the same height, indicating roughly equal proportions.

On weekdays (Monday-Friday), the proportions of women and men in queues are more equally distributed than on weekends. The bar chart shows that on both Saturday and Sunday, the heights of the bars representing women and men are roughly equal, which means the proportions are roughly the same. The statement suggesting that men significantly outweigh women is not accurate based on the visual representation.

On weekends, the proportion of women in queues is significantly higher than that of men… is incorrect.

Looking at the bar chart for both Saturday and Sunday, we can see that the heights of the bars representing women (percentage_Female) and men (percentage_Male) are similar. This indicates that the proportions of women and men in queues are approximately the same on weekends.

On weekdays, the proportion of women in queues is consistently higher than that of men… is incorrect.

On weekends, the proportion of men in queues significantly outweighs that of women… is incorrect. The bar chart shows that on both Saturday and Sunday, the heights of the bars representing women and men are roughly equal, which means the proportions are similar. The statement suggesting that men significantly outweigh women is inaccurate based on the visual representation.

Question 7/10

Which province has made the most progress in terms of gender equality when it comes to water access?

- [ ] Akatsi

- [ ] Sokoto

- [x] Amanzi

- [ ] Hawassa

Explanation:

Akatsi is incorrect because women vastly outnumber men in the queues.

Sokoto is incorrect because women vastly outnumber men in the queues.

Hawassa is incorrect because women vastly outnumber men in the queues.

Question 8/10

On a new page, create a clustered column chart that shows the average gender composition of queues per town.

Include the following data in your plot:

- percent_male
- percent_female
- percent_child
- town_name

And use only the following filter:

- Include only shared_taps as water source type

Based on the visual you created, which towns have the highest percentage of children in the queues?

<table>
<tr><td>☐</td><td>Bahari and Ilanga</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>☐</td><td>Dahabu and Abidjan</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>✅</td><td>Kintampo and Lusaka</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>☐</td><td>Rural and Lusaka</td></tr>
</table>

Explanation:

Dahabu and Abidjan are incorrect because these towns have the largest proportion of men.

Bahari and Ilanga are incorrect because these towns have the largest proportion of women.

Rural and Lusaka are incorrect because the sum of gender composition was used instead of the average composition per town.

Question 9/10

Create a plot of the number of crimes (crime_id) per crime type, split by victim gender, and answer the following question:

Which crimes are women the most likely to be affected by?

<table>
<tr><td>☐</td><td>Theft</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>☐</td><td>Severe assault</td></tr>
</table>

☐ Sexual assault

✅ **Harassment**

Explanation:

Theft is incorrect because only 7243 crimes of this nature have been reported, while Harassment was reported 17904 times.

Sexual assault is incorrect because only 10102 crimes of this nature have been reported, while Harassment was reported 17904 times.

Severe assault is incorrect because only 3434 crimes of this nature have been reported, while Harassment was reported 17904 times.

Question 10/10

Create the following visual on a new page using the Md_queue_related_crime table:

Create a clustered column chart plotting the count of crime_id in each province, and split the columns based on victim_gender.

Based on this visual, answer the following question:

Which province in Maji Ndogo has the lowest number of crimes against women?

✅ **Amanzi**

☐ Sokoto

☐ Akatsi

☐ Hawassa

Explanation:

Akatsi is incorrect because it has a high amount of crime involving female victims.

Sokoto is incorrect because it has a high amount of crime involving female victims.

Hawassa is incorrect because it has a high amount of crime involving female victims.