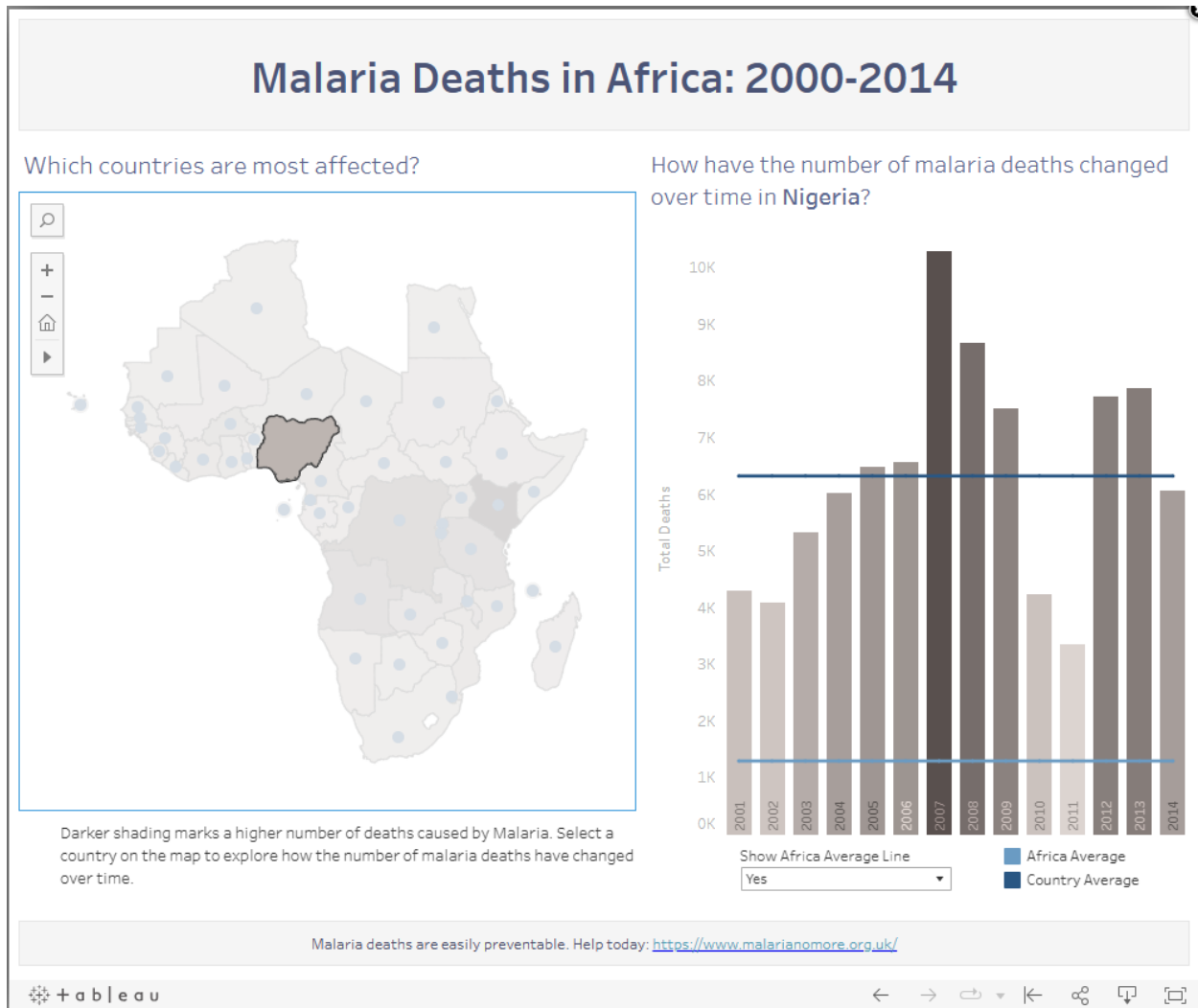


## MODUPE OLAYINKA | PROJECT 1

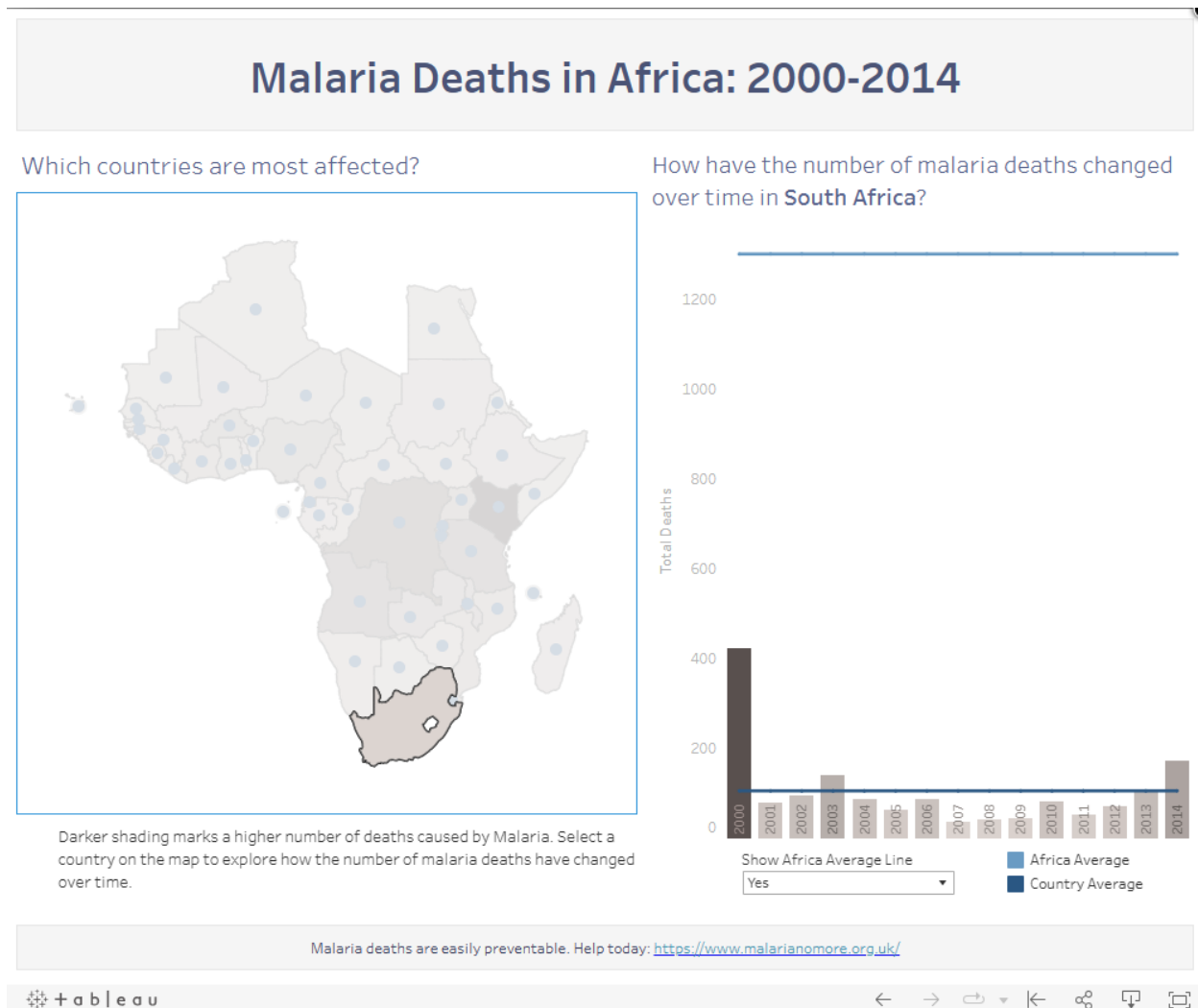


When I clicked on Nigeria map on the dashboard, it shows the graph that illustrates the malaria-related mortality figures in Nigeria spanning the years 2001 to 2014. The graph reveals that the country's average annual malaria deaths exceeded 6,000, markedly surpassing the broader African average of over 1,000 deaths. This conclusion was reached by comparing the annual mortality figures of Nigeria denoted by the dark blue line with the average mortality figures of other African countries denoted by the lighter blue line. The dark blue line is above the lighter blue on the graph showing that Nigeria's average is greater.

A notable observation is the peak in mortality during 2007, recording a distressing count of more than 10,000 deaths. Conversely, the year 2011 saw the lowest mortality, with the count surpassing 3,000 deaths. The temporal analysis reveals a significant spike in deaths between 2007 and 2008. Throughout the entire observed period (2000-2014), the annual malaria mortality in Nigeria consistently exceeded the African average. This insight was reached by examining the data points for each year and comparing the data for consecutive years.

In a broader analysis, the mortality trend exhibits fluctuations. There was a decline from 2001 to 2002, followed by a gradual upswing from 2002 to 2006. This upward trend culminated in a peak during 2007.

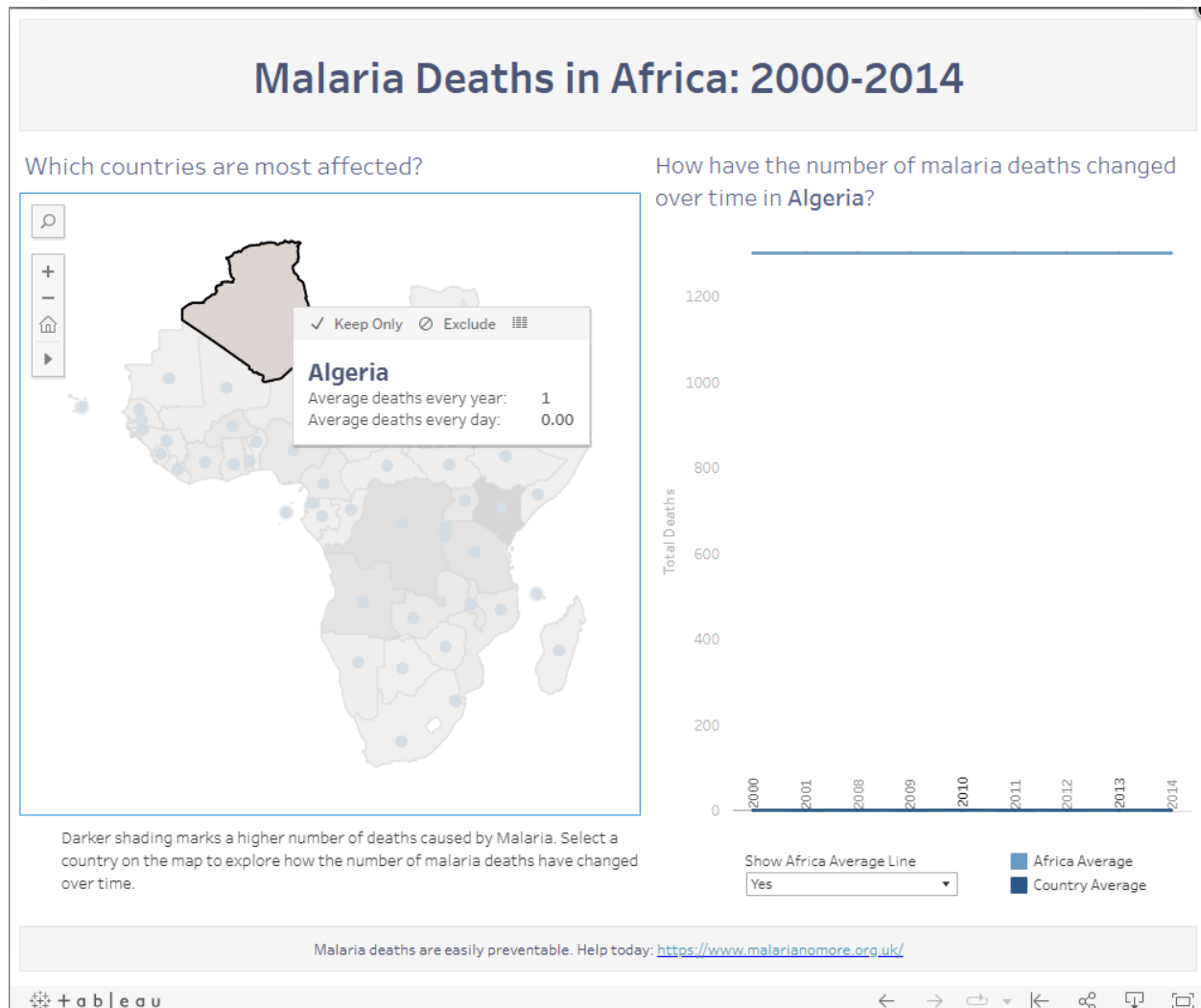
Subsequently, a downward trajectory ensued from 2007 to 2011. The post-2011 period experienced a resurgence with consecutive increases in 2012 and 2013, followed by a decline in the final year, 2014. The observed pattern suggests an inherent instability in the malaria death rate over the examined years. This insight is drawn from a comprehensive examination of the annual mortality data, showcasing the inherent instability in the malaria death rate.



When I clicked on South Africa map on the dashboard, it shows the graph depicting the progression of malaria-related mortality data in South Africa from 2000 to 2014. Notably, the graph elucidates that the nation's average annual malaria fatalities slightly exceed 100, an appreciable margin below the prevailing African average, which stands at over 1,000 deaths. This conclusion is drawn by comparing South Africa's annual malaria mortality denoted with dark blue in the graph with the average mortality figures of other African countries denoted with lighter blue. The data clearly indicates that South Africa has a lower burden of malaria-related mortality compared to the broader African context as shown in the graph with the lighter blue line located above the dark blue.

The year 2000 marked the zenith of malaria-induced mortalities in South Africa, with a count of just over 400 deaths. This figure is notably disparate from the situation in Nigeria. Subsequent years, however,

display a remarkable decline in the recorded mortality rates, indicating a substantial downward trend from the outset of the observed period. This observation is made by identifying the year in the dataset with the highest recorded mortality figure. The distinct contrast in mortality figures between 2000 and subsequent years emphasizes the exceptional nature of this peak.



When I clicked on the Algeria map on the dashboard, it shows the graph providing the malaria mortality statistics concerning Algeria during the defined period from 2000 to 2014. A conspicuous observation from the graph is the conspicuous absence of any data points, which unequivocally points to an extremely limited or non-existent occurrence of reported malaria cases and associated fatalities within the nation throughout the stipulated years. This observation is made by noting the lack of recorded instances on the graph. The absence of data points unequivocally indicates an extremely limited or non-existent occurrence of reported malaria cases and associated fatalities within the nation throughout the specified years.

This marked dearth of recorded instances is highlighted by the country's remarkably low average death rate of 1 indicated on the map on the left side of the picture, presenting a stark contrast when juxtaposed with the experiences of two other African countries, Nigeria, and South Africa. In comparison, Algeria's

recorded mortality rate stands out as notably minimal, further accentuating the absence of malaria transmission within its borders over the entirety of the specified timeframe.