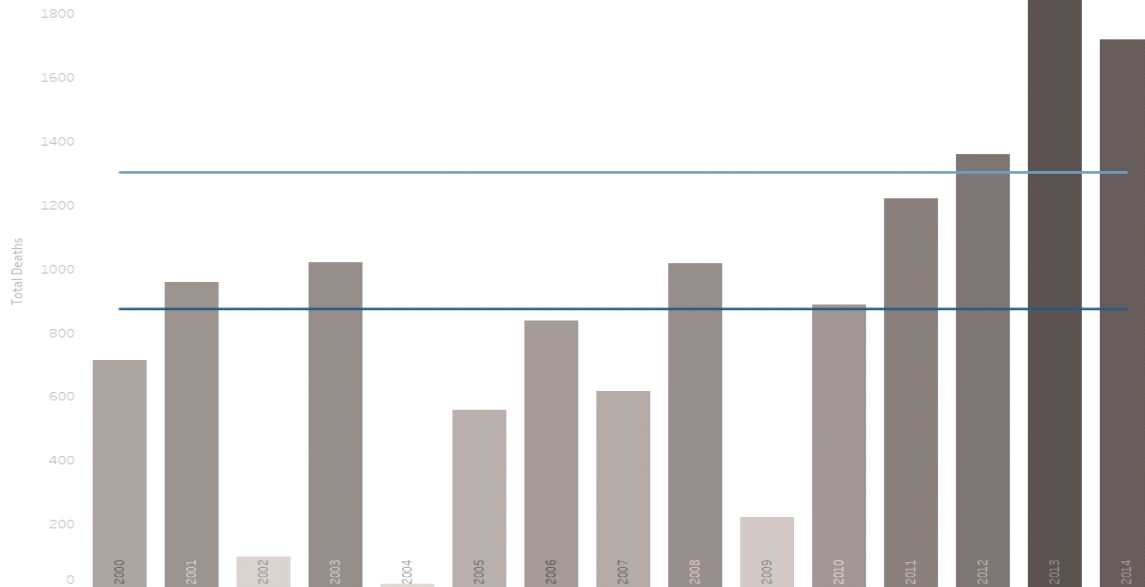


Project about Malaria in Africa

from 2000 to 2014

Introduction

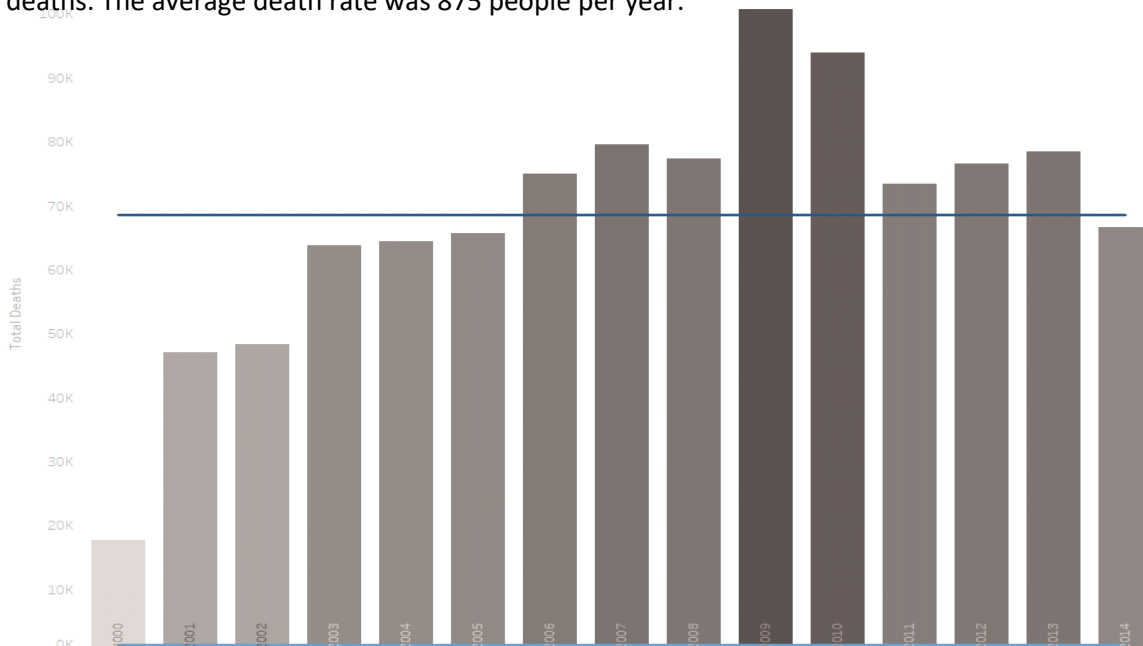
The project analyzes malaria death rates in Africa from 2000 to 2014 using three selected histograms from https://public.tableau.com/views/MakeoverMonday34Malaria_0/MalariainAfrica?:embed=y&:showVizHome=no&:display_count=y&:display_static_image=y&:bootstrapWhenNotified=true. The website features an interactive chart where you can select multiple countries on the map with CTRL. Additionally, by left-clicking on a bar, you can view the exact data. The X-axes represent the years, and the Y-axes represent the total deaths. The light blue lines represent the mean death rate in Africa, and the blue lines represent the mean death rate of the individual countries. Additionally, a bar is darker the more people died in the respective year.



Main part

The first histogram is about Chad. From 2000 to 2010, except for 2005, deaths alternated, rising and falling. This may be related to high mortality rates in the neighboring countries of Sudan (2003) and Cameroon (2008).

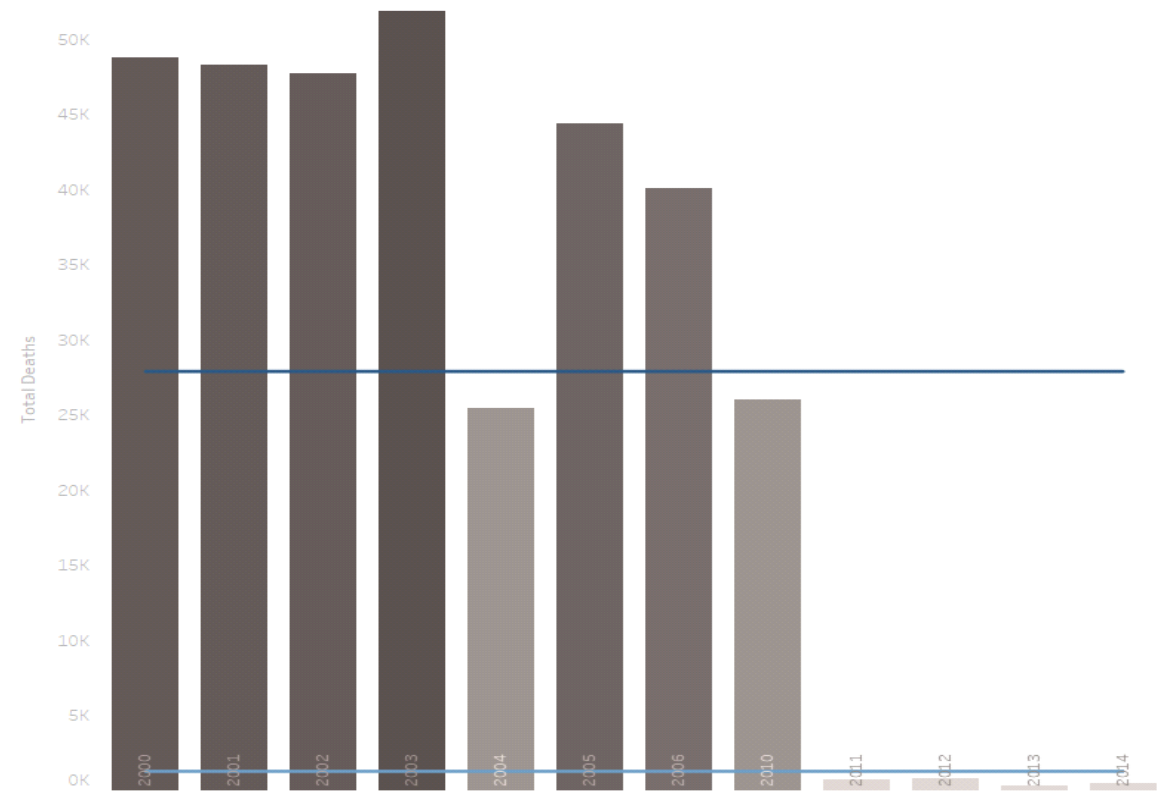
In 2004, the death toll dropped to the lowest point of 13 deaths (an 80-fold decrease). However, the following year saw the death rate rise again to over 40 times the previous year. In 2013, the death toll peaked at 1881. The range is thus 1881 deaths. The average death rate was 875 people per year.



The next histogram pertains to the entire continent of Africa, excluding the three countries with the highest malaria-related deaths (Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Angola), to illustrate a normal distribution.

At the beginning, the fewest, 17,671 people, died. This could be attributed to the disease initially breaking out, and the recording began, but then it continued to spread until reaching the highest value in 2009, with over 100,000 deaths.

In total, over 1,000,000 people have died from malaria, averaging 68,567 deaths per year or 188 deaths per day.



The last histogram is about Kenya. This is the country with the most total deaths. Surprisingly, the death numbers from 2007 to 2009 are missing in this histogram. This might be related to the fact that the counting was suspended during this period, perhaps due to more pressing matters at the time.

The histogram is divided into two conceptual halves. The first half spans from 2000 to 2010, with the highest death toll of 51,842 in 2003. The second half starts in 2011, where the death toll fell below the African average, and it ends in 2014 with the lowest death toll in 2013, at 360 deaths. The range is thus 51,482 deaths. In total, 334,803 people have died from malaria in this country. This corresponds to an average death rate of 27,900 people per year.

conclusion

The diagrams were able to illustrate the death tolls of the respective countries. Unfortunately, there is no data on population and country size. However, overall, it can be seen that the Central African countries were more severely affected by the disease.