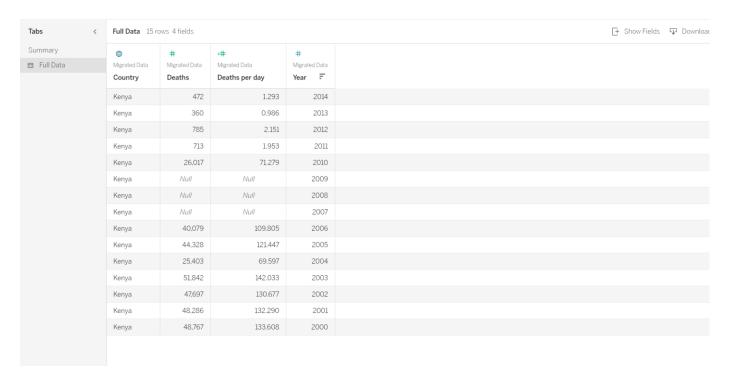
## Rashad Long

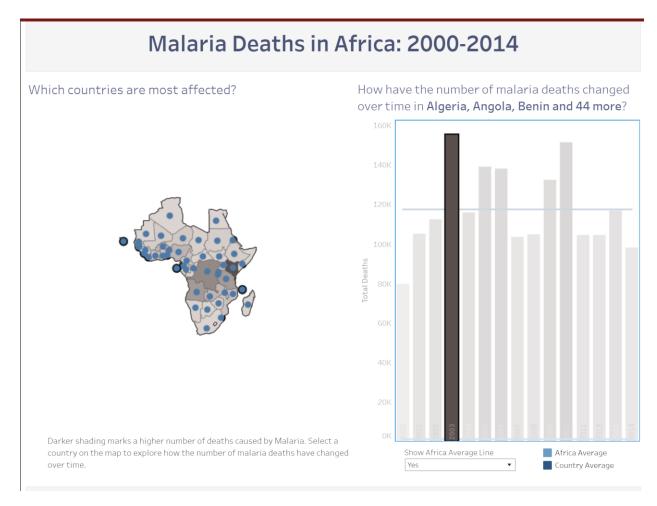
Udacity Business Analysis Nano Degree Course

Insights from Data Project

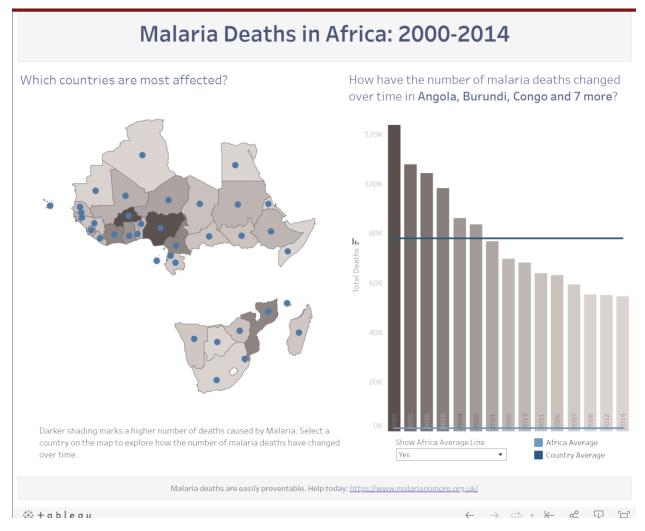
Chosen Dashboard: Malaria Deaths in Africa: 2000-2014



Over the 14-year span, Kenya (which has the highest number of deaths over that period) has been able to reduce the number of deaths by 10332%. Number of deaths went from 48,767 in 2000 to 472 in 2014. This information can be obtained by clicking on Kenya, then clicking on the 'View Data' icon. Once the view screen pops up you can click the side menu 'Full Data' tab. Once on this screen you can add fields by clicking the 'Show Fields' icon in the right-hand corner. Add the Year and Deaths fields and click the year column and click 'Sort Descending'. You can then see that in 2000 the deaths were 48,767 and in 2014 they were 472. After doing some simple math, that comes out to a 10,332% decrease.



Total Deaths in the entire continent of Africa reached its peak in 2003 at 155,190. This can be obtained by using the selection tools on the left side and selecting every country on the continent. The graph then shows the results from all countries, grouped together. For the exact number of deaths, you can click 2003 and then click the 'view data 'icon.



Judging by the darker shades of grey, the center of the continent seems to have the highest concentration of deaths per year compared to the rest of the continent. For instance, in 2014 the geographically centered countries of Zambia, Uganda, Malawi, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, United Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda, Congo and Burundi accounted for 55% of total deaths. (54,4470/98,220). Utilizing the selection tools once again but also utilizing the 'exclude' feature helped come to this conclusion.