# Data Visualization and Dashboards with Tableau

## For this project:

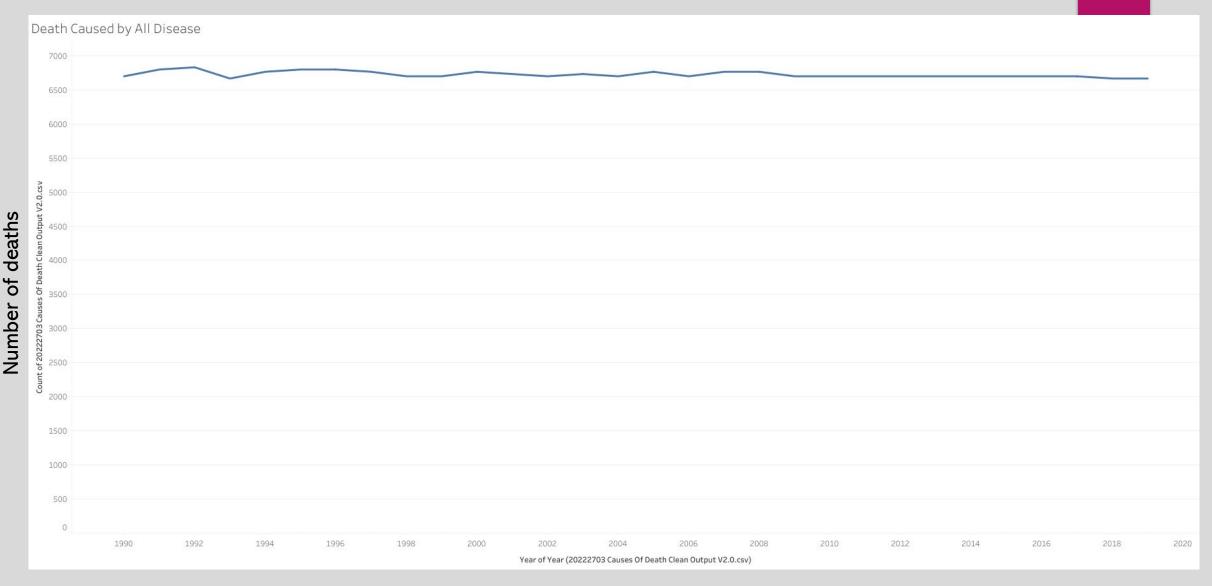
- ☐ Option #2
- ☐ "Causes of Death Our World In Data"

## Goals:

Answering the following questions:

- ☐ What is the most common cause of death?
- ☐ Which country suffers the most? Why?

Death numbers by all causes of deaths worldwide – 1990 to 2019:



Time (two years intervals)

## Data analysis - causes of death can be divided into three groups:

Certain causes of death increased over time.

Ex. cardiovascular diseases and Diabetes

2

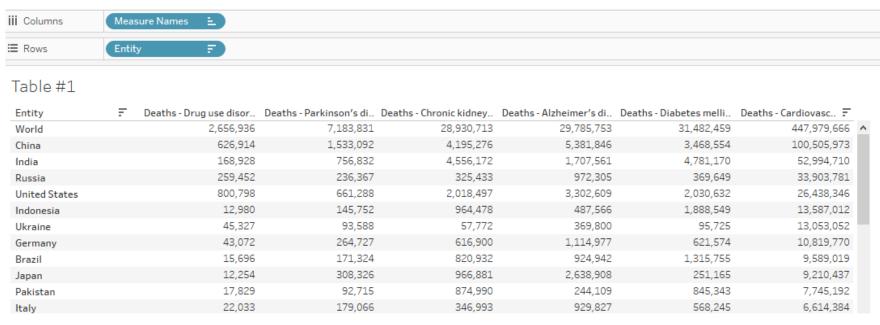
Certain causes of death decreased over time.

Ex. Meningitis and Maternal disorder

3

Certain causes of death that didn't change over time.

Ex. poisoning and road injuries.



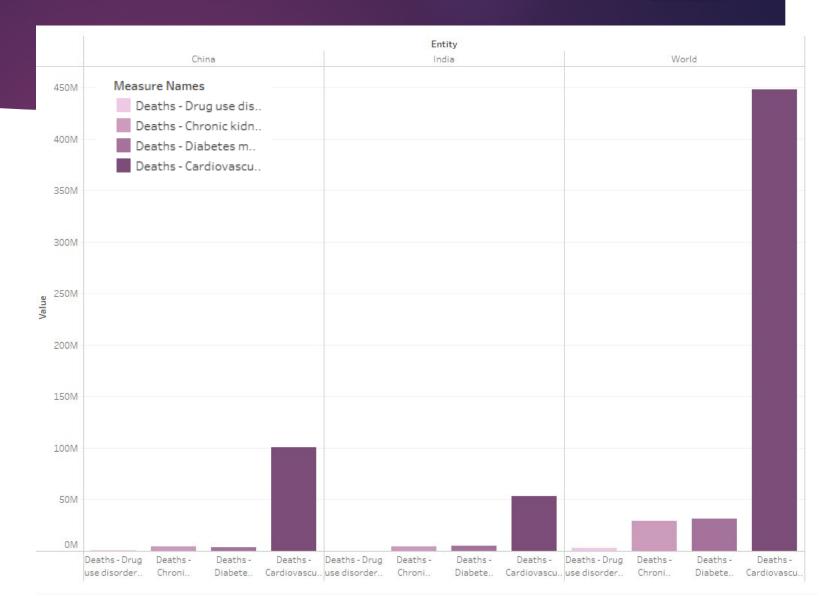
#### From this table we can observe the following:

- ☐ The number one cause of death is cardiovascular disease.
- ☐ Diabetes mellitus comes second.
- ☐ China and India are the lead countries for the number of mortalities.

How bad is it?

#### Cardiovascular disease and Diabetes mellitus

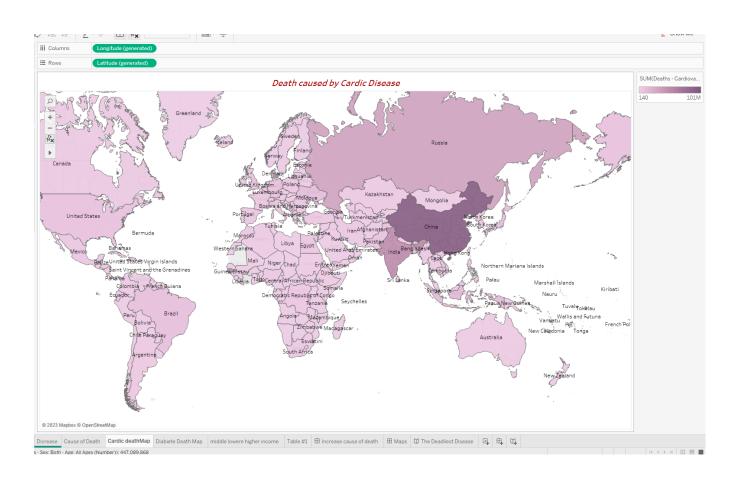
- 20% of cardiovascular disease mortalities are in China.
- 10% of cardiovascular disease mortalities are in India.
- Diabetes mellitus is the second cause of death, but is much lower compared to cardiovascular disease



#### The map also supports the same conclusion:

- > China has the highest number of mortalities in cardiovascular disease in the world.
- > India comes second.

Q: Are these numbers high because Cardiovascular disease is a problem in China and India, or because China and India have a higher population?

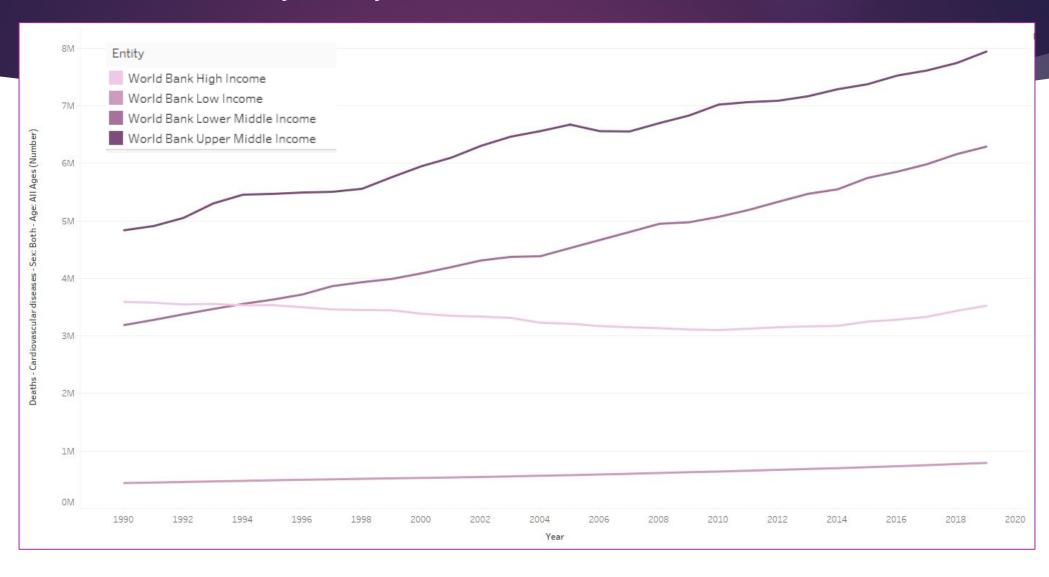


Q: Are these numbers high because Cardiovascular disease is a problem in China and India, or because China and India have a high population?

- ► Looking at the numbers from a different lens. Based on the World Bank categories of the countries:
  - ▶ High income countries
  - High-middle income countries
  - Low-middle income countries
  - Low income countries

Group	July 1, 2022 for FY23 (new)	July 1, 2021 for FY22 (previous)
Low income	< 1,085	< 1,045
Lower-middle income	1,086 – 4,255	1,046 – 4,095
Upper-middle income	4,256 -13,205	4,096 -12,695
High income	> 13,205	> 12,695

### Cardiovascular disease by country income



#### From the previous graph:

- It is evident that the countries that are classified as upper-middle and lower-middle income have the highest rate of cardiovascular diseases.
- ► The data was collected in 2019 and at that time, China and India fell under these categories.

From this data we can clearly say that cardiovascular diseases is not prominent in China and India, however, it seems that way because China and India have a large population.

