CHINHOYI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

SCHOOL OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND BUSINESS SCIENCES

GRADUATE BUSINESS SCHOOL

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN DATA ANALYTICS

DASH BOARD WRITE UP

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COURSE NAME: **DATA VISUALISATION TECHNIQUES**

COURSE CODE: **MSCDA604**

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From the dashboard we have determined that within the SADC region, South Africa has had been worst affected by the COVID 19 pandemic, with at least 1.4 million confirmed cases, 1.3 million recoveries and 43,633 COVID related deaths.

The other countries badly affected were Zambia with 51,624 confirmed cases, Mozambique with 37,108 confirmed cases and Namibia with 33,696 confirmed cases.

Zambia also had 44,133 recoveries, Mozambique with 23,559 recoveries and Zimbabwe with 24,872 recoveries.

Finally, when we focused on COVID related fatalities, Zimbabwe had suffered 1,178 deaths, Zambia had suffered 728 deaths and Malawi had 643 deaths.

Generally, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique had the worst COVID recovery rates of 29.2%, 33.9% and 63.5% respectively. And on the other hand, Madagascar, Namibia and Angola had the most favorable recovery rates in region, of 95.7%, 93.9% and 90.8% respectively.

Generally speaking, Africa was the least affected continent when we refer to the choropleth map showing the distribution of the COVID related deaths across the world. But these may be due to challenges within the continent to track and report on COVID related deaths. Some countries like Tanzania have stopped tracking COVID cases, hence it may give the false impression that the pandemic is being controlled in that region. Also, the occurrences of events such as war or civil unrest may make it impossible to conduct processes related to COVID monitoring, tracking and reporting.

Looking at the correlation of the dataset parameters, we realized that the COVID related parameters such as COVID related deaths, COVID recoveries and COVID confirmed cases were closely related to the population, surface area, region, GDP and literacy rates parameters. These relations were to be expected and logical in the sense that a country with a large population and surface area enclosed within its borders is likely to experience high COVID prevalence. To a lesser extent, COVID parameters were also positively correlated to the Region parameter.

However, we also noted that there was positive correlation between the COVID related deaths parameter and the GDP parameter as well as the Literacy rate parameter. From this we the deduced that a country with a relatively GDP and favorable literacy rate was likely to experience high COVID prevalence. Another unexpected discovery, was the lack of correlation between the COVID parameters and inherent death rate parameter. It was expected that countries with high annual death rates would be the most likely to affected by COVID but this was not the case.

We also noted that the inherent Death rate parameter was closely related surface area parameter, as well as the literacy rate parameter. The inherent Death rate parameter was negatively correlated the Region parameter. This was to be expected as developed countries were assigned higher numerical Region codes than the developing countries, and generally developing countries experience higher death rates per year than developed countries. In the same vein, the Literacy Rate parameter was positively to the Region parameter. Which was to be expected as developed counties have higher literacy rates than developing countries. The GDP parameter was positively related to the literacy rate parameter as to be expected.