

Malaria in Africa

The Dashboard analyzed it was the case of Malaria in Africa.

Below the insights there are the specific print screen where the information was collected from. In order to put more accurate numbers in the analysis we use some numeric data that are also in the data base of the dashboard. In some cases we use some excel spreadsheets available to download in the dashboard data base.

Insight One

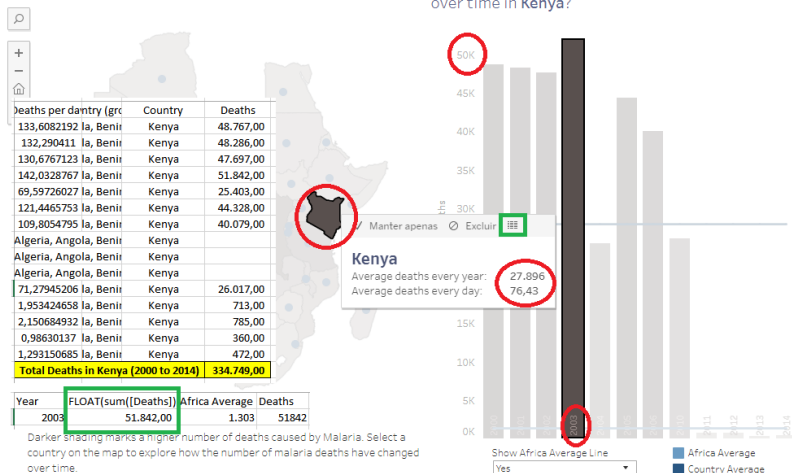
The three countries most affected by the epidemic from 2000 to 2014 were Kenya, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola.

Kenya had in total 334.749 deaths during the period analyzed, with an annual death rate of 27,896 and a daily rate of 76,43 deaths. The peak of the epidemic were in 2003 with 51.842 deaths.

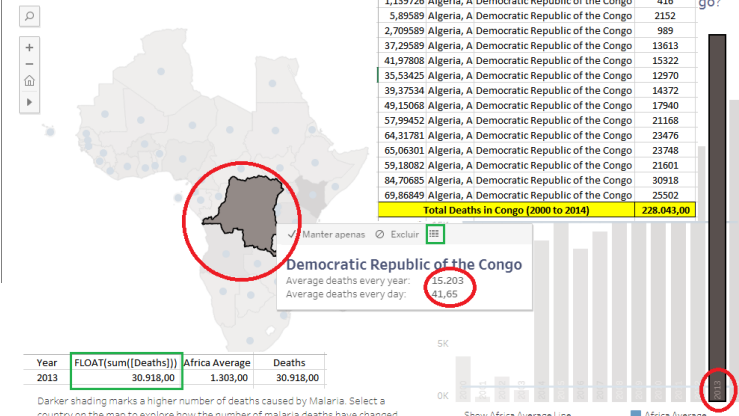
At Democratic Republic of the Congo, the peak of the epidemic occurred in 2013 with 30,918 deaths, the annual death rate during the analysis period was 15,203 deaths and the daily death rate was 41.65. Congo had in total 228.043 deaths.

Angola had 172.042 deaths during 2000 to 2014, the peak of the epidemic occurred in 2003 with 38,598 deaths. The annual death rate was 11,469 deaths at a daily rate of 31.42 deaths.

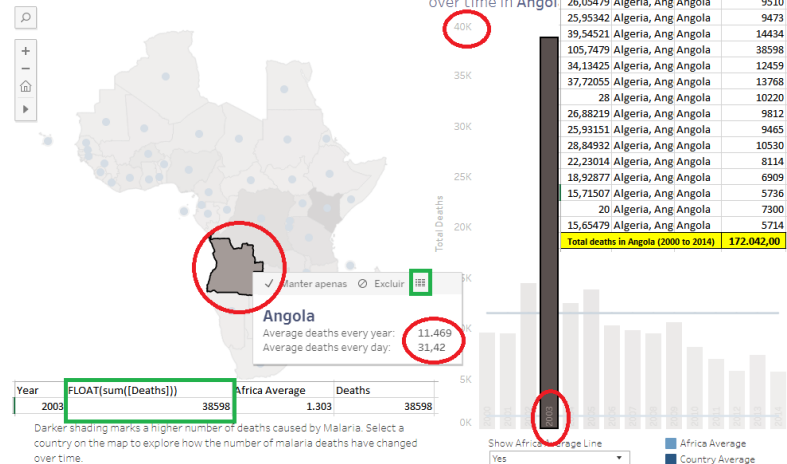
Which countries are most affected?



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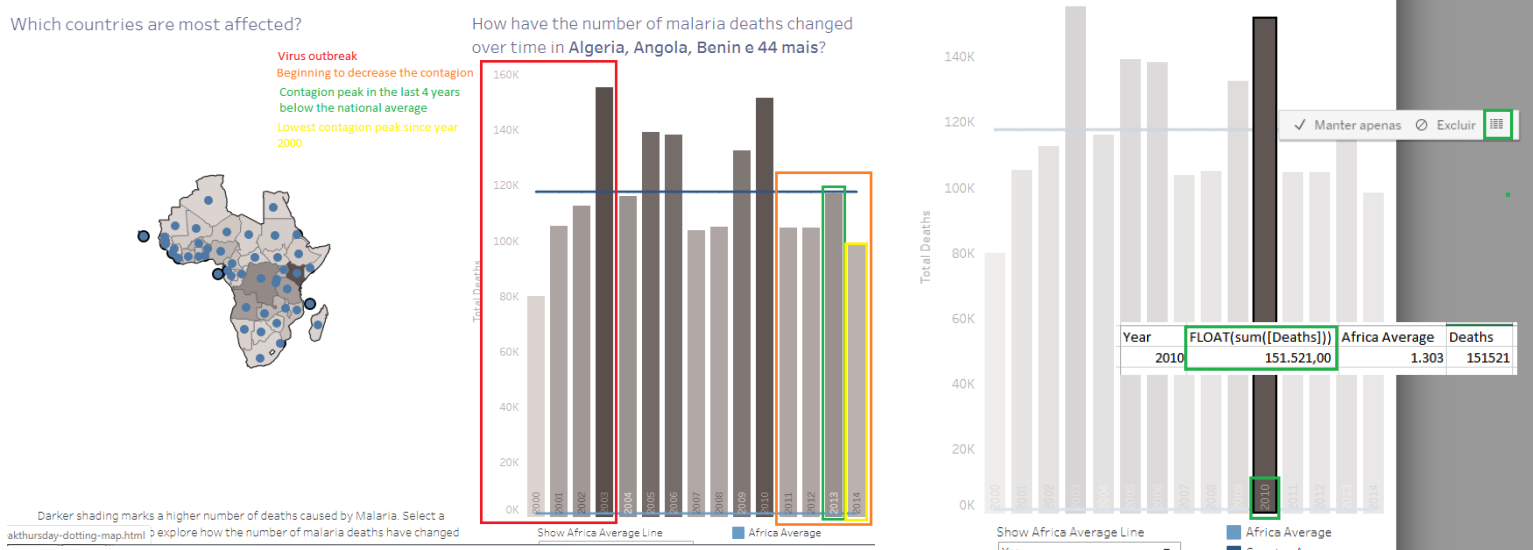
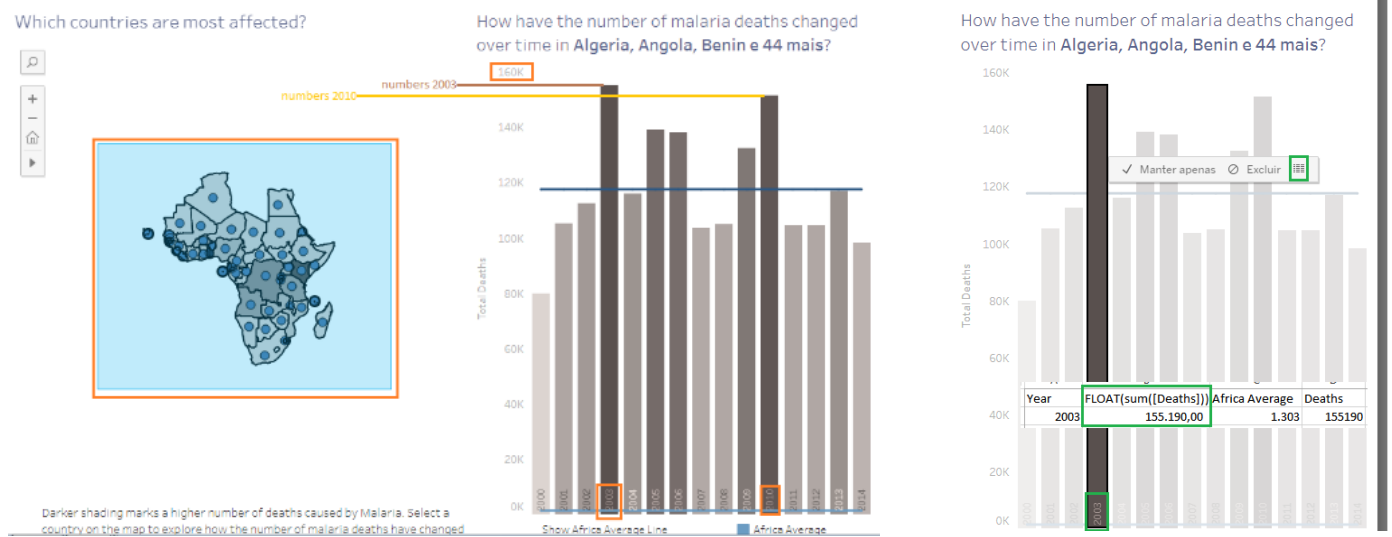


Method of analysis: To arrive at this insight I initially observed the strong colors that indicated the largest areas of number of deaths, thus finding the countries most affected. Then I analyzed the peaks of each country individually, finding the other information. The values of the total number of deaths were found by accessing the spreadsheets and adding the values.

Insight Two

Analyzing the data from all countries, we see that we had two peaks in the epidemic during the years 2000 to 2014. The first peak occurred in 2003 with 155.190 deaths, the second peak occurred in 2010 with 151.521 deaths.

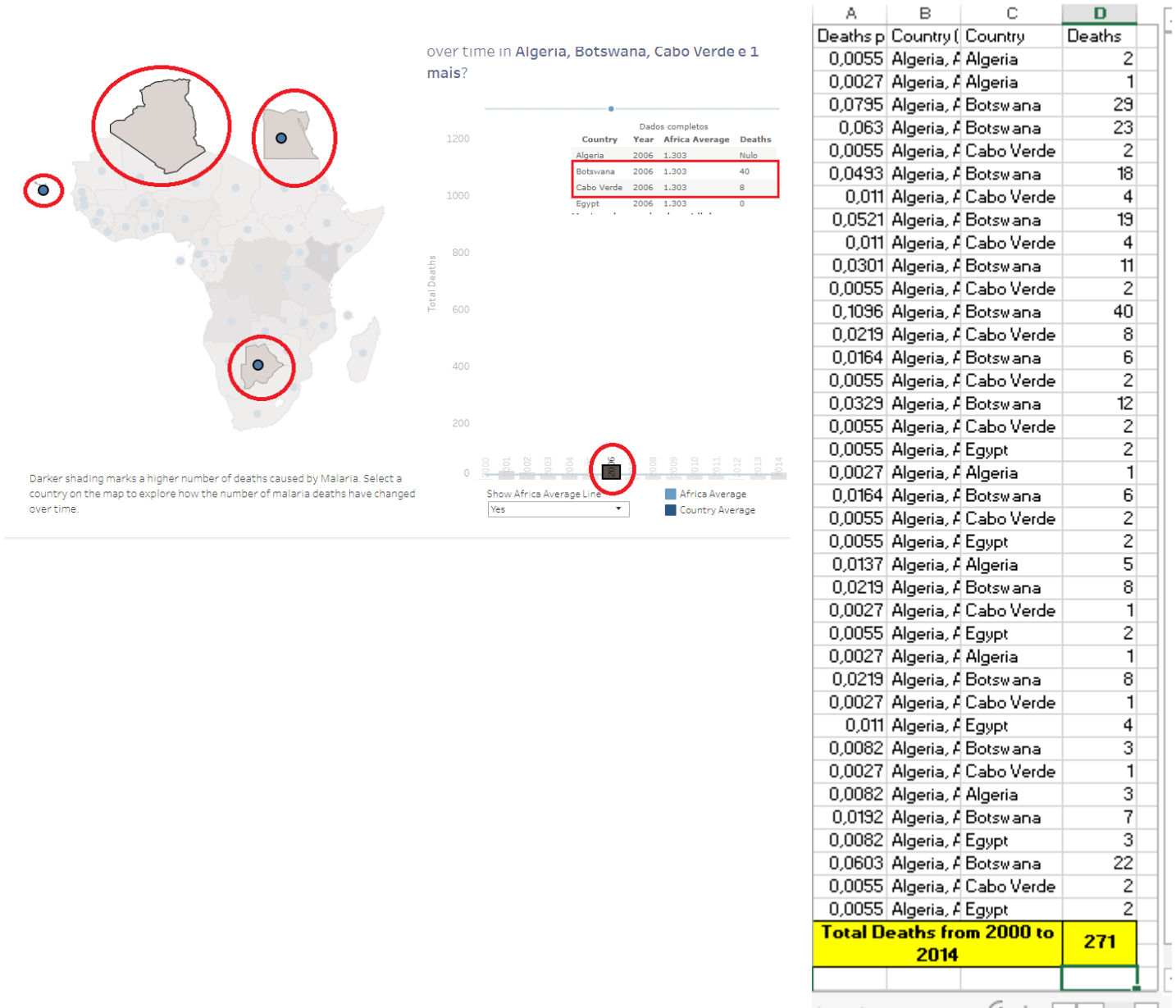
During the dashboard analysis we saw that the epidemic starts to slow down in 2011. The peak of deaths since 2011 has been below the national average, therefore, we have not had a peak greater than the national average for more than 4 years. Before 2011, the peaks exceeded the national average every 2 years. We also need to point out that 2014 was the second year with the lowest number of cases since the beginning of the epidemic just getting below of the year 2000 when the outbreak began.



Method of analysis: Our point here was to have an overview of the epidemic on the continent, when we marked the entire map we observed the biggest peaks, then accessing the additional information present on the dashboard we arrived at the death numbers of each peak. Then we started to analyze the contagion patterns by analyzing the graphs, we observed that every two years there was a change in the contagion rhythm, starting in 2011 we observed a change in the pattern.

Insight Three

The three least affected countries during the period 2000 to 2014 were Algeria, followed by Egypt, Cape Verde and Botswana. Together these four countries had a total of 217 deaths during the analyzed period. The peak of the epidemic in these countries occurred in 2006, adding up to a total of 48 deaths in that year alone, with 40 deaths from Botswana and 8 deaths from Cape Verde.



Method of analysis: We analyze the weakest colors on the maps of each country individually, thus looking for countries with the lowest death rates. We also look at the annual death rate to help make decisions. Then we selected the countries and started to analyze the death data together to extract the other information. We accessed the additional information contained in the dashboard to obtain access to the total numbers of deaths in these countries, thus obtaining the values presented.