

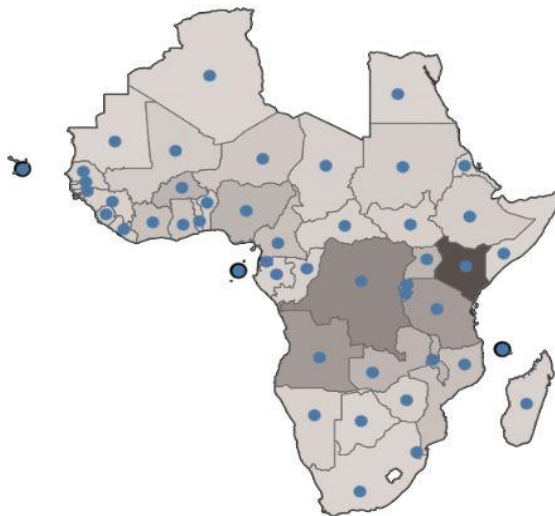
## Malaria in Africa and the economic effects on the per capita income

### Introduction:

The effect of Malaria cripples' economies, crushes societies, and takes a terrible toll. The majority of malaria deaths occur among children under the age of five and they are most likely to develop a disease that costs less than £ 1 to treat. More than any other disease, malaria keeps children out of school in Africa, draining household incomes that amount to a quarter of household income. The disease costs the African economy more than \$ 12 billion each year and slows the economic growth of countries where malaria rates are rising by 1.3% - it drains countries, continents, and societies.

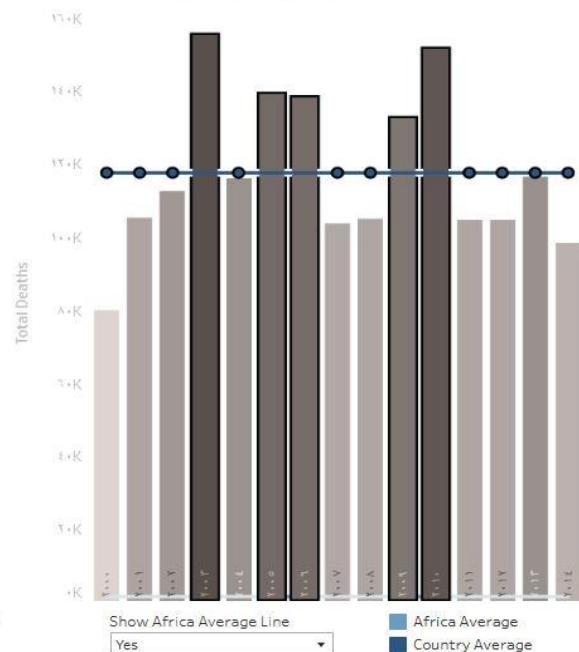
## Malaria Deaths in Africa: 2000-2014

Which countries are most affected?



Darker shading marks a higher number of deaths caused by Malaria. Select a country on the map to explore how the number of malaria deaths have changed over time.

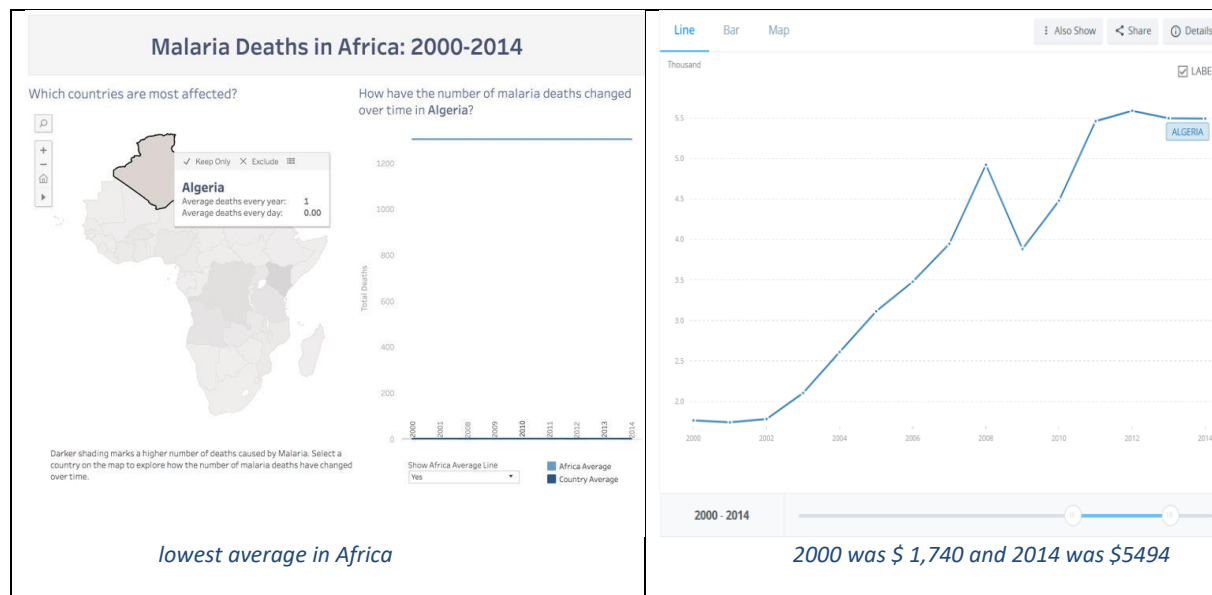
How have the number of malaria deaths changed over time in Algeria, Angola, Benin and 44 more?



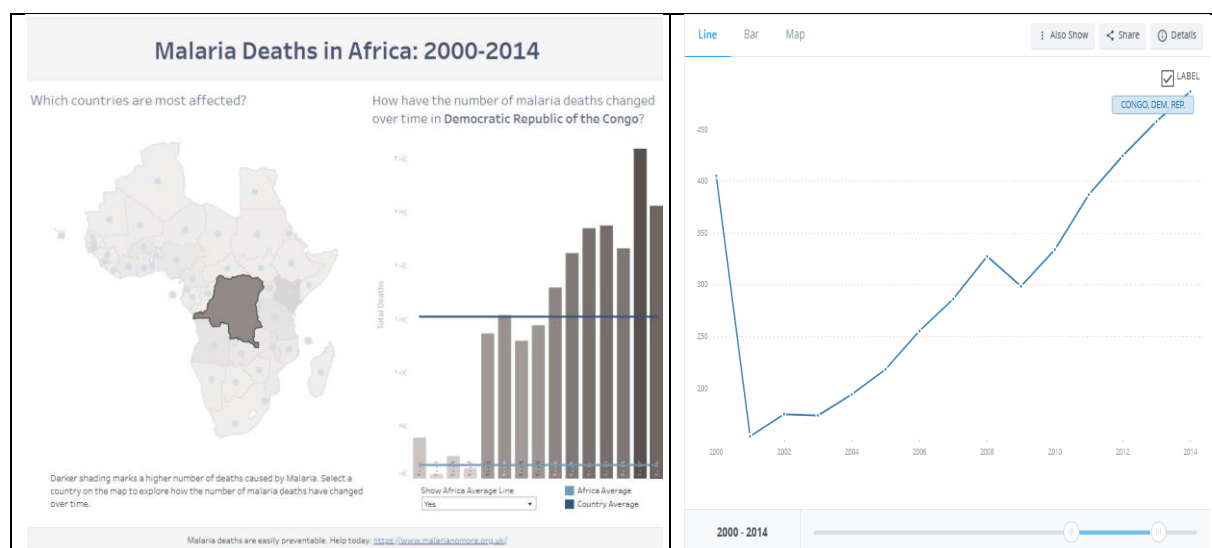
Malaria deaths are easily preventable. Help today: <https://www.malarianomore.org.uk/>

*The average death from malaria in Africa was 117,556 from 2000 to 2014*

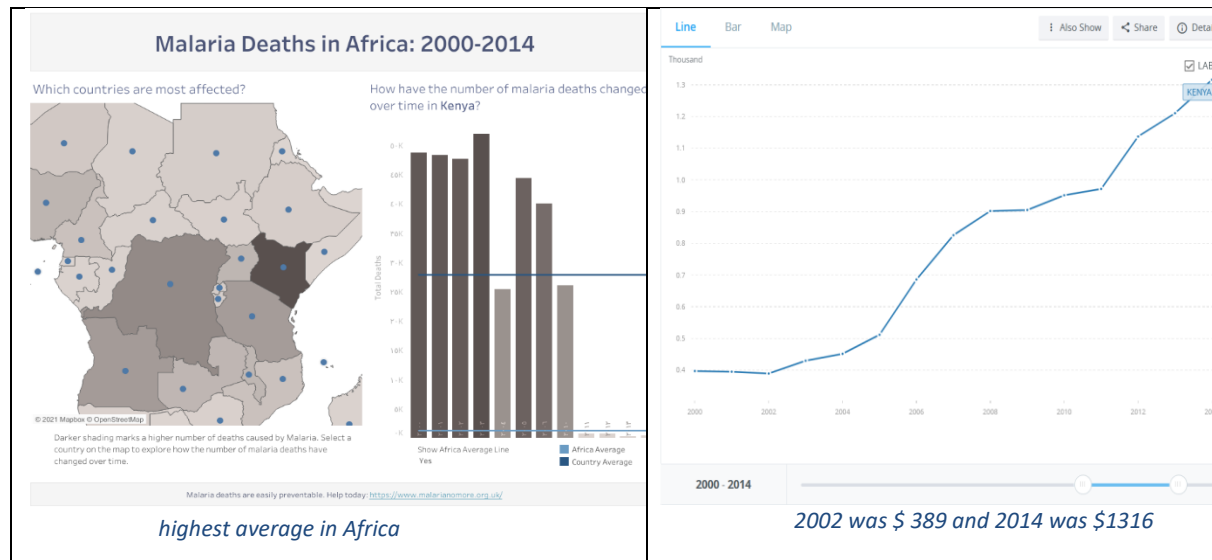
**Insight 1:** By clicking on Algeria on the map, it shows that Algeria has one death rate from malaria for every year from 2000 to 2014. This data is the lowest average indicator in the given data. The GDP per capita in Algeria in 2000 was \$ 1,740 to \$ 5494 in 2014.



**Insight 2:** We notice that malaria deaths in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are increasing incrementally every year on the map and since 2004. From this dashboard, I clicked the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the map. He pointed out that the deaths caused by malaria for each year from 2000 to 2014. In 2004 deaths rose to (13613), which is a serious rate, and the death rate continued to rise until 2013, which is the highest mortality rate estimated. (30918). That had an effect. directly. On the 2000 GDP index, the total was equal to \$ 405 per year, and in 2001 it fell to \$ 153 per year, and it took nearly ten years for per capita income to rise again from 2001 to 2014, to \$ 486.



**Insight 3:** From this dashboard, I clicked on the Kenya on the map as the highest level of death in Africa was in 2003 about 27,856 deaths due to malaria and the lowest level in 2013 was about 360 deaths due to malaria. The GDP Index in 2002 was equal to \$ 389 per year and in 2014 it was \$ 1,316 per year.



## Conclusion:

I noticed a relationship between deaths due to malaria and the GDP index for Algeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Kenya, as deaths in Algeria are the lowest in Africa and the gross domestic product is rising, but in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where deaths were few and then increased, which affected the per capita GDP. Kenya where the number of deaths was the highest in Africa, but after controlling malaria, GDP kept rising.

Country	GDP (2014) USD	Average number of death
Algeria	5,494	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	486	15203
Kenya	1,316	1110

## References :

- [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)
- [www.malarianomore.org.uk](http://www.malarianomore.org.uk)