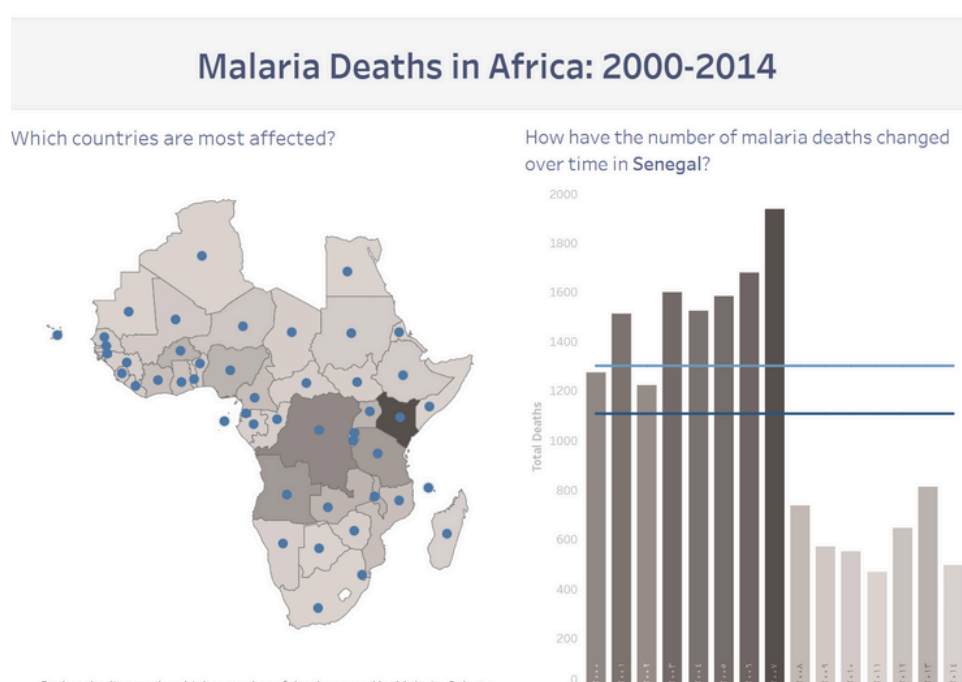


MALRIA DEATHS IN AFRICA (2000-2014)

INTERCEPT DATA VISUALIZATION

Introduction

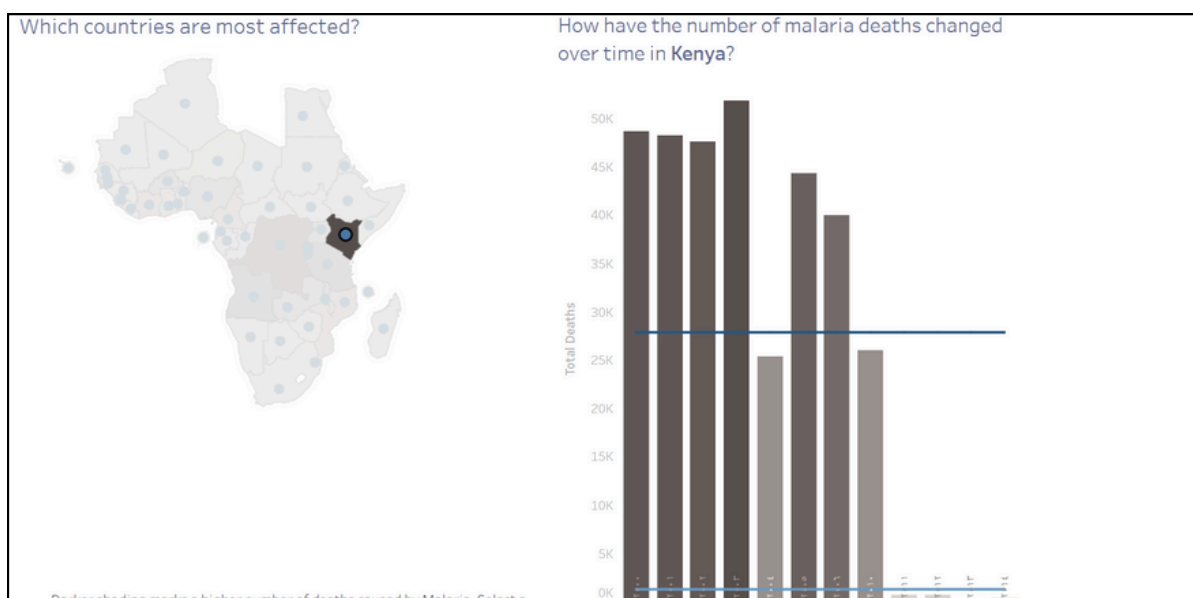
In this report, I analyze and interpret key insights derived from the Africa Malaria Dashboard. The report highlights three significant insights related to malaria cases.



Africa suffered from malaria in the early 2000s, As i noticed in this dashboard, Kenya and its neighboring countries, such as Tanzania, Uganda, and parts of Central Africa like the Democratic Republic of Congo, are among the most affected. Understanding the trends in malaria-related deaths over time can help identify progress and areas that need further intervention. The following insights highlight key patterns I observed in the dashboard.

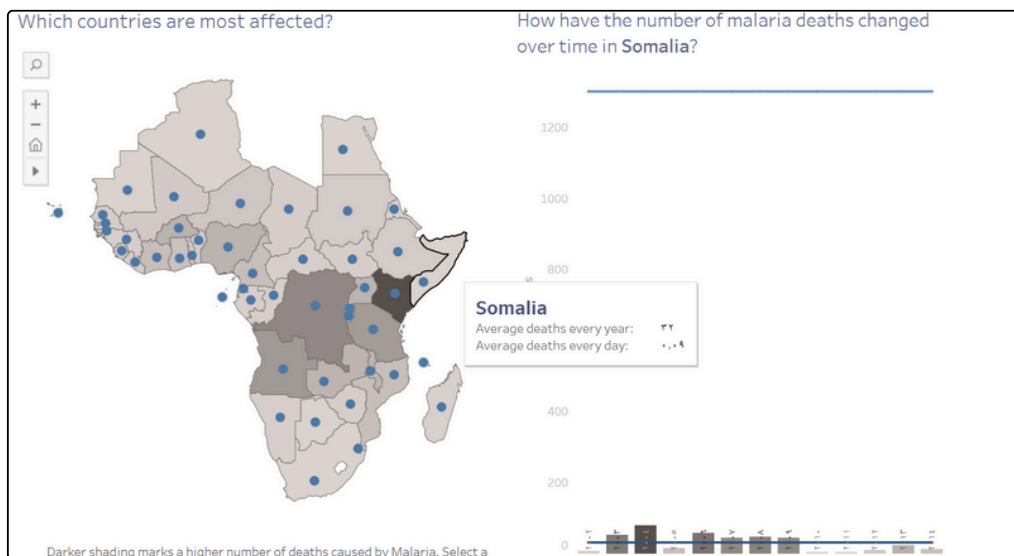
First insight

From the map, Kenya has the highest average malaria deaths, with 27,896 annually on average. However, since 2011, deaths have sharply dropped from 25,000 to less than 1,300. Unlike neighboring countries that witnessed an increase in that year, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, this highlights the importance of studying Kenya's preventive measures.



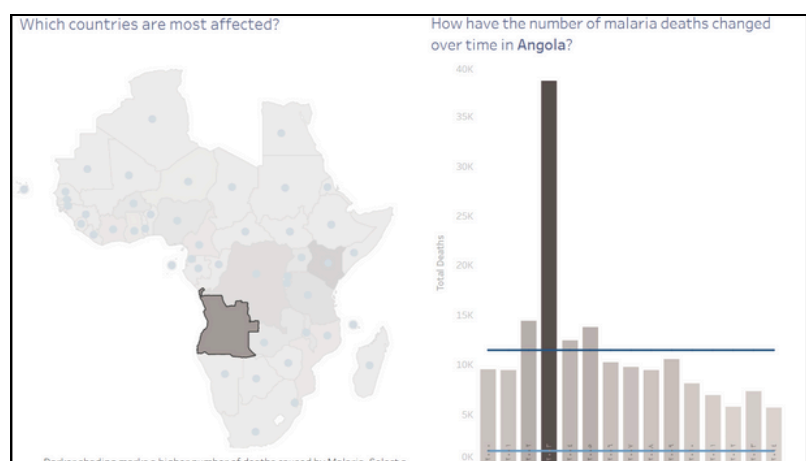
Second insight

Somalia's malaria mortality rate is very low compared to the average, with only 32 deaths yearly, despite being close to Kenya, one of the countries with the highest number of malaria-deaths. This may reflect their dedication and keenness and isolation from the affected countries.



Third insight

In Angola, the number of deaths increased in 2003, reaching around 40,000 deaths. Then, the number of deaths decreased to 13,000 in the following year, representing a 67.5% decrease. After that, the number continued to decrease gradually.



Resource: https://public.tableau.com/views/MakeoverMonday34Malaria_0/MalariaInAfrica?:embed=y&showVizHome=no&display_count=y&display_static_image=y&bootstrapWhenNotified=true