

# Worldbank HIV Analysis

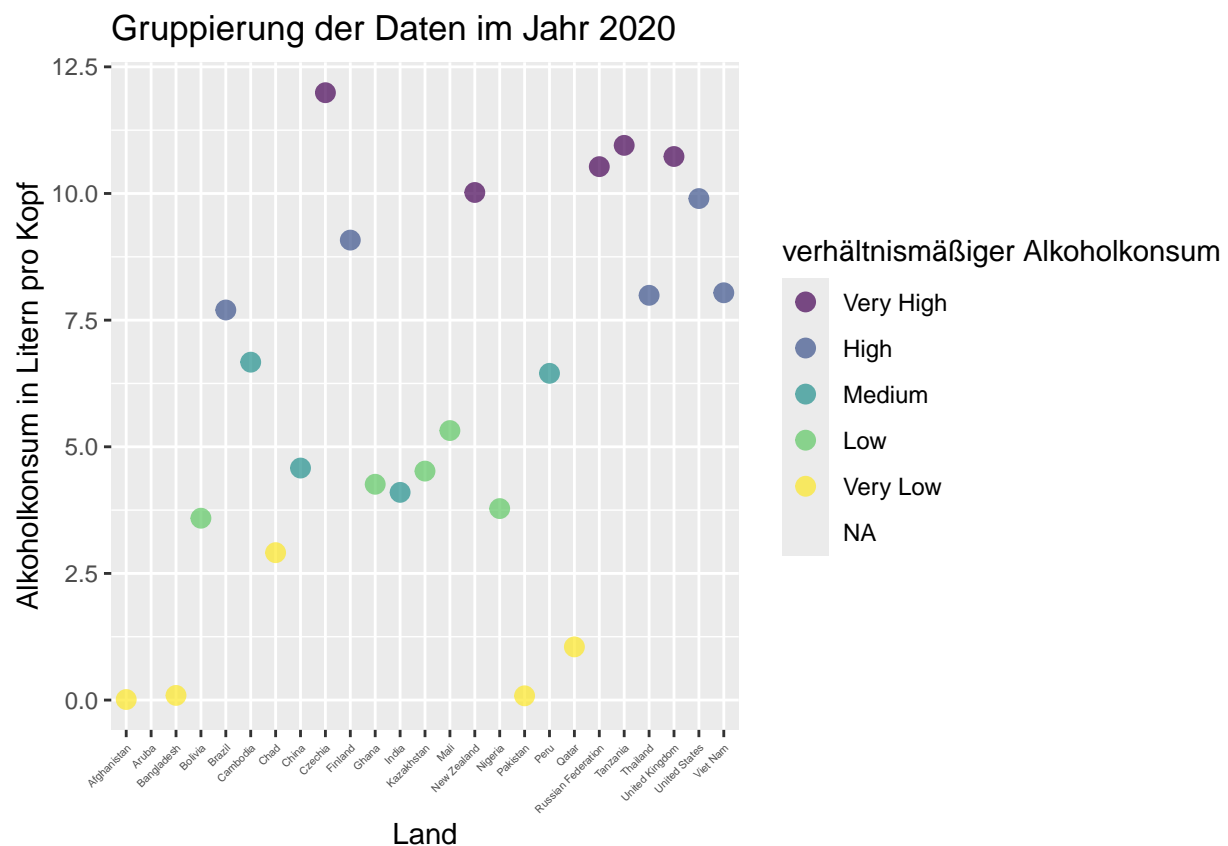
Leonie Mertes

2024-12-02

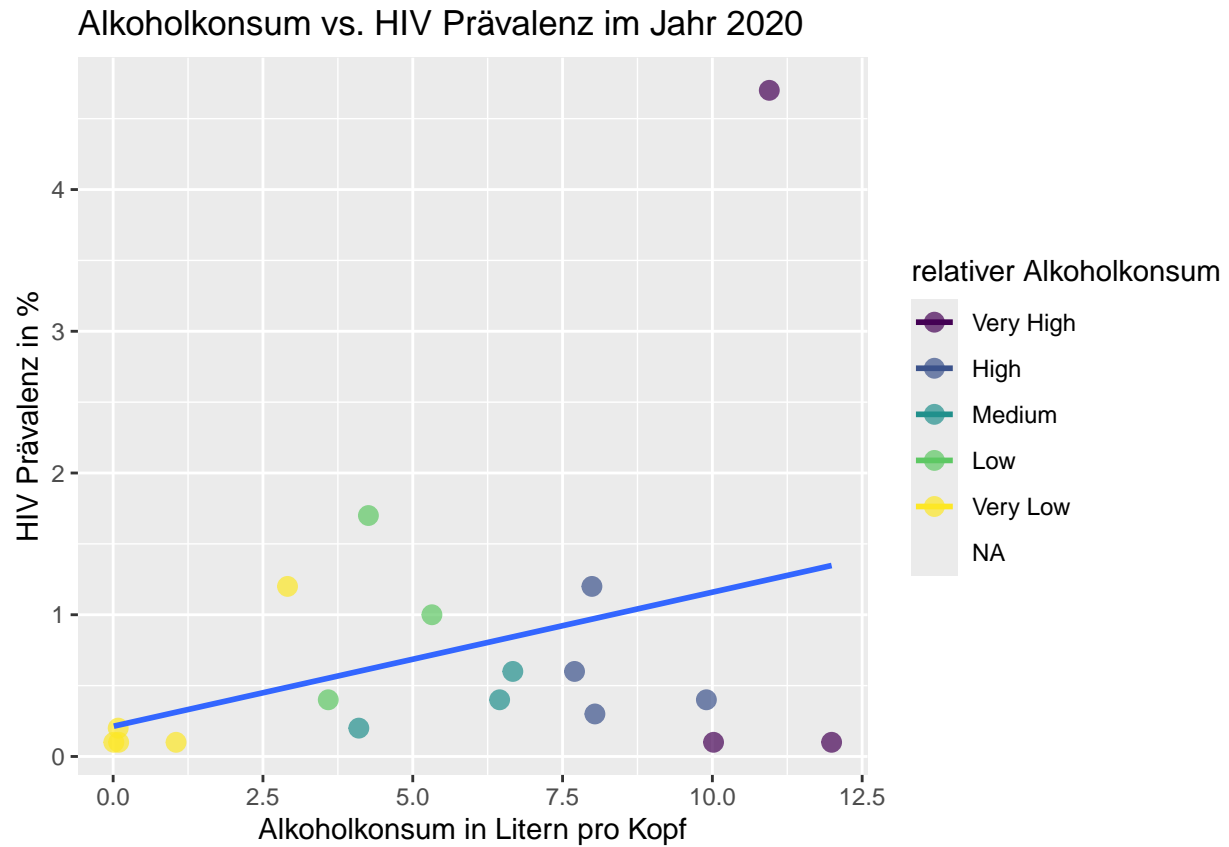
## Introduction

This analysis explores relationships of HIV prevalence in the population aged 15-49 to the total alcohol consumption per capita as well as its coherence to percentage of labor force with basic education. Therefore we have two main parts: 1. How does the HIV prevalence in the population aged 15-49 relate to the total alcohol consumption per capita? 2. Do countries with higher percentage of labor force with basic education have lower HIV prevalence rates in the 15-49 population?

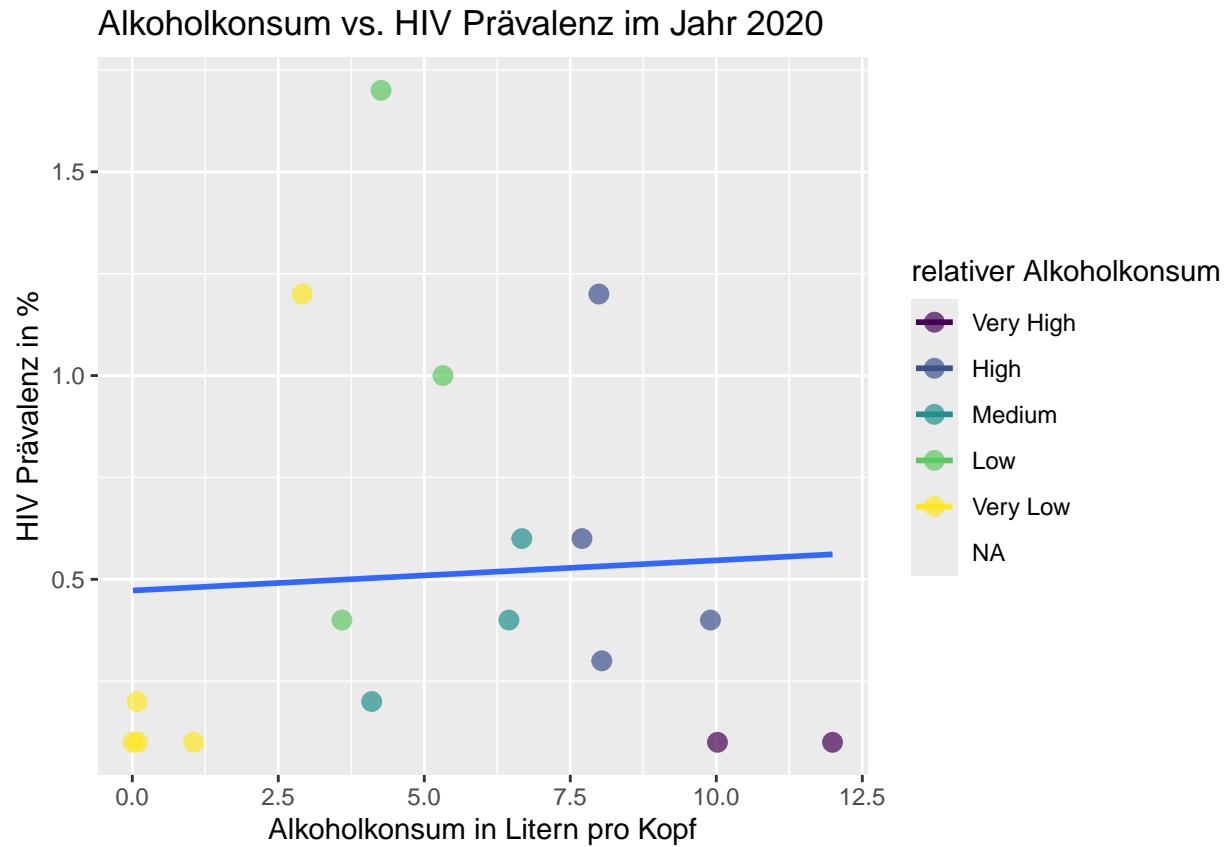
### 1. HIV Prevalence and alcohol consumption To take a look at the grouping of our data by alcohol consumption, we will display a plot of the most recent data in Year 2020.



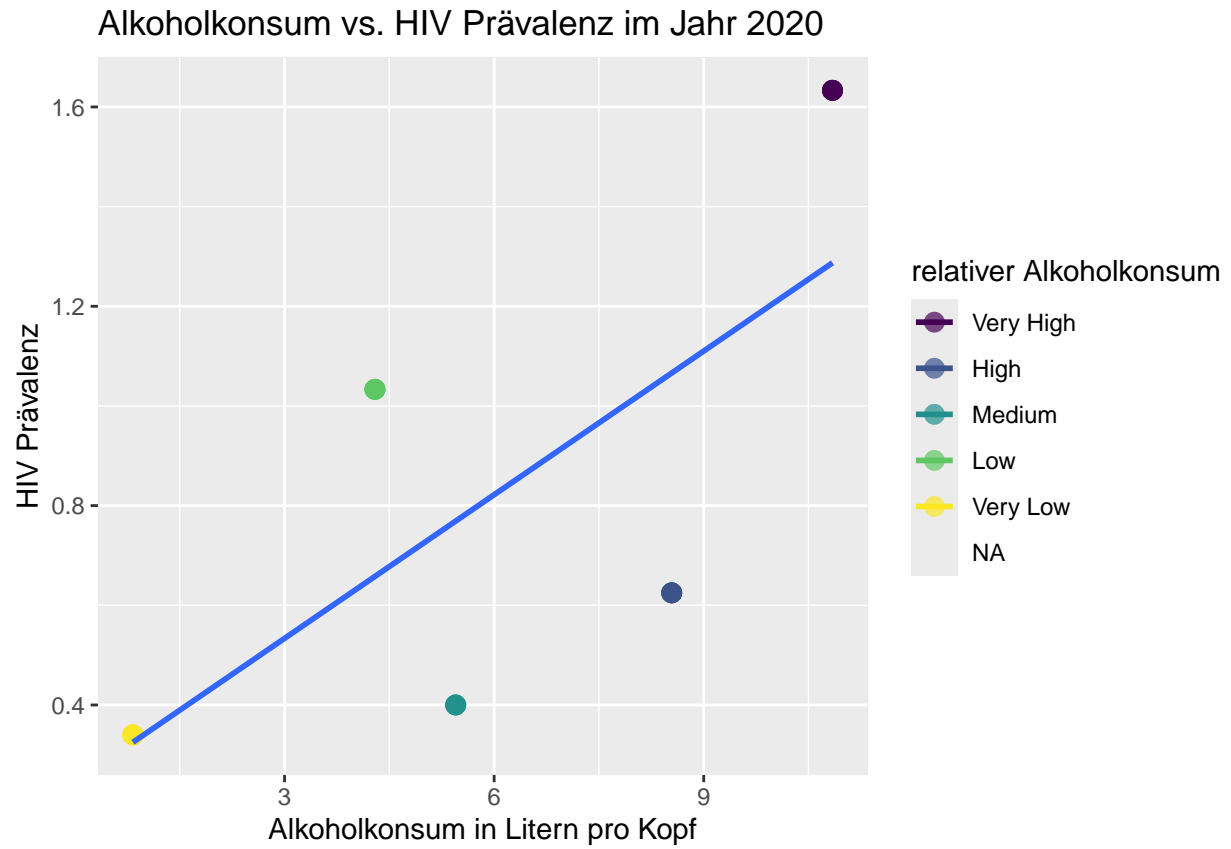
Maybe its possible to group data for each year? Now we take a look at the Comparison of alcohol consumption and HIV prevalence in 2020. Therefore we group by the relative alcohol consumption.



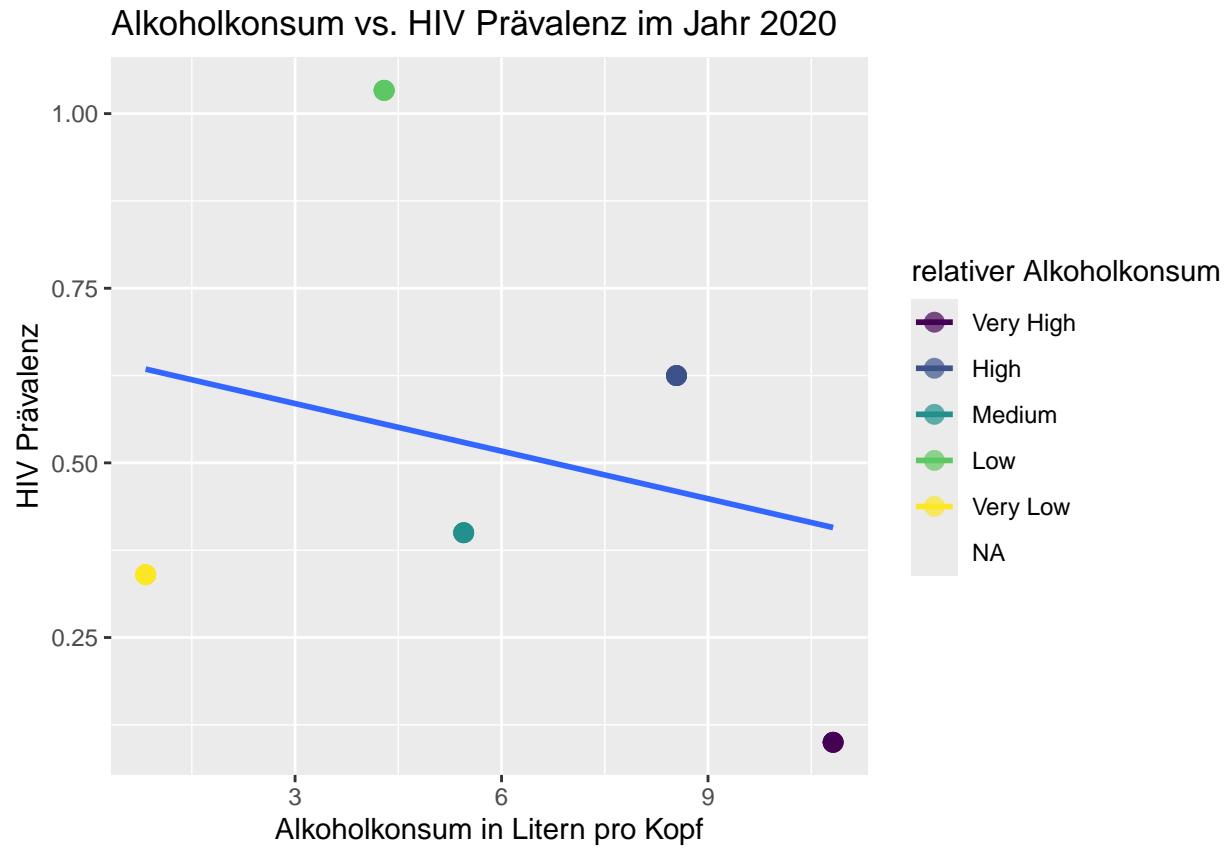
In the following we view the same plot, but without the extreme value. Therefore the country Tanzania is removed.



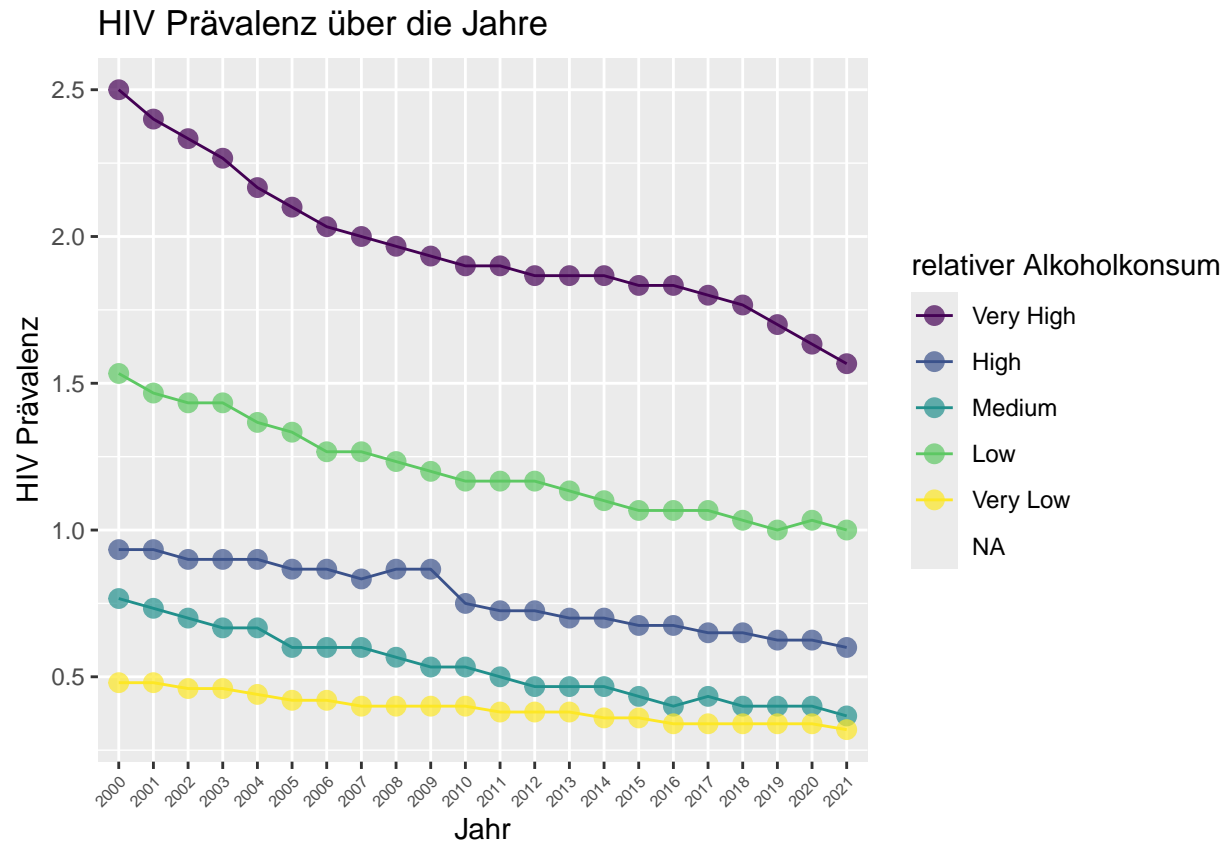
Now we view only one dot per category of relative alcohol consumption



Now again without the extreme value of Tanzania

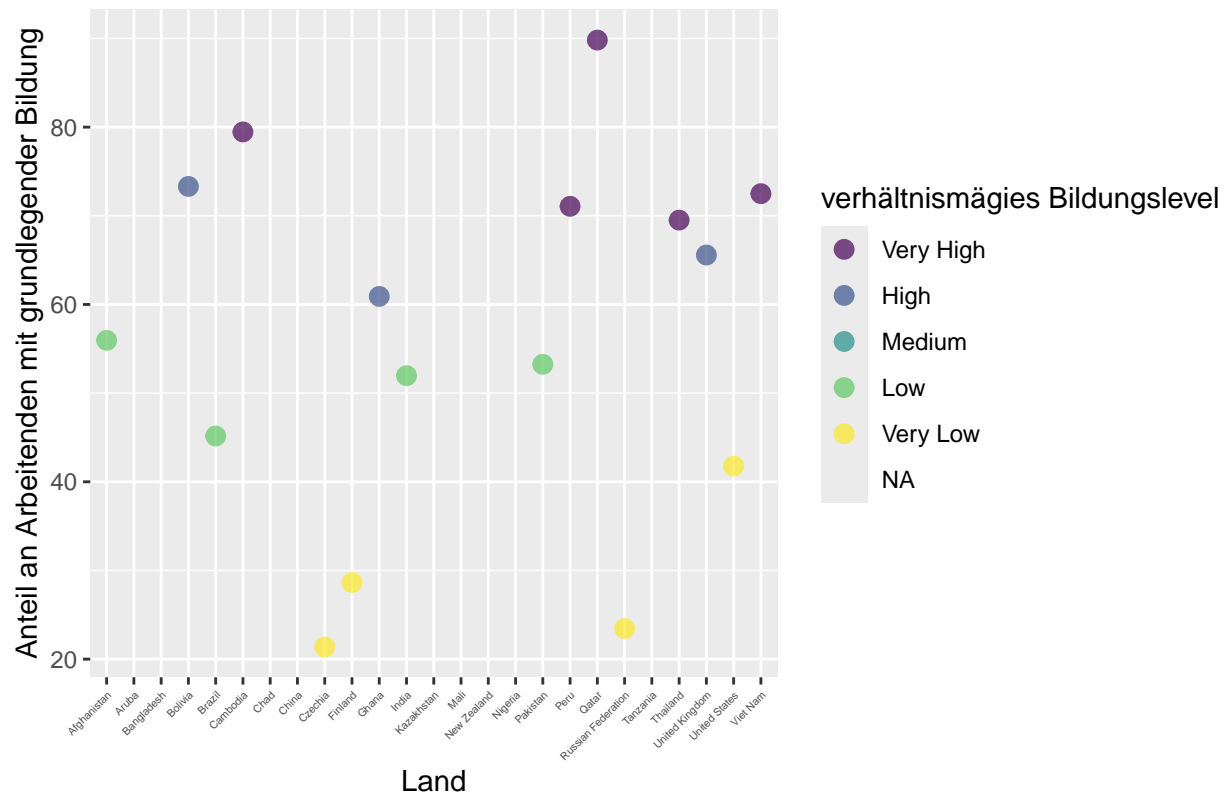


To get a better overview we take a look at all years.

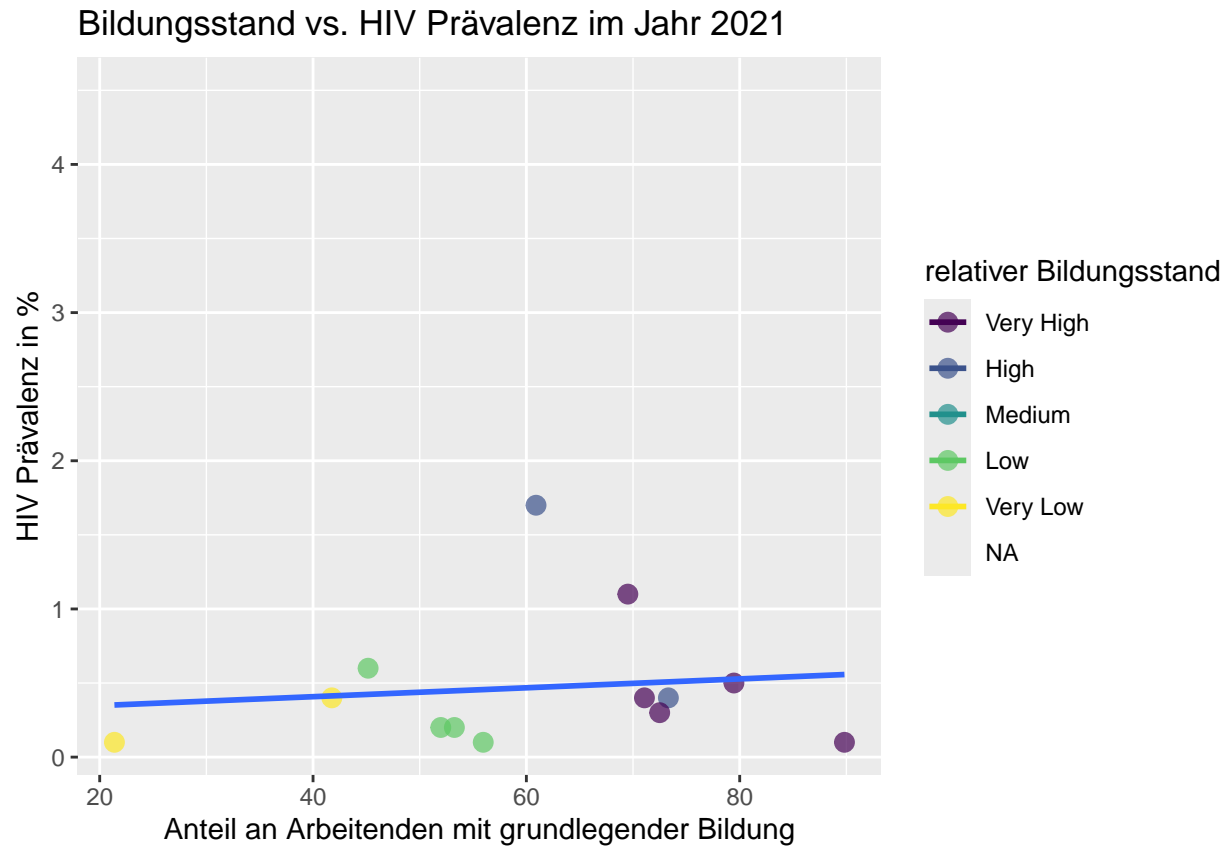


(bringt nichts!: Now we want to take a more precise look at the connection of HIV Prevalence and alcohol consumption. Therefore we facet over year.) ### 2. HIV prevalence and basic education To take a look at the grouping of our data by basic education of the working force, we will display a plot of the most recent data in Year 2021.

## Gruppierung der Daten im Jahr 2021

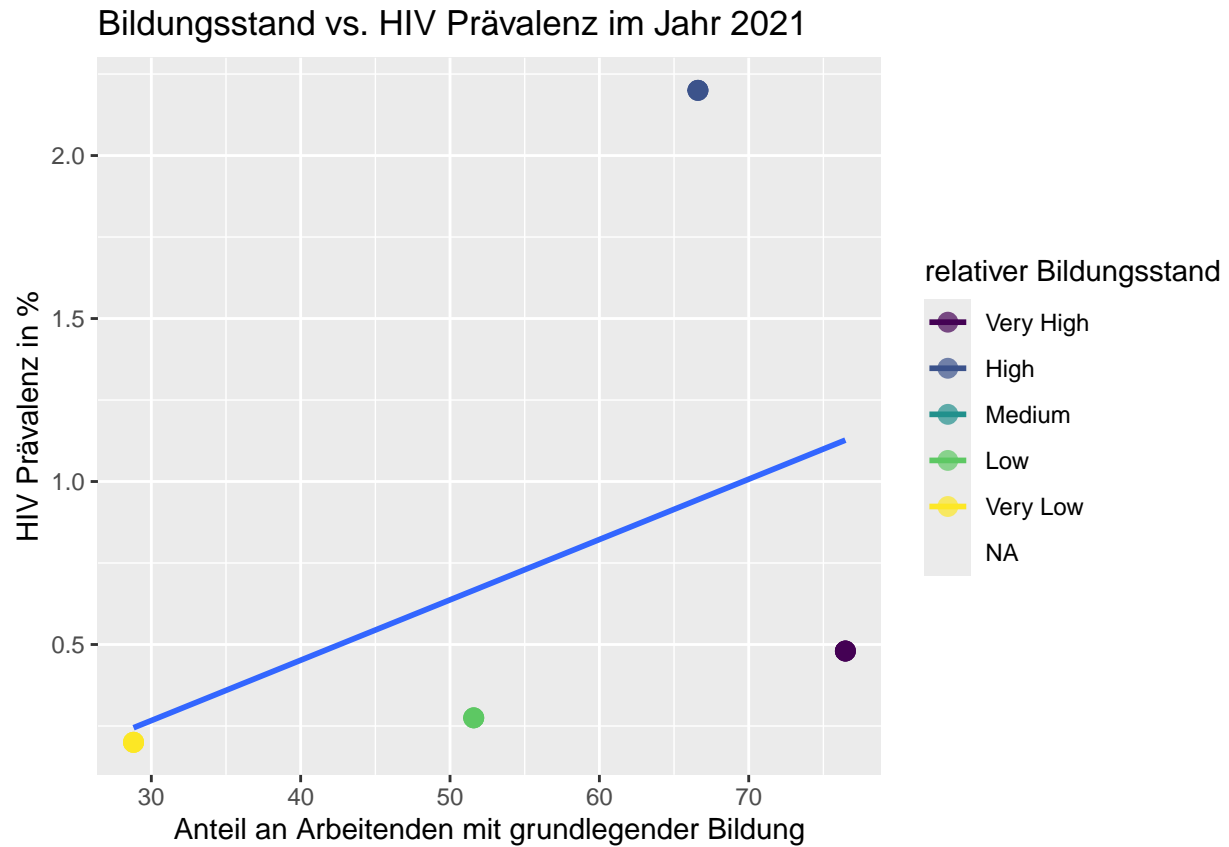


Now we take a look at the Comparison of percentage of the labor force with basic education and HIV prevalence in 2021. Therefore we group by the relative education level.

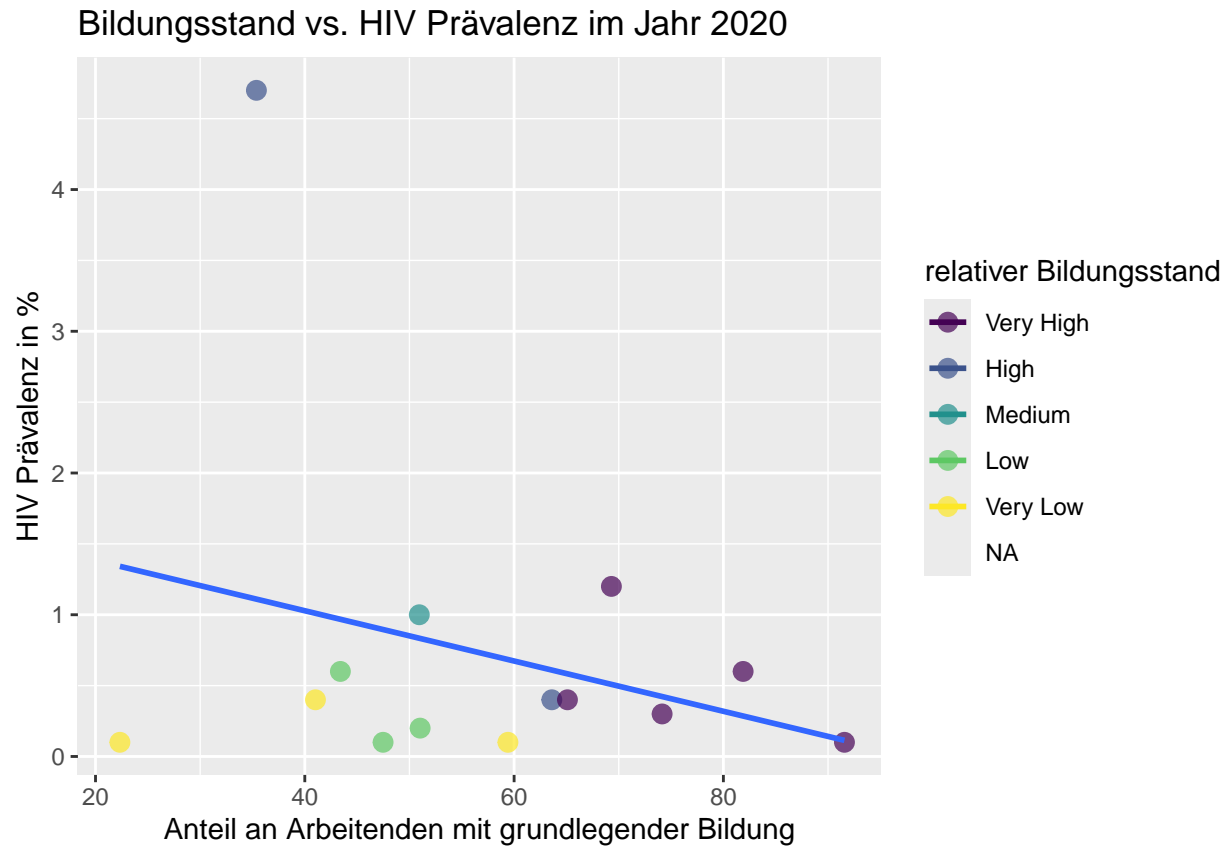


This plot is not very meaningful, therefore we try to only plot one dot per category.

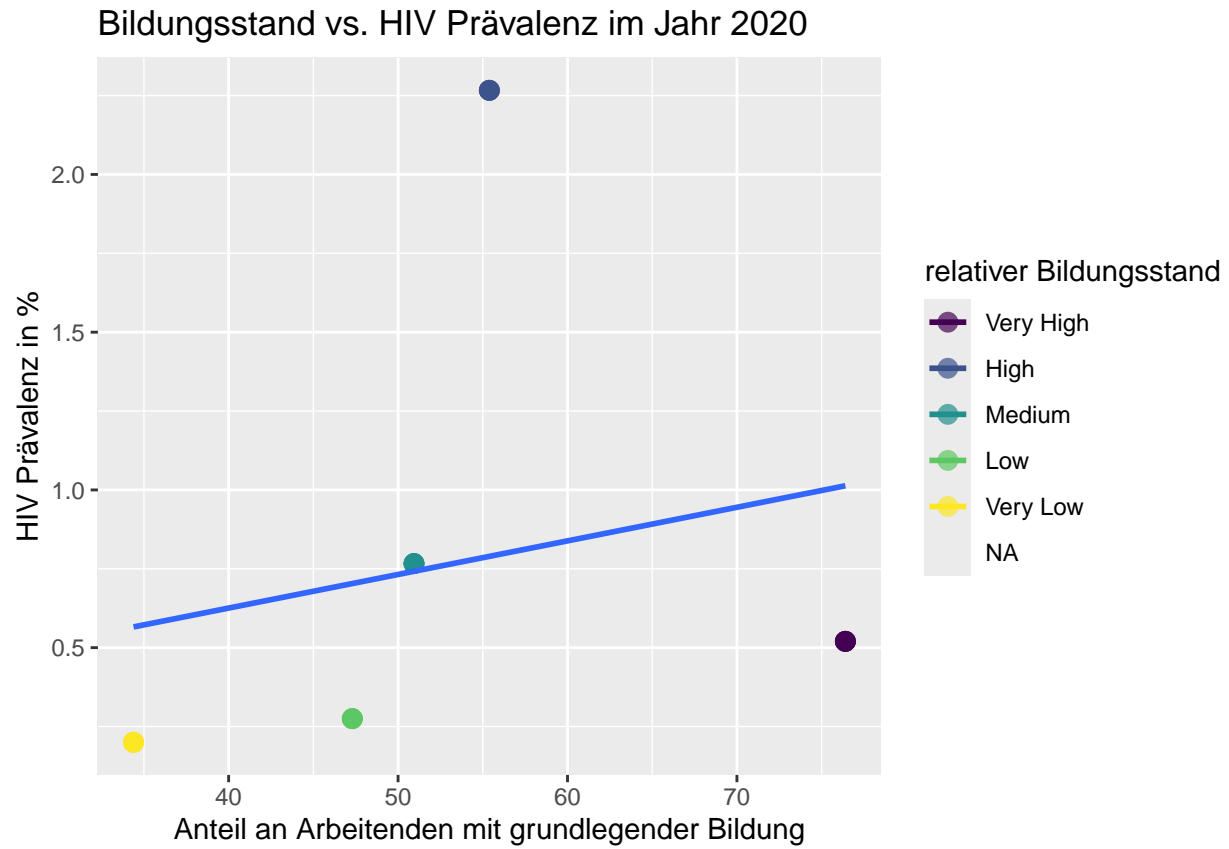




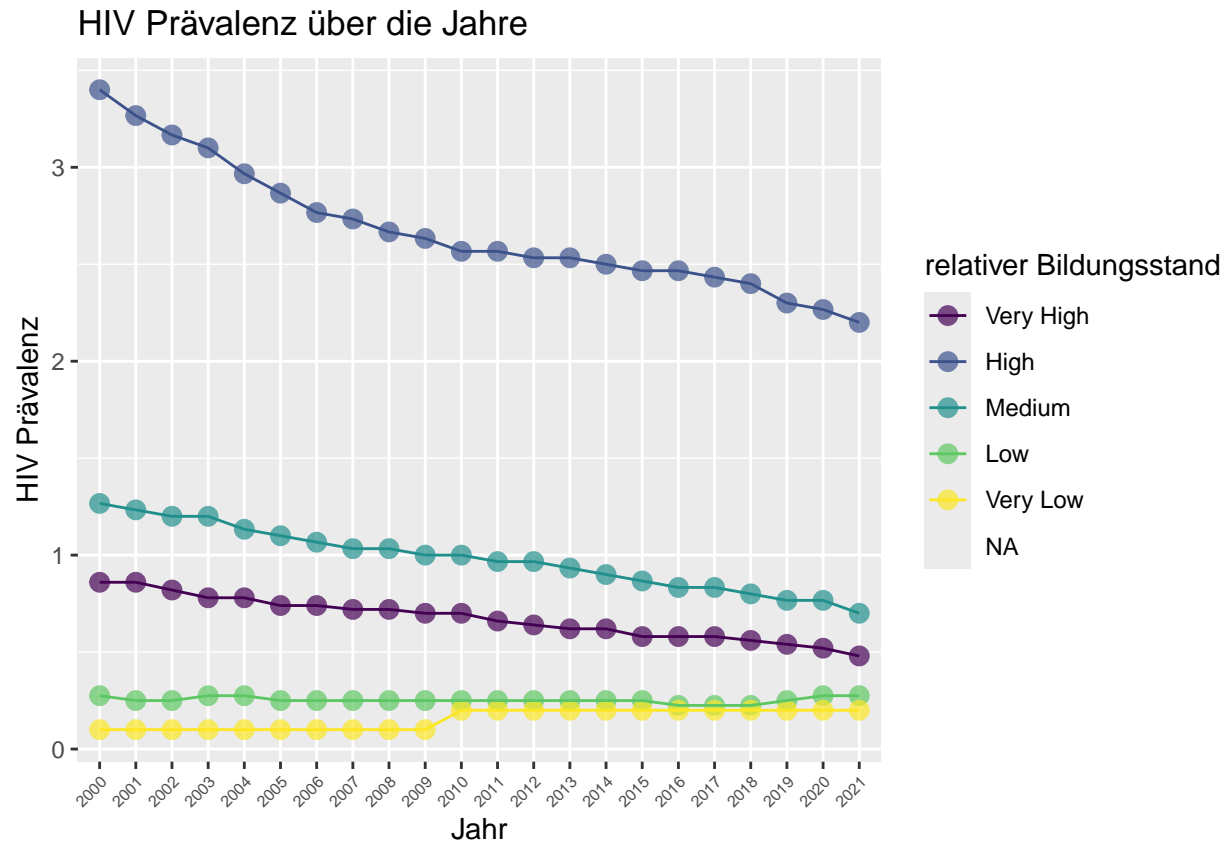
Now we see a upwards tendency (even without the extreme value). We notice as well that there is no value for the category “Medium” relative education. Therefore we take a look at 2020.



Is there really an downwards tendency?



Unfortunately in mean the graph is still upwards. Maybe plot over years to get an overview.



The 60 % with higher education level also show a higher HIV Prevalence. Their Prevalence is falling over the years, while countries with lower education level have an small tendency to increasing HIV prevalence.