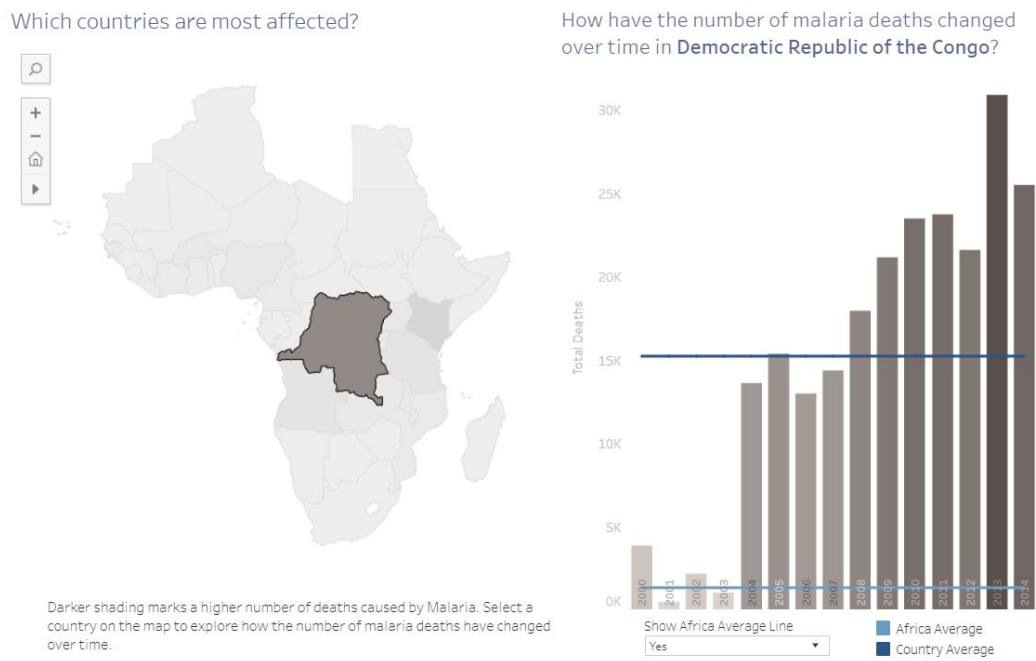


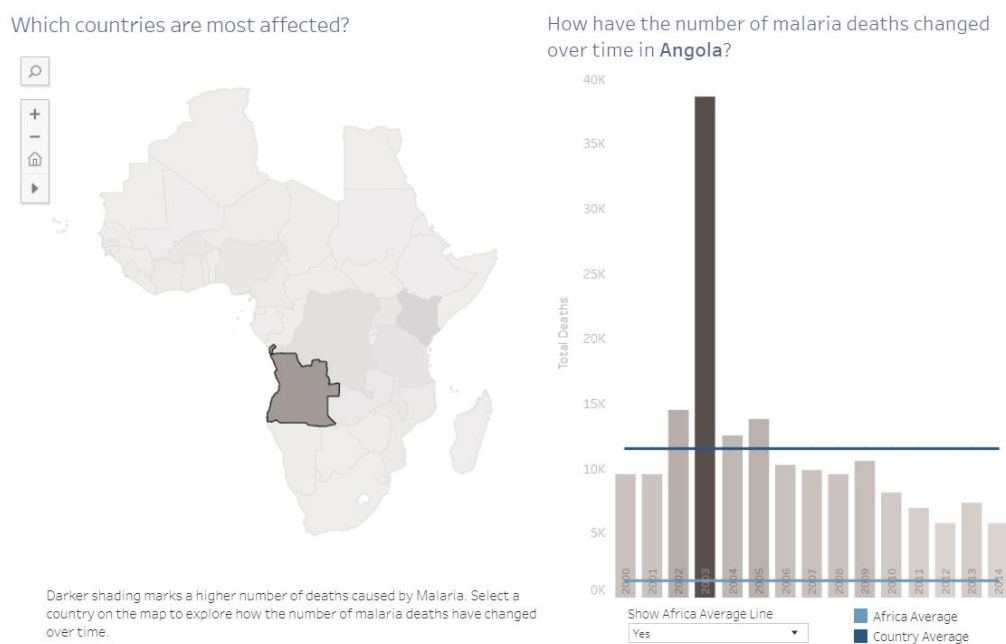
## Project 1: Interpret a Data Visualization (Malaria Deaths in Africa)

Picture 1:



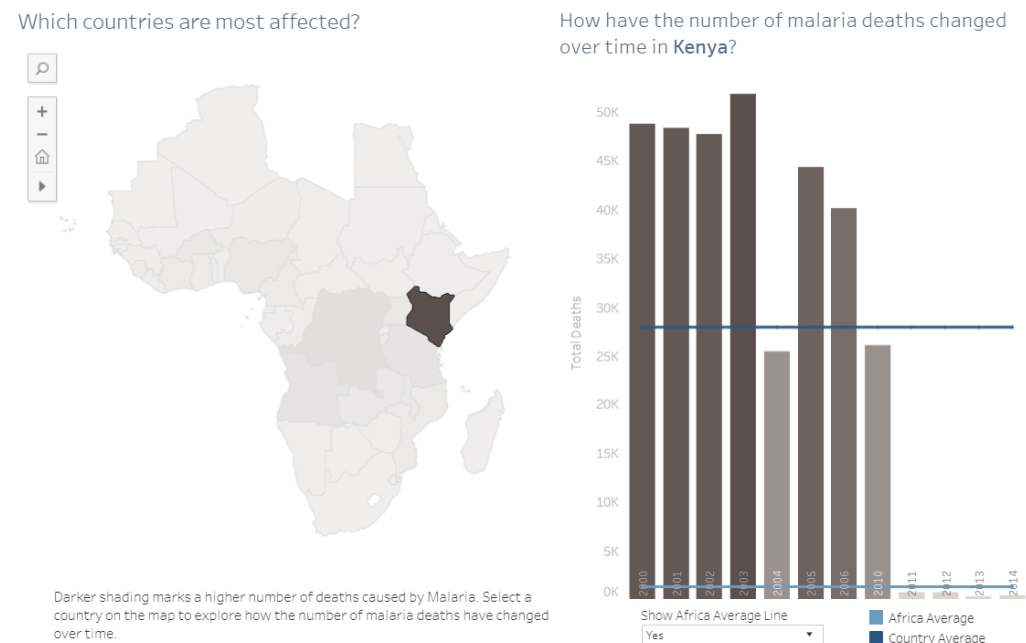
Malaria deaths in Congo increased sixfold during the period shown. As shown in above bar chart, the number of Congolese people killed by Malaria rose from 4,000 per year in 2000 to 25,000 per year in 2014. A marginal downward trend was seen during the initial four years, with the figure fell below the Africa Average line (1,303 deaths per year) in both 2001 and 2003. However, the number of deaths suddenly jumped to 13,000 – 14,000 per year in 2004, and reached the country's average line (15,203) in 2005. In the following years, apart from a slight fall in 2006 and 2012, mortality from Malaria in Congo continuously increased and remained above 20,000 per year from 2009 onwards, peaking in 2013, at just above 30,000.

Picture 2:



Death per year due to Malaria in Angola experienced an unusual increase in 2003. The bar chart on the right above gives information about the changes in number of deaths in Angola from 2000 to 2014. There were about 8,000 Malaria deaths in both 2000 and 2001. The number of deaths then rose above the national average line (11,469 per year) to just below 15,000 in 2002. In 2003, Malaria caused 38,000 deaths in Malaria, which was over the previous three year's combined total, and around fourfold of the country's average at the time. Mortality then fell to 12,000 – 13,000 the next year, gradually returned to the initial 8,000 per year level in 2008, and further dropped to the lowest point at 5,000 in 2014.

**Picture 3:**



Kenya reduced annual mortality from Malaria by 25,000 in 2004, and achieved a further 25,000 reduction in 2011. According to the screenshot image above, around 50,000 people died from Malaria every year between 2000 and 2003. The number halved to 25,000 in 2004. From 2011 on, far fewer Kenyan people were killed by this disease, with less than 500 each year, rather below the Africa average (1,303 per year).