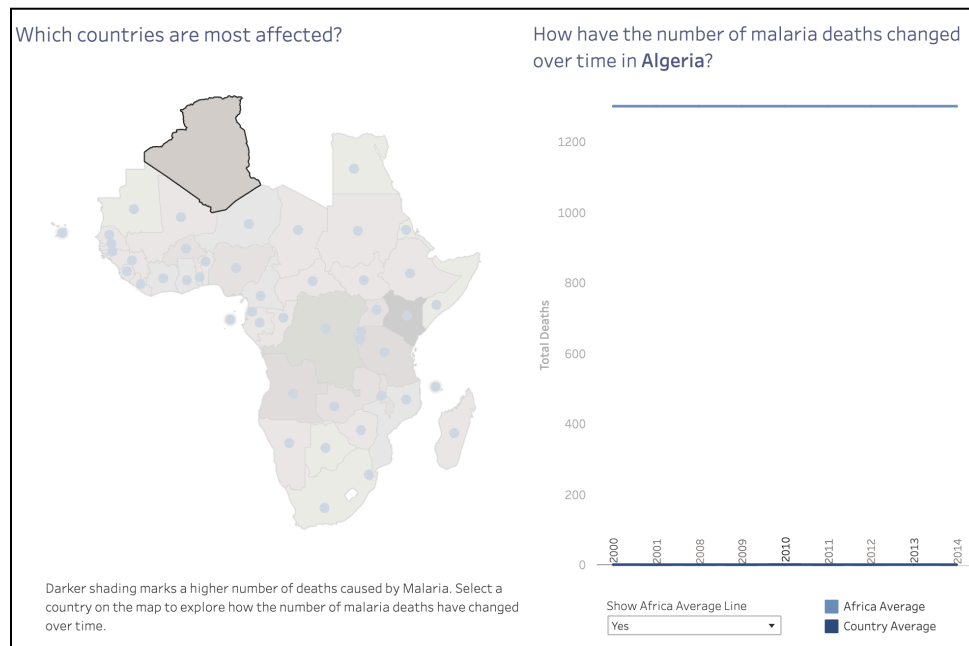


Working with Data

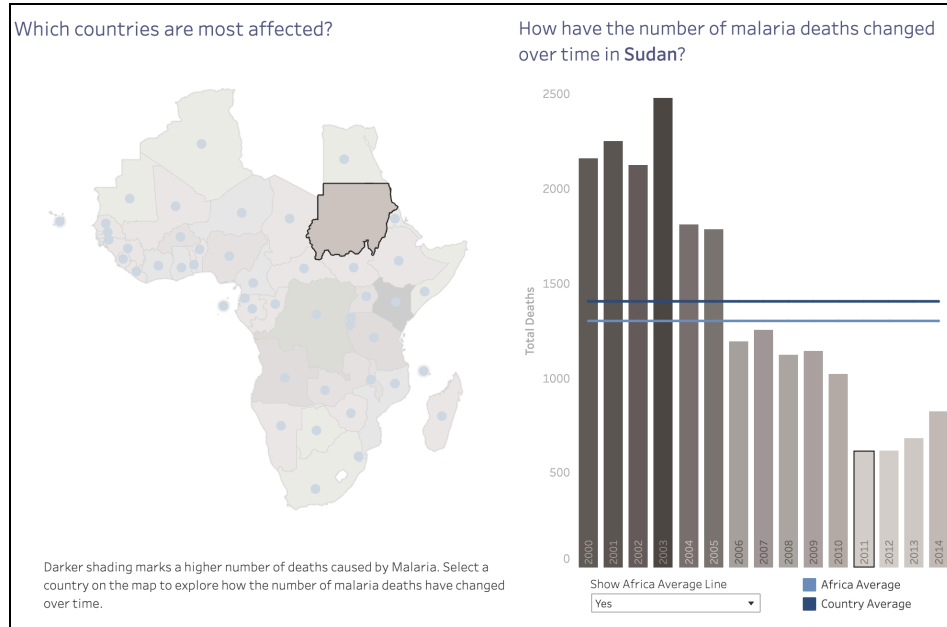
Insight 1

By focusing on Algeria's data alone, we can see that Algeria has only 1 annual death related to malaria per year on average over 14 years of data collection. There has been no increase or decrease over this time.



Insight 2

By clicking on just Sudan's data, Sudan's rates of malaria have dropped off significantly since the peak in 2003. While rates have been on the rise again over the last 3 reported years, they fall significantly below Sudan's country average and Africa's continental average. The reason for the decline could be due to the insight brought up in Insight 3, which reveals that between the years of 2005 and 2011, a portion of territory broke off from Sudan to become South Sudan. On the other hand, it could be decrease in malaria cases due to strategic infrastructure that is better able to handle and/or prevent malaria cases becoming fatal. Sudan's yearly death rate due to malaria is about 7.8% higher than Africa's yearly malaria mortality rate.



Insight 3

When we focus on just South Sudan's data, South Sudan has less data than other countries on the map. Contextually, this is due to South Sudan being a new country, having gained autonomy in 2005 its independence in 2011. Previously, it was part of Sudan. South Sudan's malaria rates are right around the average for Africa as a continent. On average, South Sudan's yearly malaria mortality rate is only about 41% lower than Africa's continental annual malaria mortality rate.

