

1853 Stockholm Cholera Outbreak: Death Analysis

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Age Group

Child

Senior Adult

Young Adult

Elderly

Teenager/...

Middle-ag...

Very Elderly

Dashboard

Insight

Total Number of Deaths

221

Total Male

106

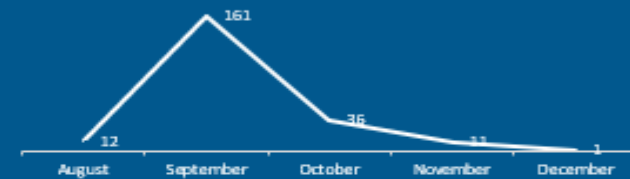
Total Female

115

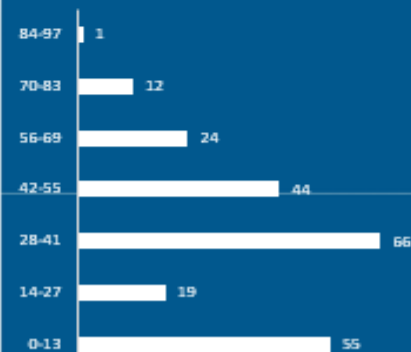
Average Age

34

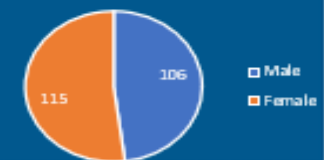
Total Numbers of Deaths by Month



Total Numbers of Death by Age Group



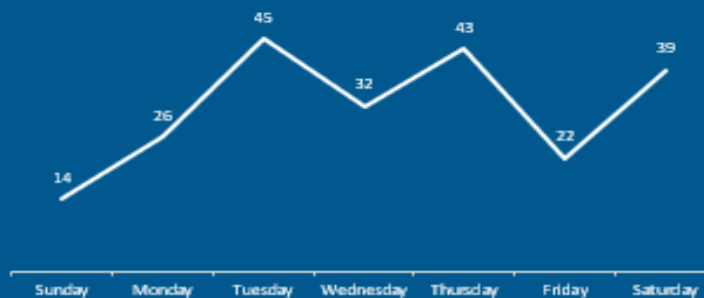
Number of Death by Gender



Oldest Death Age

86

Total Numbers of Deaths by Day of the week



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Insighttest

Dashboard

Insight

Workbook

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Objectives

1. **Translate and Digitize Data:** Convert hand-written Swedish church records into English for comprehensive analysis.
2. **Analyze Mortality Patterns:** Examine deaths by age, gender, occupation, and socio-economic factors.
3. **Identify High-Risk Groups:** Pinpoint demographics most affected by the outbreak to inform targeted interventions.
4. **Temporal and Geographic Trends:** Assess deaths by time (daily, weekly, monthly) and location within Stockholm.
5. **Provide Actionable Recommendations:** Suggest practical measures to mitigate similar outbreaks in the future.

Recommendation

1. **Strengthen Public Sanitation and Water Systems:**
 - i. Build and maintain clean water infrastructure and waste disposal systems.
 - ii. Conduct public education campaigns on hygiene and disease prevention.
2. **Target Support for High-Risk Groups:**
 - i. Provide healthcare access and resources for children, the elderly, and low-income households.
 - ii. Establish community health programs to mitigate vulnerability in future outbreaks.
3. **Enhance Epidemic Preparedness:**
 - i. Develop early warning systems and establish rapid-response teams.
 - ii. Implement urban planning measures to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions in high-risk areas.

Key Insight

1. **Demographics:**
 - i. **Young Adults (28-41 years):** Recorded the highest number of deaths at 66, indicating their significant vulnerability during the outbreak.
 - ii. **Children (0-14 years):** Followed with 55 deaths, highlighting the high mortality risk among younger age groups.
 - iii. **The elderly (above 60 years)** also showed considerable mortality, particularly among those with weakened immunity.
2. **Temporal Patterns:**
 - i. Deaths peaked in the warmer months, suggesting a strong link to waterborne disease transmission (September). Mortality declined during colder months, reflecting cholera's seasonal nature.
3. **Occupational Impact:**
 - i. **Ex (unemployed/former workers):** 11 deaths
 - ii. **Mamsell (maids):** 9 deaths
 - iii. **No job:** 8 deaths
 - iv. **Boy child:** 8 deaths
 - v. **Wisdom (elderly leaders):** 7 deaths
4. **Geographic Trends:**
 - i. The highest death rates were observed in overcrowded areas with poor sanitation, reflecting the role of living conditions in cholera vulnerability.
5. **Economic Divide:**
 - ii. Laborers and low-income groups were disproportionately affected, showing the connection between poverty and limited access to healthcare and clean water.

Dashboard