



Insights into Demographics, Economics, Health, and Environment

across 195 Countries

Global Population Distribution



Most & Least Populated

The world's population distribution reveals significant disparities. China, India, and the United States lead with the highest populations, while Vatican City and Nauru represent the smallest nations by population.

HIGHEST
Monaco

26,337 P/Km²

Population Density Extremes

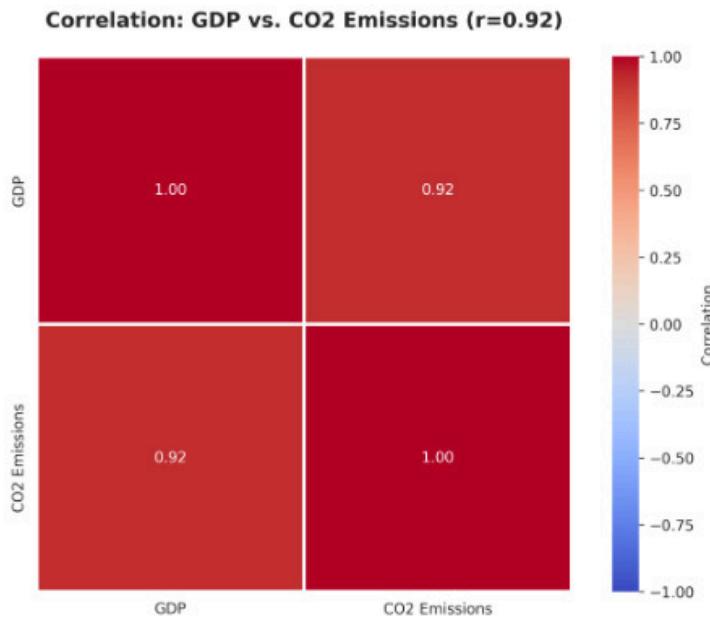
Population density extremes show Monaco at 26,337 P/Km² and Singapore among the most densely populated, while Mongolia and Australia have the lowest density at 2-3 P/Km².

LOWEST
Mongolia

2-3 P/Km²

GLOBAL ECONOMIC POWERHOUSES

GDP & CO2 Emissions



The United States and China dominate global GDP, representing the world's economic powerhouses. Small island nations like Tuvalu and Nauru have the lowest GDPs.

A very strong correlation (0.92) exists between GDP and CO2 Emissions, indicating that industrial output drives carbon emissions.

GDP-CO2 Correlation

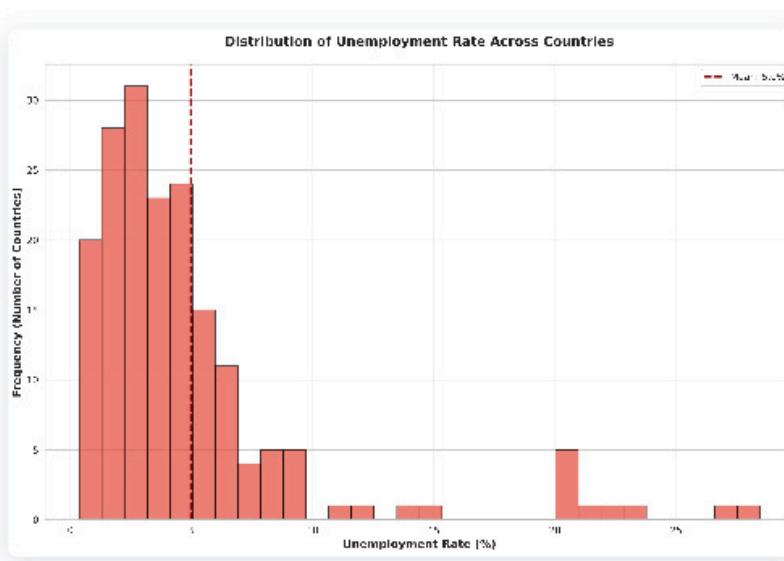
0.92

Top: USA, China

Low: Tuvalu, Nauru

Global Unemployment Variations

Unemployment rates vary dramatically across nations, with notable correlation to labor force participation patterns.



Key Findings

Highest Unemployment
South Africa 28.18%

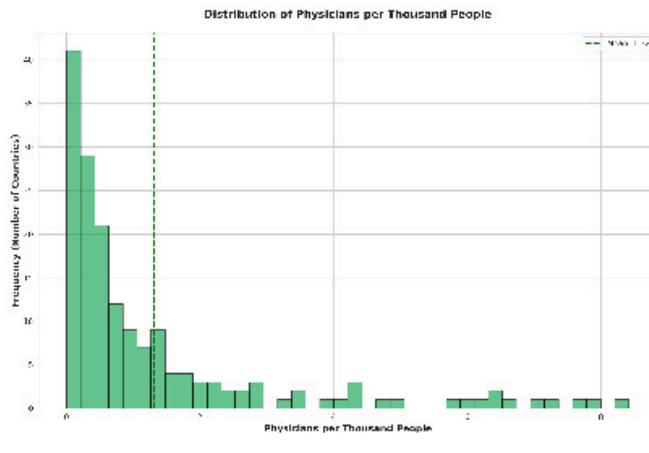
Lowest Unemployment
Qatar 0.09%

Correlation: -0.43

There is a notable negative correlation (-0.43) between Unemployment Rate and Labor Force Participation, suggesting that higher unemployment discourages workforce engagement. This pattern reflects the complex relationship between job availability and economic participation.

Global Healthcare Access

Healthcare access varies dramatically worldwide. Cuba leads with the highest physician density at 8.42 per thousand, followed by Georgia, while Tanzania and Somalia have fewer than 0.05 physicians per thousand.



Physician Density

Highest: Cuba (8.42 per 1k)

Lowest: Tanzania, Somalia (<0.05 per 1k)

Critical Health Correlations

Life Expectancy Correlation: **0.70**

Infant Mortality Correlation: **-0.69**

Global Birth & Maternal Health

Birth rates show significant variation globally. Maternal mortality presents stark contrasts with advanced healthcare systems achieving dramatically lower rates.

Birth Rates

Highest Birth Rate:

Niger (46.08 per 1,000)
Chad

Lowest Birth Rate:

Monaco (5.9 per 1,000)
South Korea

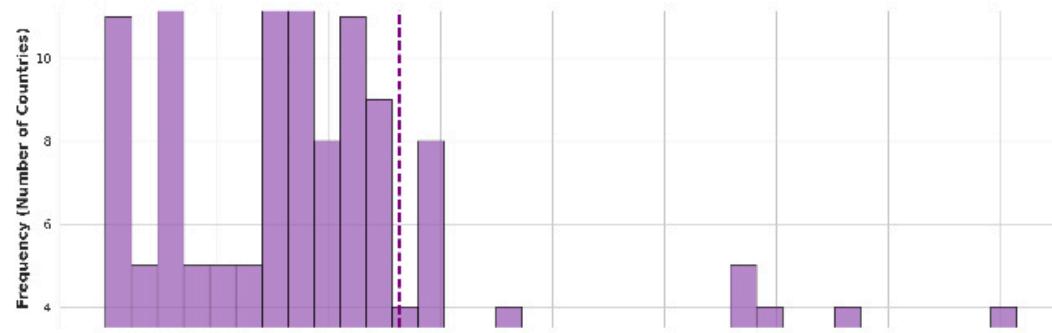
Maternal Mortality

Highest Mortality Rate:

South Sudan (1,150 per 100,000)
Chad

Lowest Mortality Rate:

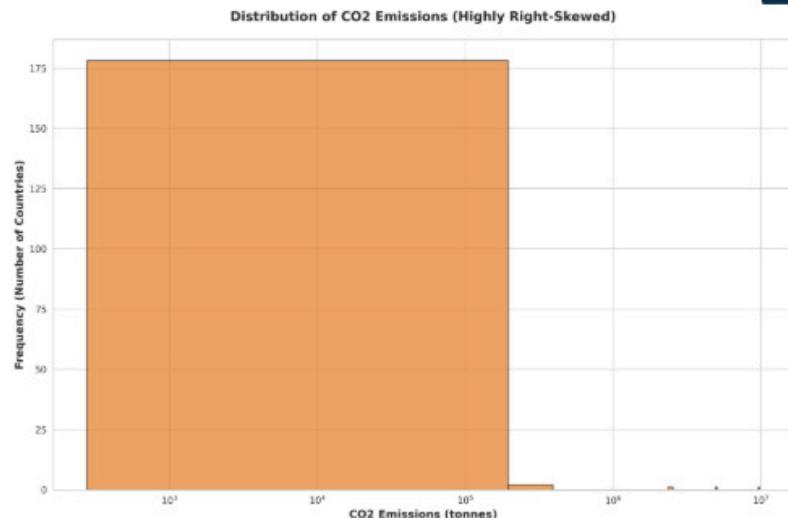
Belarus, Italy, Norway (2.0 per 100,000)



CO₂ EMISSIONS CONCENTRATION

CO₂ emissions demonstrate extreme concentration among major economies. China leads with 9.8 million tonnes, followed by the United States with 5 million tonnes. The distribution is highly right-skewed, meaning the vast majority of countries produce relatively low emissions while a small number of industrialized nations account for the bulk of global CO₂ output. This pattern underscores the responsibility of major economies in addressing climate change.

- Top Emitters: China (9.8M tonnes), USA (5M tonnes)
- Distribution: Highly right-skewed
- Pattern: Few major emitters, many low-emission countries



Armed Forces Size by Nation

Armed forces size varies dramatically by nation. India maintains the largest military at 3 million personnel, followed closely by China with 2.6 million. Many smaller nations like Antigua and Barbuda and Iceland report zero or minimal military personnel.

A strong correlation (0.88) exists between armed forces size and population, indicating that larger populations typically support larger militaries.

Key Statistics

3M

Largest Military:
India



2.6M

Second Largest:
China



Population Correlation: 0.88

Economic Disparity

GDP is highly concentrated in top economies, which also correlates strongly (0.92) with high CO₂ emissions.

Population Dynamics

High population does not always equal high density. Countries like Russia have large populations spread over vast areas, while Singapore packs millions into small territories.

Health Inequality

A clear divide exists in healthcare access; higher physician density leads to significantly better health outcomes including longer life expectancy and lower infant mortality.

Labor Trends

High unemployment often correlates with lower overall labor force participation, creating cycles of economic disengagement.