



Life Expectancy and GDP

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Life Expectancy and GDP

Life Expectancy and GDP are two factors that tell us about the quality of life and economic strength in a country. If a country has a high life expectancy, then this means there is good access to health care, education, low crime and violence rates and overall good quality of life, as the average person is expected to live long. On the other hand, if a country has a low life expectancy, then the quality of life there is lower, most likely as a result of lack of access to health care and high rates of violence. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product. If a country has a high GDP, then this means it is prospering economically (and vice versa).



The Data

Data about Life Expectancy and GDP from six countries was recorded and analyzed.

These countries were:

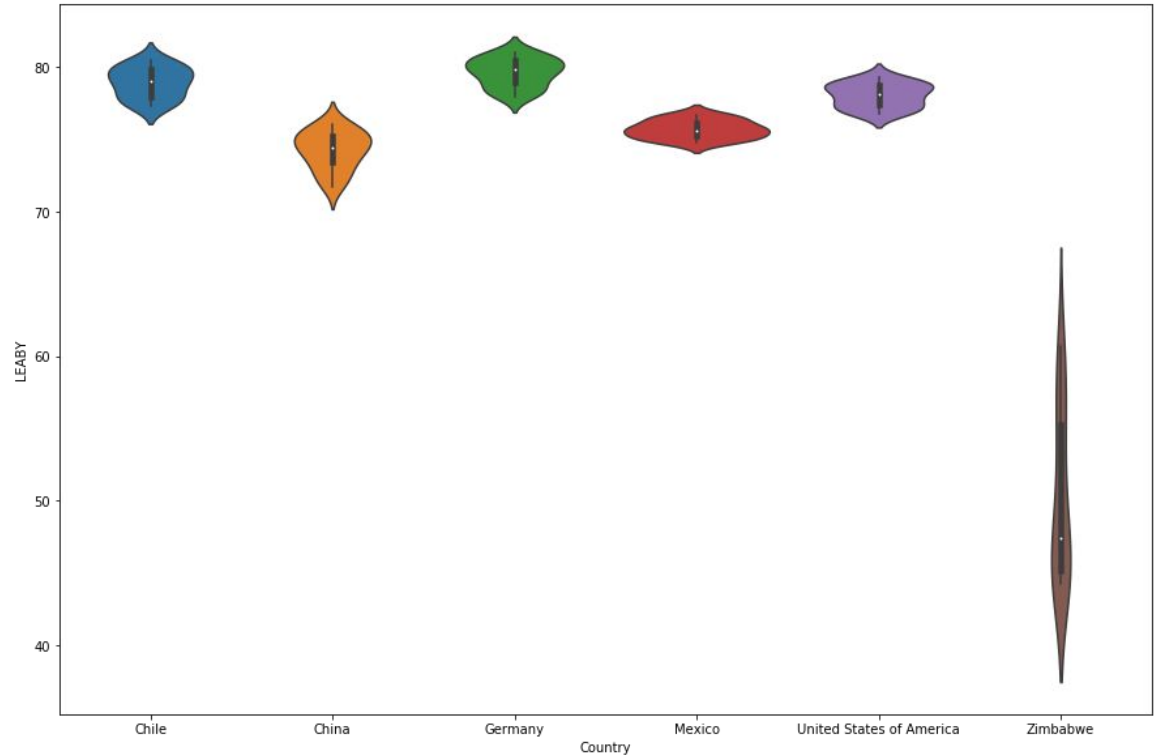
- Germany
- China
- Chile
- United States
- Zimbabwe
- Mexico



Life Expectancy Distribution by Country

This shows that most countries have relatively similar life expectancies over 15 years

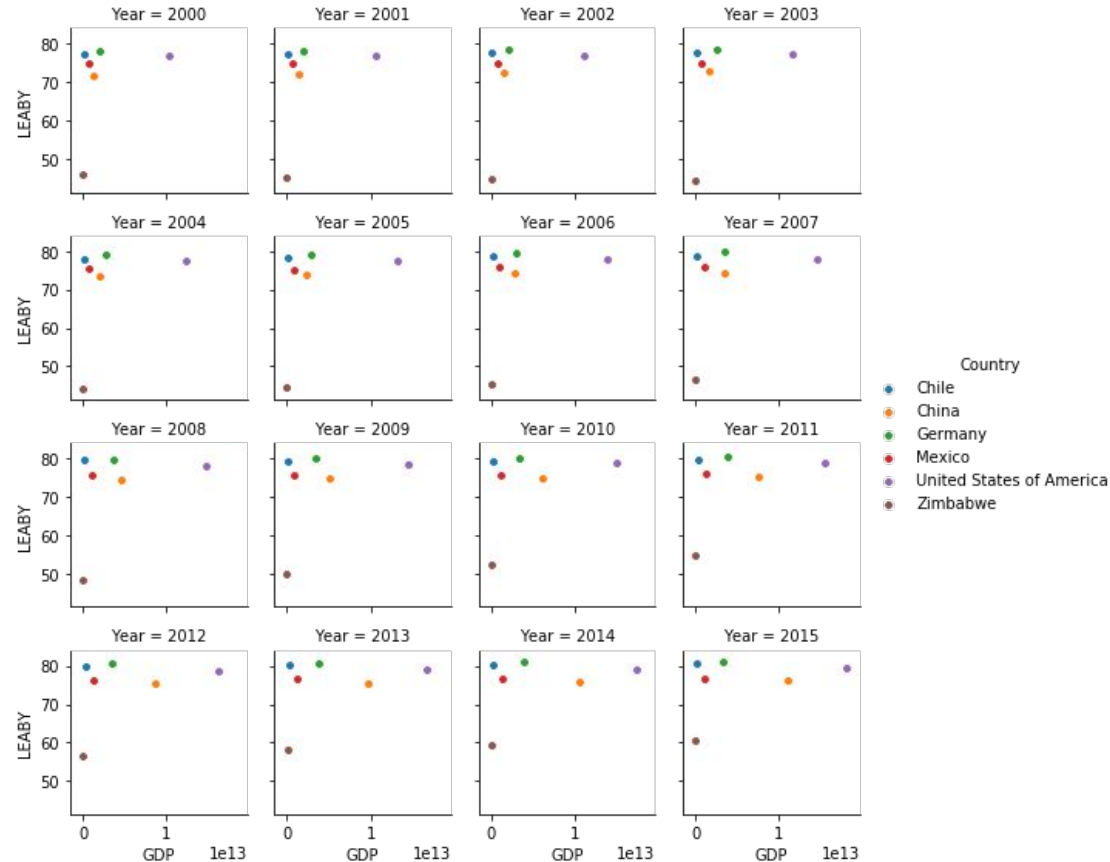
Zimbabwe is the outlier as it has a lower life expectancy.



GDP as a Function of Life Expectancy by Country

Each scatter plot shows the relationship between GDP and life expectancy for each year (2000-2015)

China's GDP and United States' Life Expectancy (or LEABY) changed the most over the 15 years

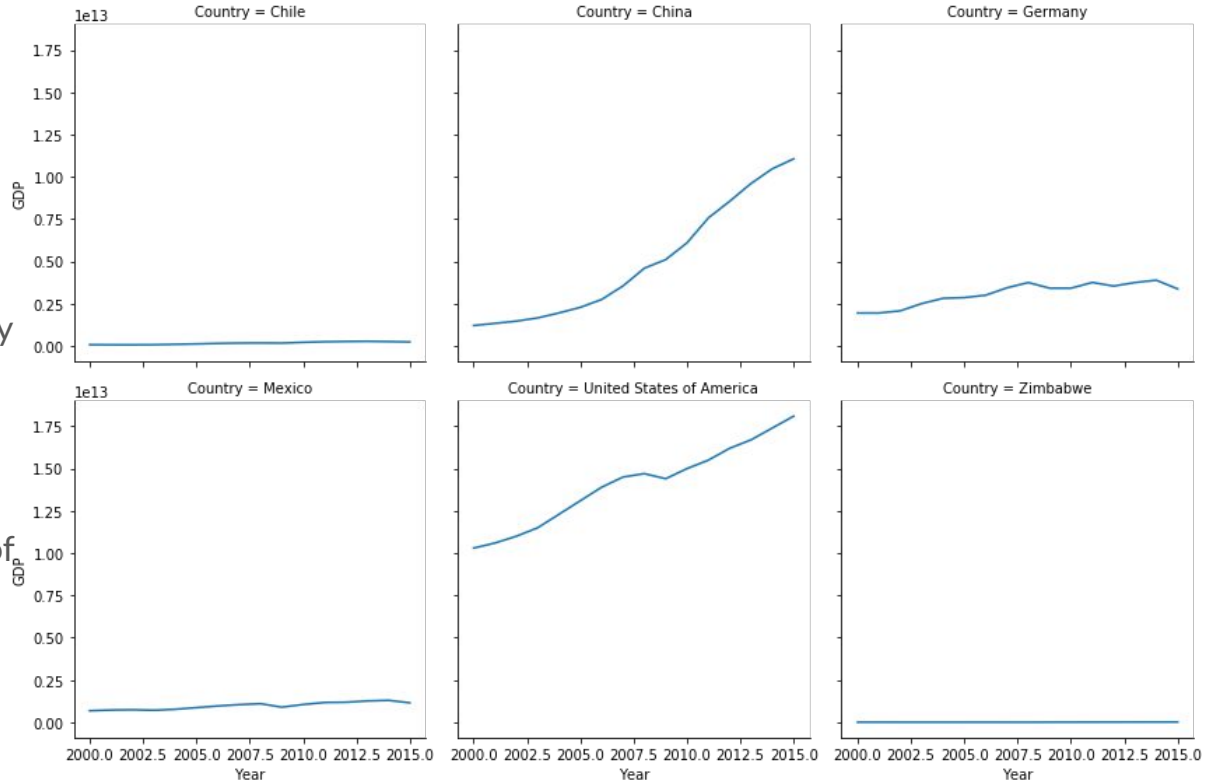


GDP by country

These line graphs for each country show the change in GDP over the 15 years.

Zimbabwe has the lowest GDP, while the US has the highest out of the six countries.

China and the US saw the biggest changes in GDP.

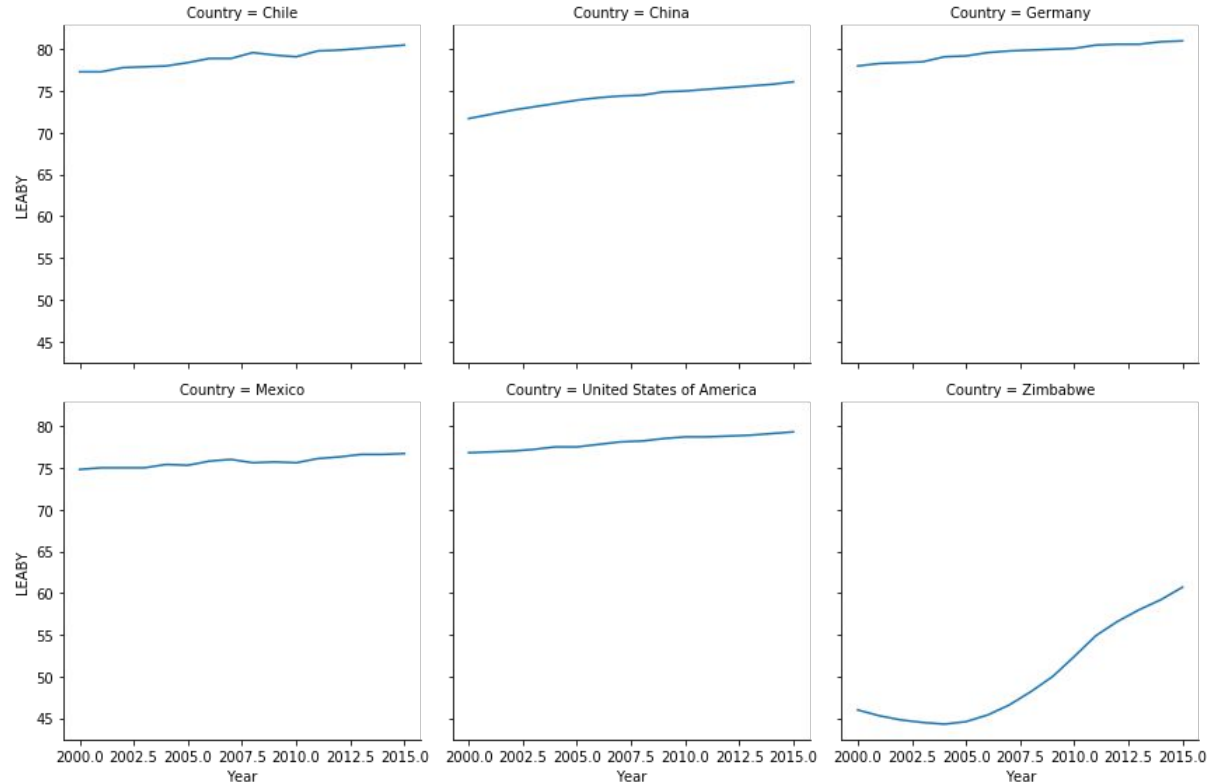


Life Expectancy by Country

These line graphs show the change in Life Expectancy for each country between 2000 and 2015

Zimbabwe has the lowest life expectancy,

While Germany has the highest.





Relationship between histories and the cultural values of each country to its GDP and life expectancy

Although histories and cultural values might play a role, Life Expectancy and GDP are far more dependent on factors such as access to education, healthcare and proper nutrition in addition to sanitation, economic stability, government policies and war.

Although cultural values and histories are important to the culture of a place, they do not really play a role in determining the economic stability of the country.



Limitations of the Data Set

Only data from six countries was used, making the scope very small. This made zimbabwe appear to be far worse off than the other country's, even though there are plenty of countries with the same life expectancy and GDP.

Furthermore the data was only taken over 15 years. In order to get a bigger picture of the country and how these factors have changed over time, more years would need to be added.