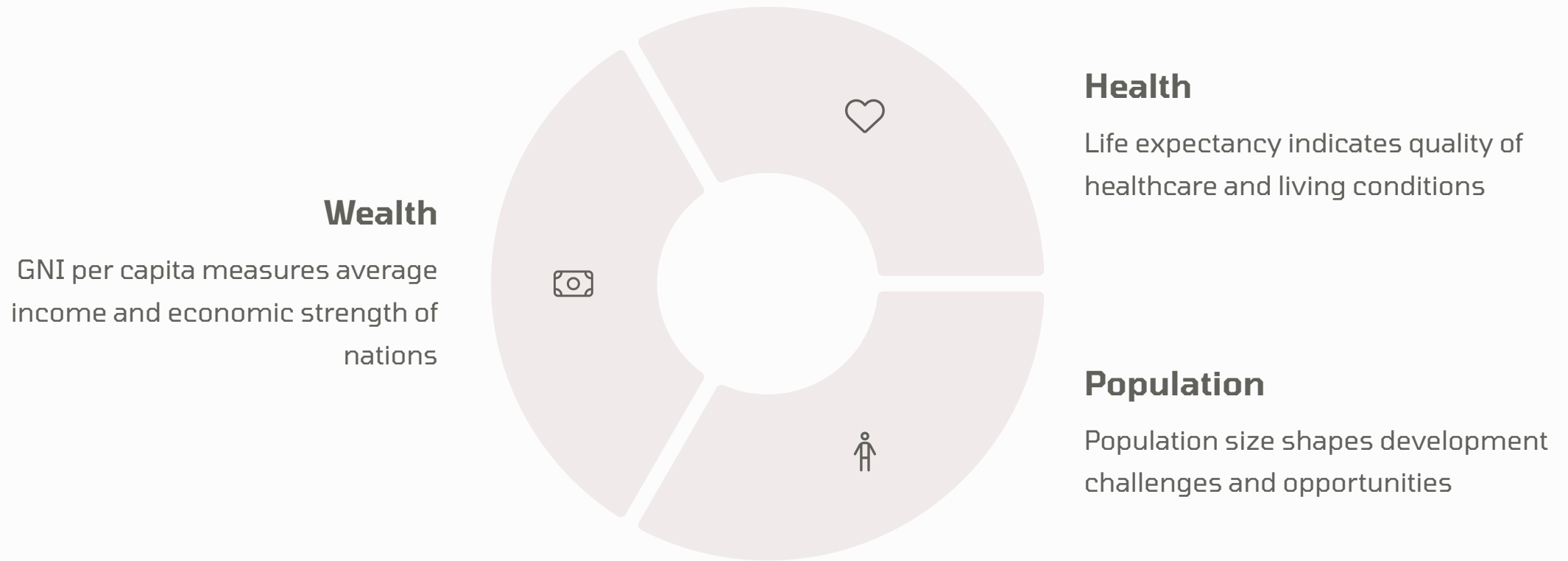


# Wealth, Health & People

Understanding global development through the interconnected relationship between economic prosperity, health outcomes, and population dynamics



# The Global Development Triangle



# Research Questions

## 1 Economy & Life Expectancy

Do wealthier nations generally have longer lifespans? What are the outliers?

## 2 Population & Wealth Distribution

How does population size relate to economic standing across countries?

## 3 Global Inequality Patterns

What disparities exist between top and bottom performing nations?



# Data Overview

## GNI Dataset

**191 countries**

252 years (1800-2050)

Atlas method, constant 2021 USD

## Life Expectancy

**195 countries**

302 years (1800-2100)

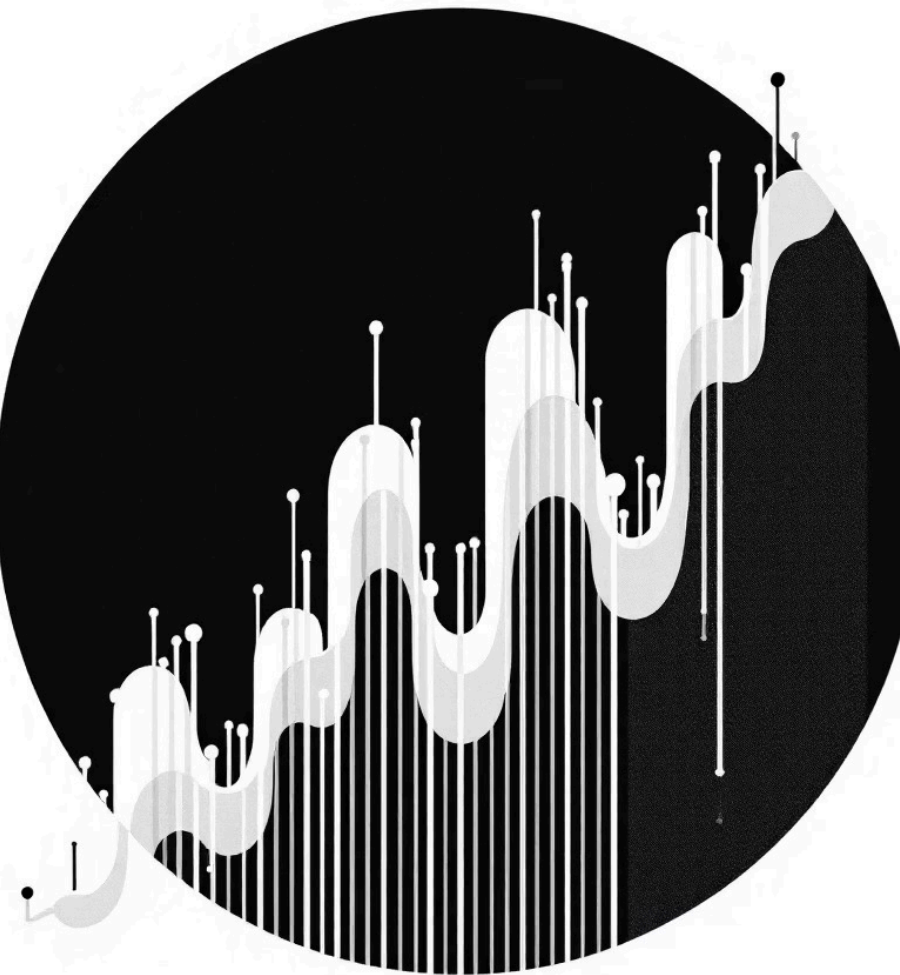
Health and longevity indicator

## Population

**197 countries**

302 years (1800-2100)

Total population counts



# The Wealth-Health Connection

Strong positive correlation between economic prosperity and life expectancy reveals a fundamental development truth

**0.7**

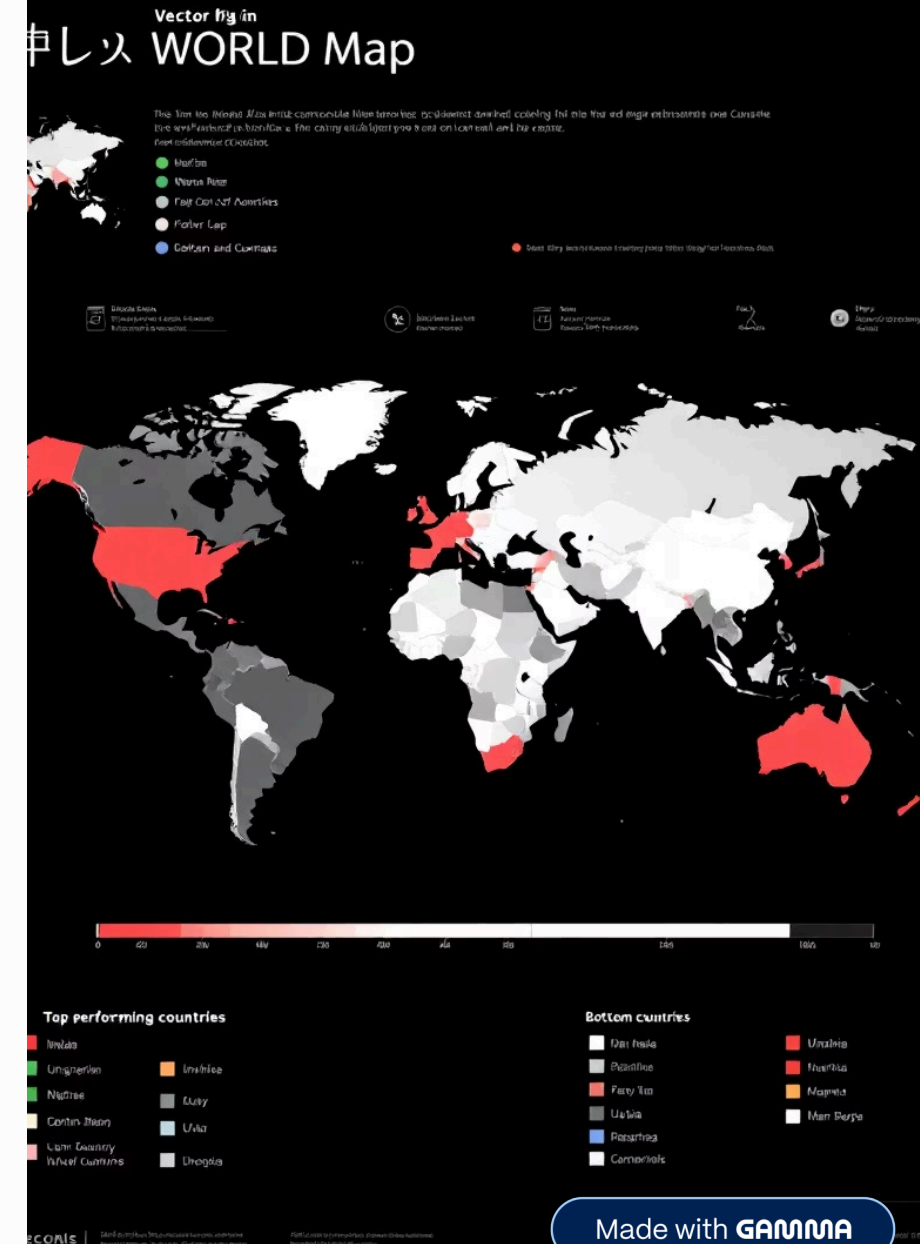
**Correlation Coefficient**

Between GNI per capita and life expectancy

**83**

**Years**

Global average life expectancy in 2020





# Growth Champions

Emerging economies are reshaping global development patterns with remarkable growth rates



## China

Dramatic economic growth and life expectancy improvements since 1960



## India

Rapid population growth coupled with steady economic development



## South Korea

Exceptional transformation in wealth and health outcomes

# The Population Factor

## Asia Dominance

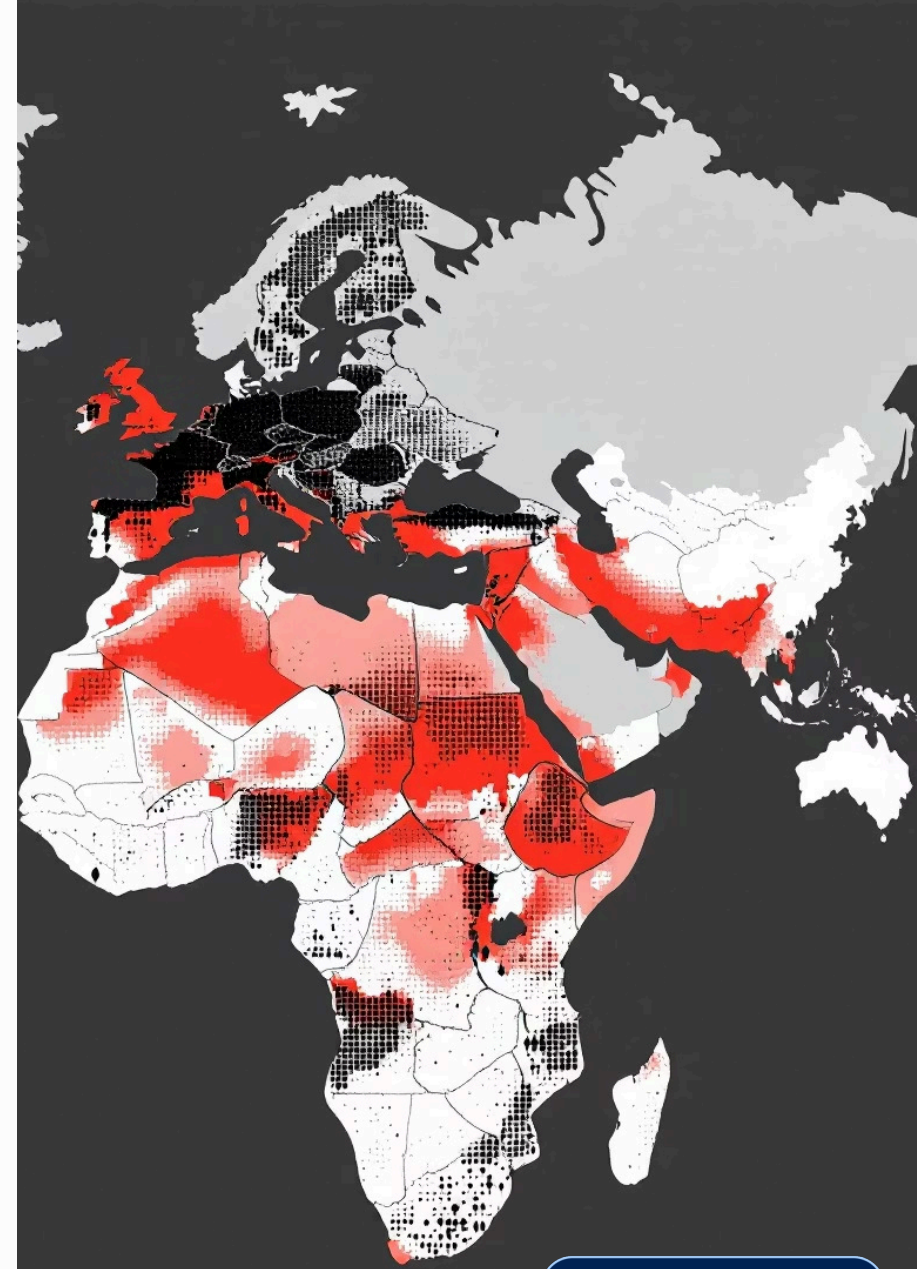
China and India account for over 35% of world population, driving global averages

## Growth Concentration

Population growth concentrated in Asia and Africa, reshaping demographics

## Development Impact

Large populations don't guarantee high health outcomes or wealth





# Key Insights



## Strong Interconnection

Wealth, health, and population are deeply interconnected. Richer countries consistently show longer lifespans, though with diminishing returns at the top.



## Persistent Inequalities

Despite global progress, wide gaps remain between top and bottom performers. Bottom 10 countries still lag significantly behind.



## Emerging Reshaping

Emerging economies like China, India, and Brazil are rapidly changing global development dynamics with exceptional growth rates.



# The Path Forward

01

## Policy Focus

Invest in universal healthcare and education to improve life expectancy whilst targeting economic reforms in low-income countries

02

## Global Collaboration

Strengthen international partnerships for healthcare and infrastructure, sharing technology to accelerate development

03

## Inclusive Progress

Monitor inequality trends and implement targeted interventions to ensure future progress benefits everyone