# WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS



#### **DATA BUSTERS:**

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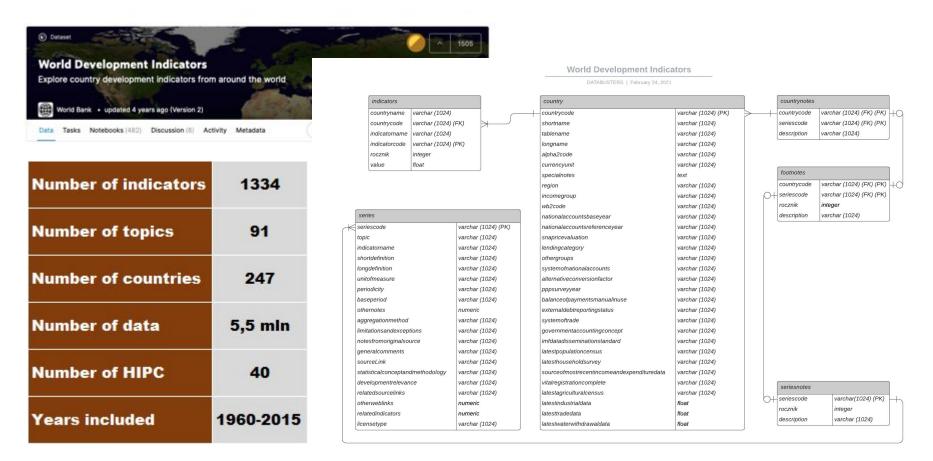


# DEFINITION OF DONE

- code review by two other team members
- all tasks done in trello
- presentation to stakeholders / product owner

# WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS





# Research problems



- Find top countries for each category.
- 2. Is there any correlation between indicators from different categories?
- 3. If there is any correlation probably there is a reason of the country success.

# **Topics**

- 1. POPULATION birth rate, mortality rate
- 2. ECONOMICS GDP rate, debt, poverty
- 3. ENVIRONMENT CO2 emissions, energy production
- 4. INFRASTRUCTURE technology, telecommunication, internet
- 5. SCIENCE R&D expenditures, trademarks, science articles



# Economic growth: true paradise or deepening social divisions?

# Analysis of indicators:

- Adjusted net national income per capita (current US\$)
- GDP per capita (current US\$)
- GDP per capita growth (annual %)
- Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)
- Gini index



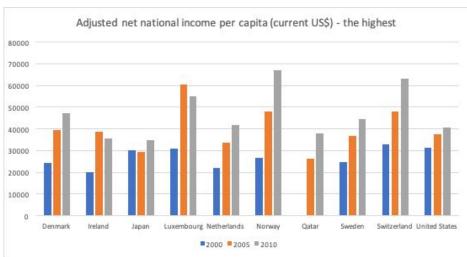
Source:https://www.dreamstime.com/stock-illustration-cartoon-vector-direction-sign-two-decision-arrows-poverty-doodle-hand-drawn-crossroad-wooden-pointing-left-right-as-image93603417

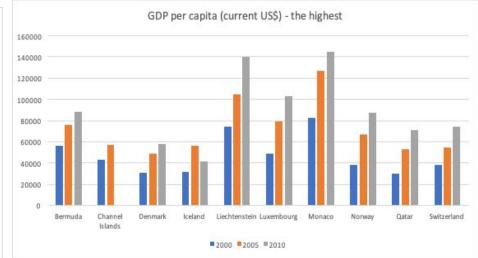
# Adjusted net national income per capita (current US\$)

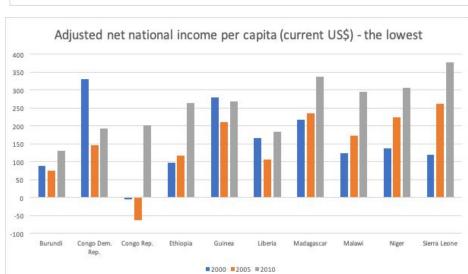


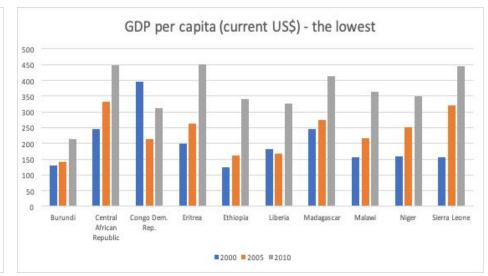


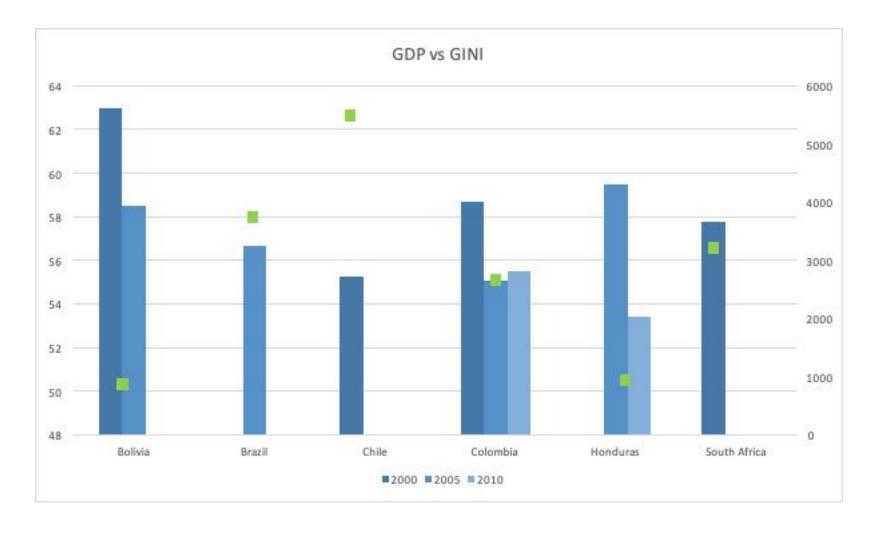
Countryname	Round
Switzerland	1,240,825.00
Norway	1,202,445.00
Sweden	1,028,021.00
Denmark	1,018,860.00
United States	989,083.00
Netherlands	881,694.00
Japan	871,454.00
Austria	830,962.00
Finland	823,405.00
Germany	816,820.00
France	796,715.00
Canada	772,943.00
United Kingdom	754,940.00
Australia	742,384.00
Luxembourg	735,501.00
Ireland	732,146.00
Italy	674,401.00
Kuwait	672,617.00













# SCIENCE - R&D expenditures, trademarks, science articles

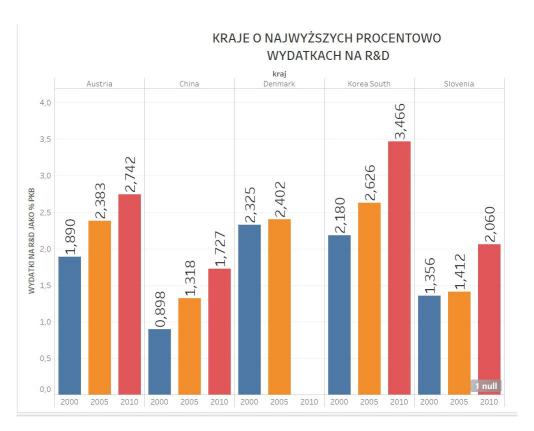
## Analysis of indicators:

- Trademark applications, total
- R&D Expenditures
- Science Articles



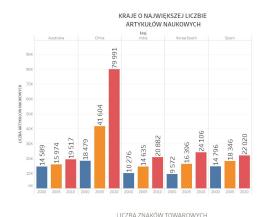
# R&D Expenditures -> Science Articles -> Trademarks

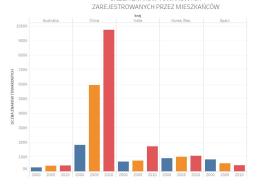




CHINA AUSTRIA DENMARK SLOVENIA STH KOREA

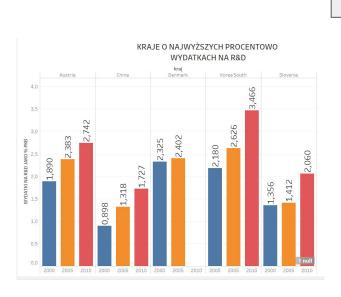
KIRIBATI KOSOVO SAMOA TUVALU CURACAO BHUTAN SAO TOME ST VINCENT

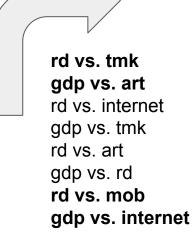




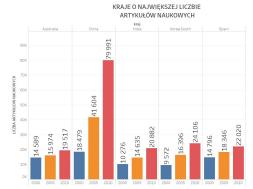
# R&D Expenditures vs. Science Articles vs. Trademarks vs. GDP













# Infrastructure: Communications

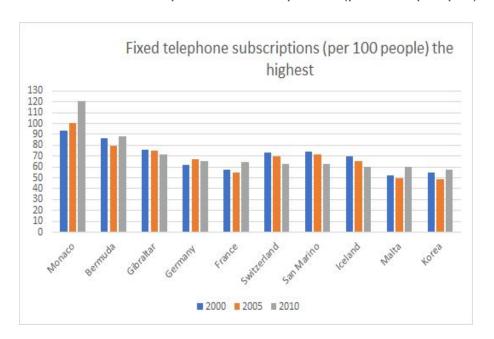
#### Analysis of indicators:

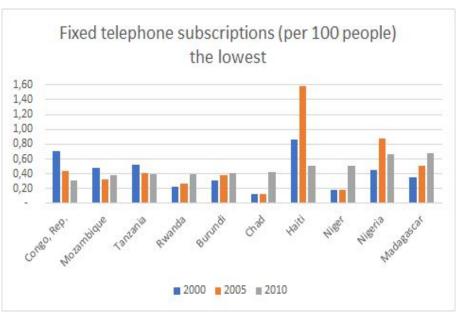
- 1. Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)
- 2. Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)
- 3. Internet users (% of population)





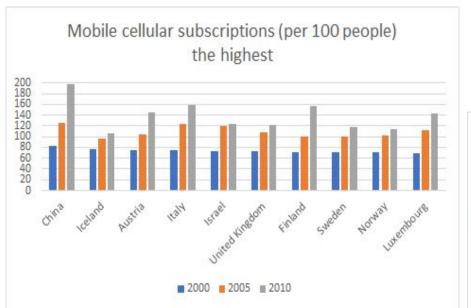
1. Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people)

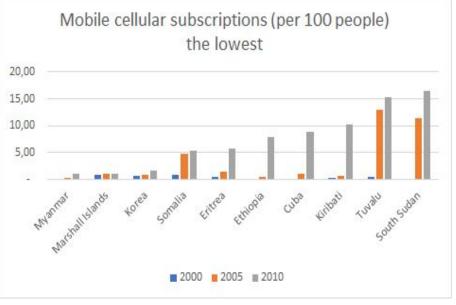




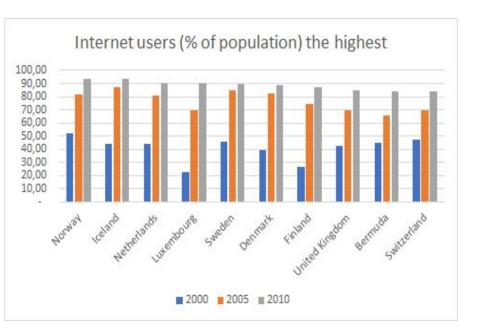


#### 2. Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)

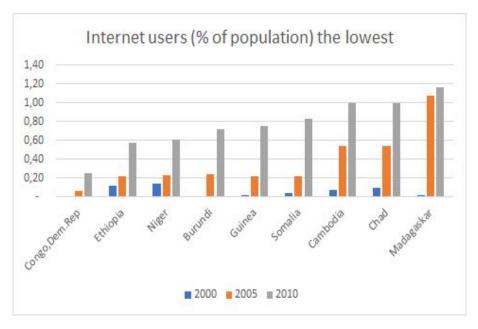




#### 3. Internet users (% of population)





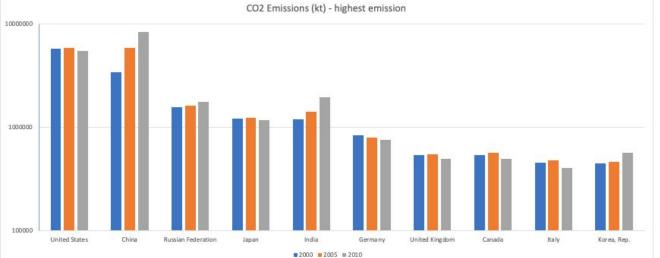




# Environment: Emissions, Energy Consumption

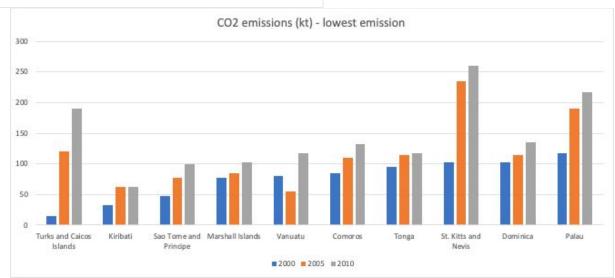
## Analysis of indicators:

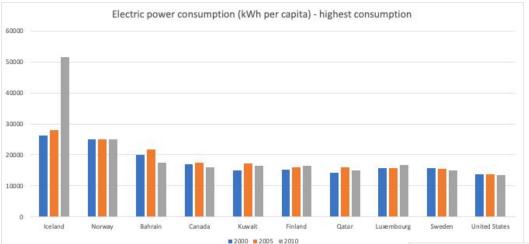
- CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)
- CO2 emissions (kt)
- Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)
- Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita)
- Electricity production from renewable sources, excluding hydroelectric (% of total)





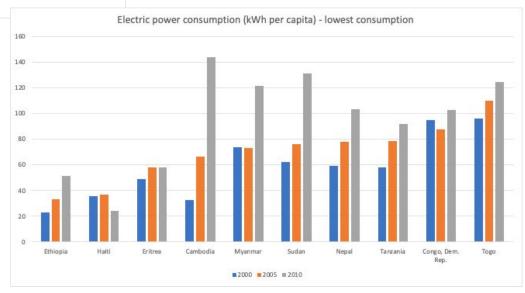
- Small islands are emitting the lowest amount of CO2.
- China and the USA are the "leaders" of CO2 emissions.
- Upward emissions trend is being observed in general.



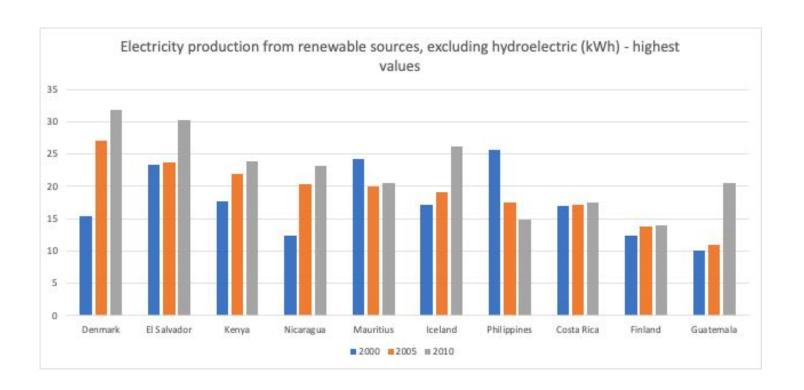




- Highest power consumption for Scandinavic countries
- Lowest consumption mostly for African countries, but noticeable growth in 2010









# Correlations with GDP per capita

CO2 emissions (kt)

0.5294617809679051

**Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)** 

0.543625126852166

GDP has a positive effect on both

- energy consumption and CO2 emissions.





# General outcomes:

- Energy consumption has been increasing for most of the countries
- CO2 emission has been increasing for most of the countries
- Lower values has been observed for african countries and smaller islands
- Renewable energy production has been increasing for most of the countries

Those observations are caused by general welfare growth



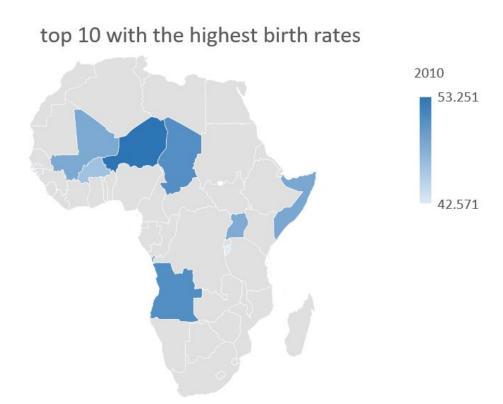
# Health: Population: Dynamics, Mortality

#### **Analysis of indicators:**

- Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people),
- Life expectancy at birth, total (years),
- Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) versus Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births)

#### Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

	2000	2005	2010
Niger	50.278	51.561	53.251
Angola	47.529	49.592	51.009
Chad	47.24	49.473	50.855
Mali	45.895	47.929	48.466
Somalia	45.028	46.771	48.668
Uganda	44.944	47.088	48.355
Burundi	44.53	43.3	42.571
Congo, Dem. Rep.	43.702	45.774	47.089
Gambia, The	43.325	44.208	45.269
Burkina Faso	42.261	44.794	46.256



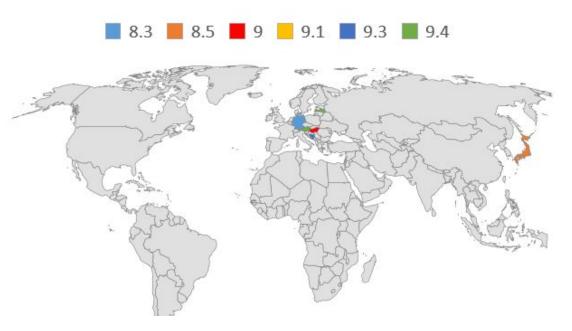
The results shows, the highest birth rate is in Africa. In almost all countries the trend is increasing (Burundi is an exception)



#### Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)

	2000	2005	2010
Germany	9.3	8.3	8.3
Japan	9.4	8.4	8.5
Hungary	9.6	9.7	9
Liechtenstein	12.9	11	9.1
Bosnia and			
Herzegovina	10.2	8.8	9.3
Singapore	11.8	10.2	9.3
Austria	9.8	9.5	9.4
Korea, Rep.	13.3	8.9	9.4
Latvia	8.6	9.8	9.4
Malta	11.5	9.6	9.4

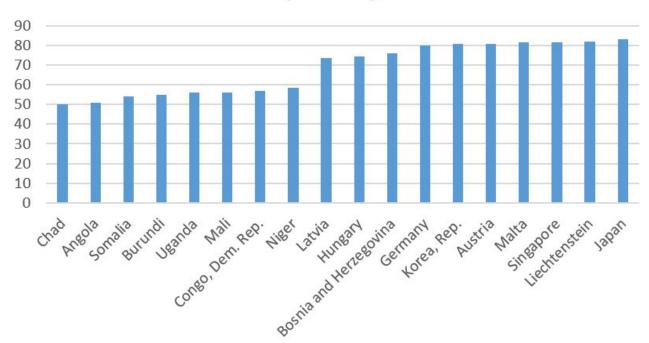
# top 10 with the lowest birth rate in 2010



Republic of Korea and Liechtenstein recorded the highest decline. Most ageing countries are in Europe.



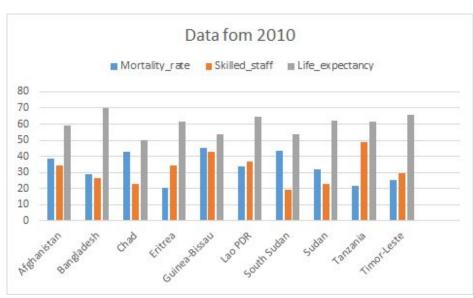
#### Life expectancy, 2010

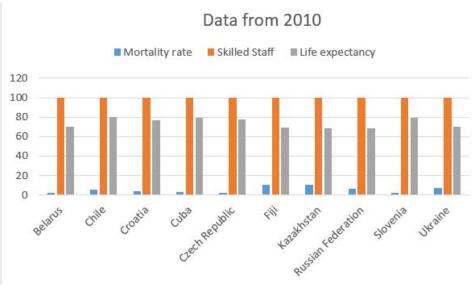


Result based on countries from previous slides. Countries with a low birth rate have a higher life expectancy.



10 countries with the lowest and the highest births attended by skilled health staff (% of total) rate, and their mortality rate, neonatal. (The first 28 days of life) and life expectancy.









# Lessons learned

- LOADING DATA FROM CSV does not work
- 2. LOADING DATA FROM SQLITE works
- 3. MOVING DATA FROM SQLITE TO POSTGRES works
- 4. IMPROVING DATA FORMATTING difficult
- KEYS IN THE TABLES DO NOT MATCH it's a trap!
- 6. DATA ARE INCOMPLETE and MIXED UP countries / regions
- 7. LACK OF DATA IN YEARS missing data





# The End

