

DAT405 Assignment 1 – Group 95

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Problem A

We started by acquiring two data-sets being: "GDP per capita"[1] and "Life expectancy"[2] for every country during every recorded year. We decided to drop all entries that were not from 2018, since it was the newest year with data from both data-sets. We then combined them by matching the country and appending the columns on the matching rows. We then renamed one unnecessarily long name and plotted a scatter-plot with life expectancy on the x-axis and GDP per capita on the y-axis.

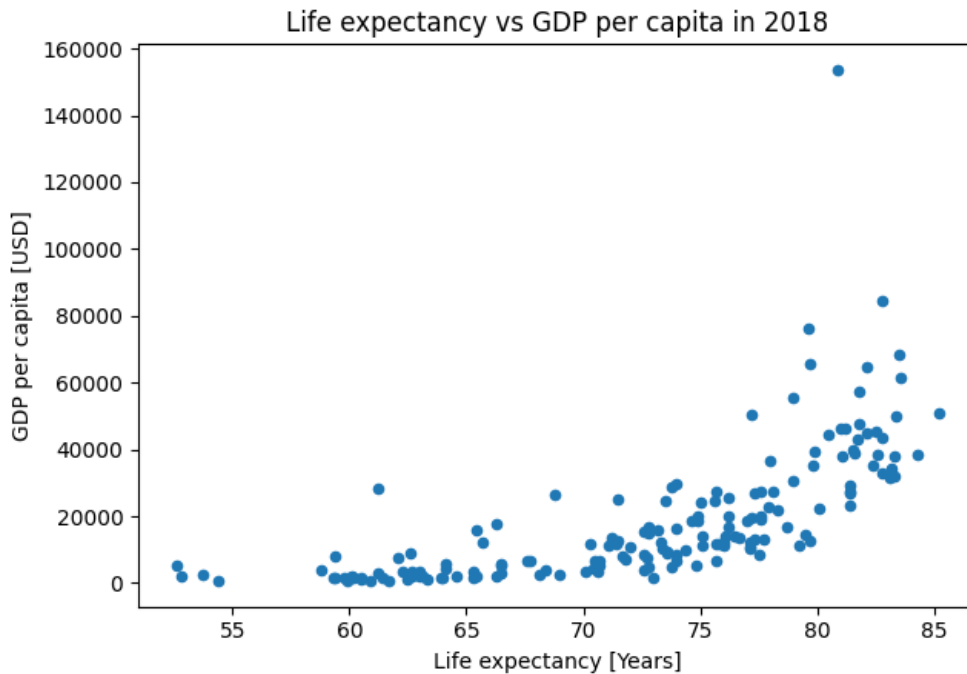


Figure 1: Scatter plot for Problem A

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load data
life_exp = pd.read_csv('Lab_1/life_expectancy.csv')
gdppc = pd.read_csv('Lab_1/gdp_per_capita.csv')

# Sort for 2018
life_exp_2018 = life_exp[life_exp["Year"] == 2018]
gdppc_2018 = gdppc[gdppc["Year"] == 2018]

# Merge and sort data
data_2018 = pd.merge(life_exp_2018, gdppc_2018, how="left", on="Entity")
data_2018 = data_2018[data_2018["Year_y"] == 2018]
data_2018 = data_2018.drop(columns=["Year_x", "Year_y", "417485-annotations", "Code_x",
                                     "Code_y"])
data_2018 = data_2018.rename(columns={"Life expectancy - Sex: all - Age: at birth -
                                     Variant: estimates" : "Life expectancy"})

# Plot data
data_2018.plot.scatter(x="Life expectancy", y="GDP per capita", title="Life expectancy
vs GDP per capita in 2018")

plt.xlabel("Life expectancy [Years]")
plt.ylabel("GDP per capita [USD]")
plt.show()
```

Listing 1: Python code – Scatter Plot.

Problem B

```
print("Statistics for 2018:")
print(data_2018.describe())
print("-"*50)

mean_le = 72.631928
std_le = 7.772033

countries = data_2018[data_2018["Life expectancy"] > mean_le + std_le]
print(countries)
```

Listing 2: Additional code

Statistics for 2018:			
	Life expectancy	GDP per capita	
count	166.000000	166.000000	
mean	72.631928	19030.645795	
std	7.772033	20286.783469	
min	52.600000	623.488900	
25%	66.350000	4568.405750	
50%	74.000000	12237.940000	
75%	78.600000	27324.020250	
max	85.200000	153764.170000	

	Entity	Life expectancy	GDP per capita
13	Australia	83.4	49830.800
14	Austria	81.7	42988.070
21	Belgium	81.5	39756.203
38	Canada	82.1	44868.742
54	Cyprus	81.4	27184.416
57	Denmark	81.0	46312.344
73	Finland	81.6	38896.700
74	France	82.6	38515.918
80	Germany	81.2	46177.617
83	Greece	81.4	23450.766
96	Hong Kong	85.2	50839.370
98	Iceland	82.8	43438.543
103	Ireland	82.1	64684.300
105	Israel	82.8	32954.770
106	Italy	83.2	34364.168
108	Japan	84.3	38673.810
133	Luxembourg	81.8	57427.500
140	Malta	83.3	32028.912
160	Netherlands	81.8	47474.110
162	New Zealand	82.4	35336.137
171	Norway	82.8	84580.130
183	Portugal	81.4	27035.600
185	Qatar	80.9	153764.170
205	Singapore	83.5	68402.340
208	Slovenia	81.4	29244.920
213	South Korea	83.3	37927.610
215	Spain	83.1	31496.520
219	Sweden	82.5	45541.890
220	Switzerland	83.6	61372.730
222	Taiwan	80.5	44663.863
239	United Kingdom	81.1	38058.086

Figure 2: List of Countries for Problem B and Additional Statistics

The picture above shows a list of countries where the life expectancy is higher than the mean plus one standard deviation. The mean is equal to 72.63 years, and one standard deviation is 7.77 years.

Problem C

For this question we had to decide for ourselves what we defined as a high life expectancy and low GDP. We believe that a high life expectancy is when a countries average life expectancy is greater than the mean. To decide a low GDP we chose countries with a GDP lower then the mean.

```
mean_gdp = 19030.645795
std_gdp = 20286.783469

countries_highLE = data_2018[data_2018["Life expectancy"] > mean_le ]
countries_highLE_lowGDP = countries_highLE[countries_highLE["GDP per capita"] <
mean_gdp]
print("Countries with high life expectancy and low GDP per capita:")
print(countries_highLE_lowGDP)
```

Listing 3: Additional code

Countries with high life expectancy and low GDP per capita:			
	Entity	Life expectancy	GDP per capita
2	Albania	79.2	11104.1660
3	Algeria	76.1	14228.0250
9	Argentina	77.0	18556.3830
10	Armenia	75.1	11454.4250
15	Azerbaijan	72.8	16628.0550
19	Barbados	77.1	11995.1870
20	Belarus	74.6	18727.3180
28	Bosnia and Herzegovina	77.1	10460.5205
30	Brazil	75.1	14033.5650
33	Bulgaria	74.9	18444.2600
39	Cape Verde	75.7	6831.2160
44	China	77.7	13101.7060
45	Colombia	76.7	13545.0500
49	Costa Rica	79.5	14686.2540
52	Cuba	77.5	8325.6310
59	Dominica	73.6	9021.1740
60	Dominican Republic	73.2	15912.3990
61	Ecuador	77.1	10638.8250
79	Georgia	73.3	11084.9050
88	Guatemala	72.7	7402.1147
95	Honduras	72.8	5041.6353
101	Iran	76.2	17011.3050
110	Jordan	75.8	11506.3380
122	Lebanon	79.7	12558.9670
128	Libya	72.8	15013.3125
146	Mexico	74.0	16494.0780
154	Morocco	74.0	8451.1360
163	Nicaragua	73.8	4952.4770
167	North Korea	73.0	1596.3517
168	North Macedonia	77.3	13074.2310
176	Palestine	74.8	5207.7570
179	Paraguay	73.6	9338.9480
180	Peru	76.0	12310.0850
193	Saint Lucia	73.4	10475.3690
202	Serbia	76.5	14124.1180
216	Sri Lanka	75.7	11662.9060
225	Thailand	78.7	16648.6230
231	Tunisia	76.0	11353.8870
237	Ukraine	74.4	9813.3630
248	Vietnam	74.0	6814.1420

Figure 3: List of Countries for Problem C

Problem D

No, during 2018 there were three countries with a low life expectancy while having a high GDP per capita. This means that not all strong economies (by our definition) have a high life expectancy.

```
countries_highGDP = data_2018[data_2018["GDP per capita"] > mean_gdp]
countries_highGDP_lowLE = countries_highGDP[countries_highGDP["Life expectancy"] <
mean_le]
print("Countries with high GDP per capita and low life expectancy:")
print(countries_highGDP_lowLE)
```

Listing 4: Additional code

```
Countries with high GDP per capita and low life expectancy:
      Entity  Life expectancy  GDP per capita
64  Equatorial Guinea         61.2    28528.953
111      Kazakhstan         71.5    25307.555
233      Turkmenistan         68.8    26318.365
```

Figure 4: List of Countries for Problem C

Problem E

Since we defined that countries with strong economies must have a GDP per capita higher than the mean, that means that we would get same results on this question. We researched some data on countries with a high GDP[3]. We can see that some of these countries, like for example India, which has a GDP of 2.6 trillion dollars but still has a low life expectancy of 70.7 years.

As shown, we can conclude that the statistics differ between looking at a countries GDP and GDP per capita because GDP doesn't take the countries population into account.

References

- [1] “GDP per Capita.” Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/maddison-data-gdp-per-capita-in-2011us>.
- [2] “Life Expectancy.” Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/life-expectancy-at-birth-total-years?time=2018>.
- [3] “Gross Domestic Product (GDP).” Our World in Data, <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/gross-domestic-product?time=2018>.