# Global Poverty Project:

Poverty & Health

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## Introduction

The purpose of this project is to categorize countries all around the world based on social-economic and health features in order to provide people from poor countries humanitarian aid.



O1 • EDA

Exploratory data analysis

O2 • Modelling

Problem modeling and categorization

O3 • Labelling
Analyze and labeling different categories

O4 • Conclusion
Inferences and final review

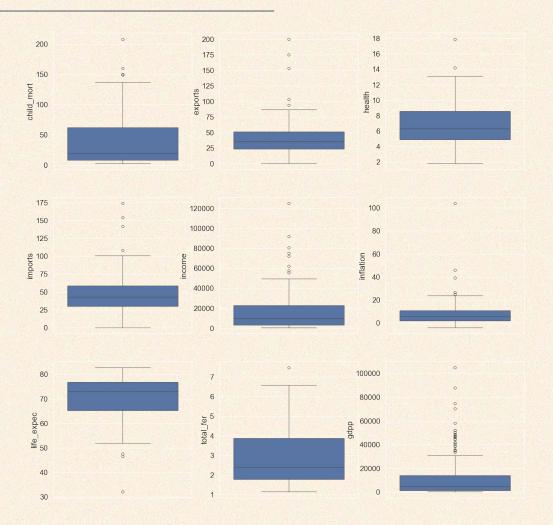
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# O1 EDA

Exploratory Data Analysis, introduction to the dataset

- Observations from 167 countries around the world.
- Based on 10 features (related to socio-economic and health factors).
- No missing or duplicate values .
- Existence of extreme values in the dataset.



- 1.00

- 0.75

- 0.50

0.25

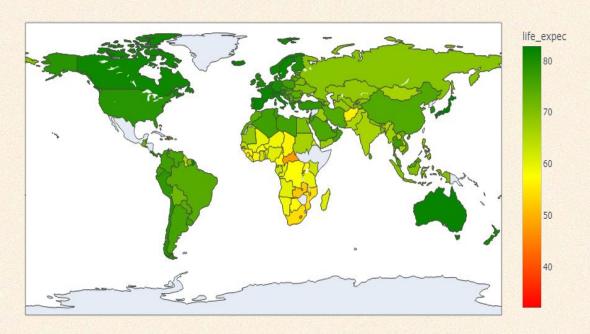
- 0.00

-0.25

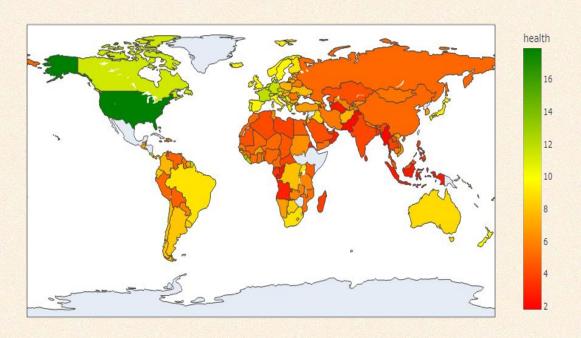
-0.50

child_mort	1	-0.32	-0.2	-0.13	-0.52	0.29	-0.89	0.85	-0.48
exports	-0.32	1	-0.11	0.74	0.52	-0.11	0.32	-0.32	0.42
health	-0.2	-0.11	1	0.096	0.13	-0.26	0.21	-0.2	0.35
imports	-0.13	0.74	0.096	1	0.12	-0.25	0.054	-0.16	0.12
income	-0.52	0.52	0.13	0.12	1	-0.15	0.61	-0.5	0.9
inflation	0.29	-0.11	-0.26	-0.25	-0.15	1	-0.24	0.32	-0.22
life_expec	-0.89	0.32	0.21	0.054	0.61	-0.24	1	-0.76	0.6
total_fer	0.85	-0.32	-0.2	-0.16	-0.5	0.32	-0.76	1	-0.45
gdpp	-0.48	0.42	0.35	0.12	0.9	-0.22	0.6	-0.45	1
	child_mort exports health imports income inflation life_expec total_fer						gdpp		

- Life expectancy ~ gdpp
- Income ~ child mortality
- Income ~ life expectancy
- Income ~ health



- Lesotho has the lowest average life expectancy with 46.5 years
- Japan has the highest average life expectancy with 82 years



- Qatar has the lowest total health spending per capita. (1.81%)
- United States has the highest total health spending per capita. (17.9%)

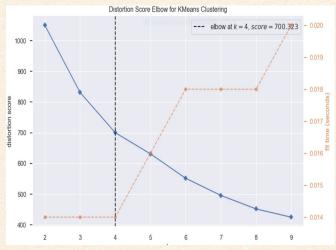


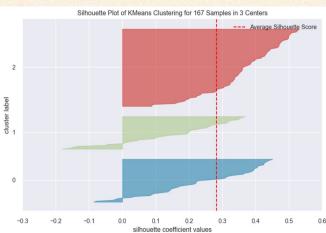
# O2 Modeling

Problem modeling and categorization

### Modeling

- Scale the data, in order to compare and decide the category.
- Applied k-means (optimum distance between each data point and a centroid).
- Evaluation based on elbow visualization and silhouette.





## Modeling

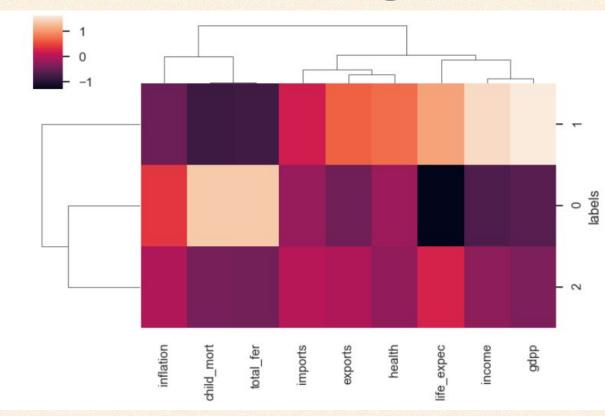
- Distortion: the
   distance between the
   data points in the
   same category.
   (How dense a
   category is.)
- How far the categories are. (The further the better)



# O3 Labelling

Analyze and labeling different categories

## Labelling

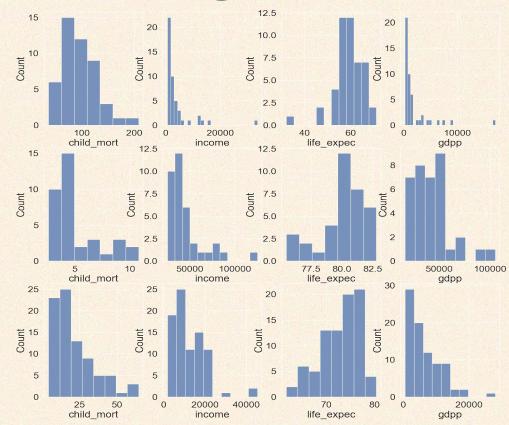


Labelling

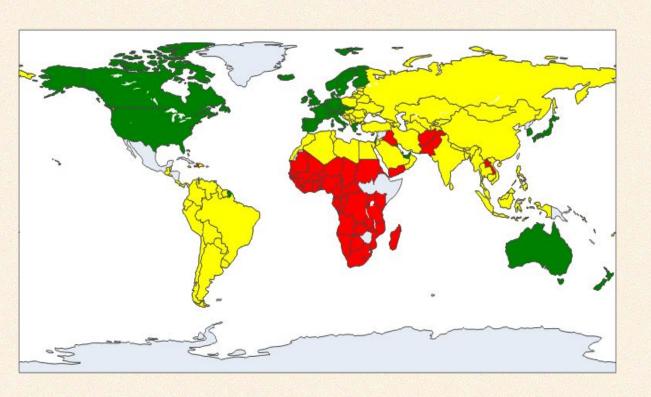
Cluster 0:

Cluster 1:

Cluster 2:



## Labelling



Green : Developed
 Countries

Yellow : Least Developed Countries

Red : Developing countries



# O4 Conclusion

Inferences and final review

### Conclusion

- We can categorize countries based on the features of our dataset.
- Characteristics of **Developed Countries** are: higher GDPP, Income and Life expectancy.
- Characteristics of **Developing Countries** are : higher Child Mortality, higher total Fertility .
- Least Developed Countries fall in between the Rich and Poor Countries.

# Thank You!!!