World Data Visualization

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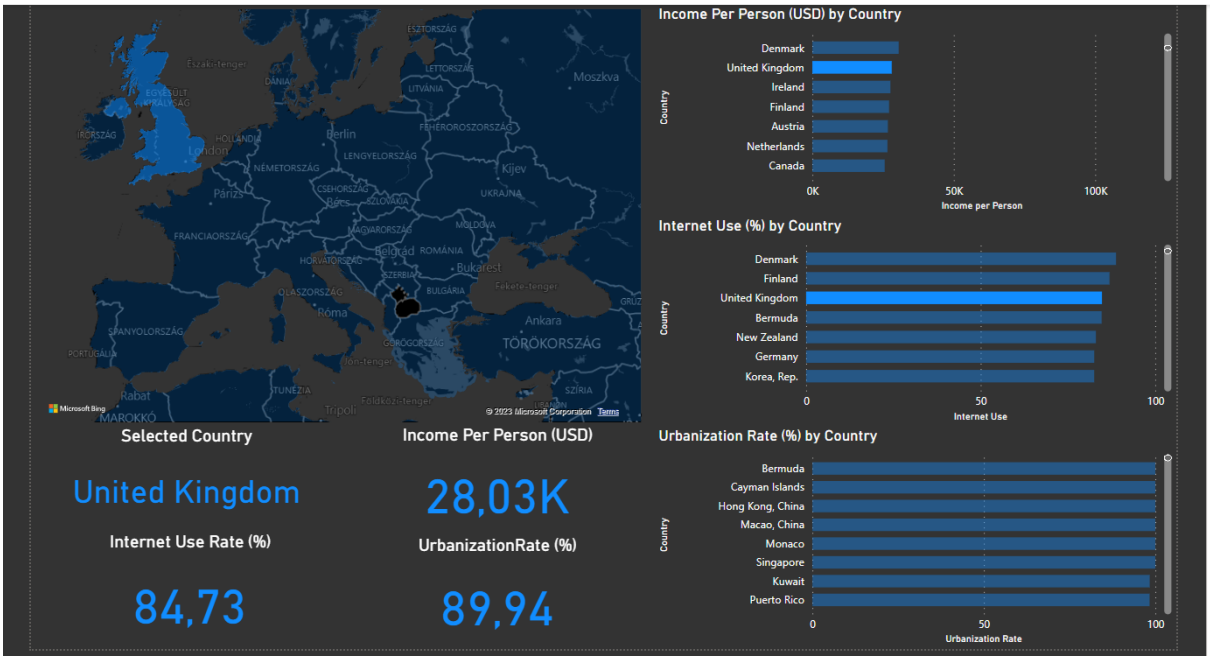
In this part of my project I created visualizations based on a dataset found on Kaggle. This is a comprehensive dataset containing every country, their income per person, internet use and urbanization rate. “GapMinder collects data from a handful of sources, including the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, the US Census Bureau’s International Database, the United Nations Statistics Division, and the World Bank.” The source: can be accessed via this link: https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/sansuthi/gapminder-internet

Steps:

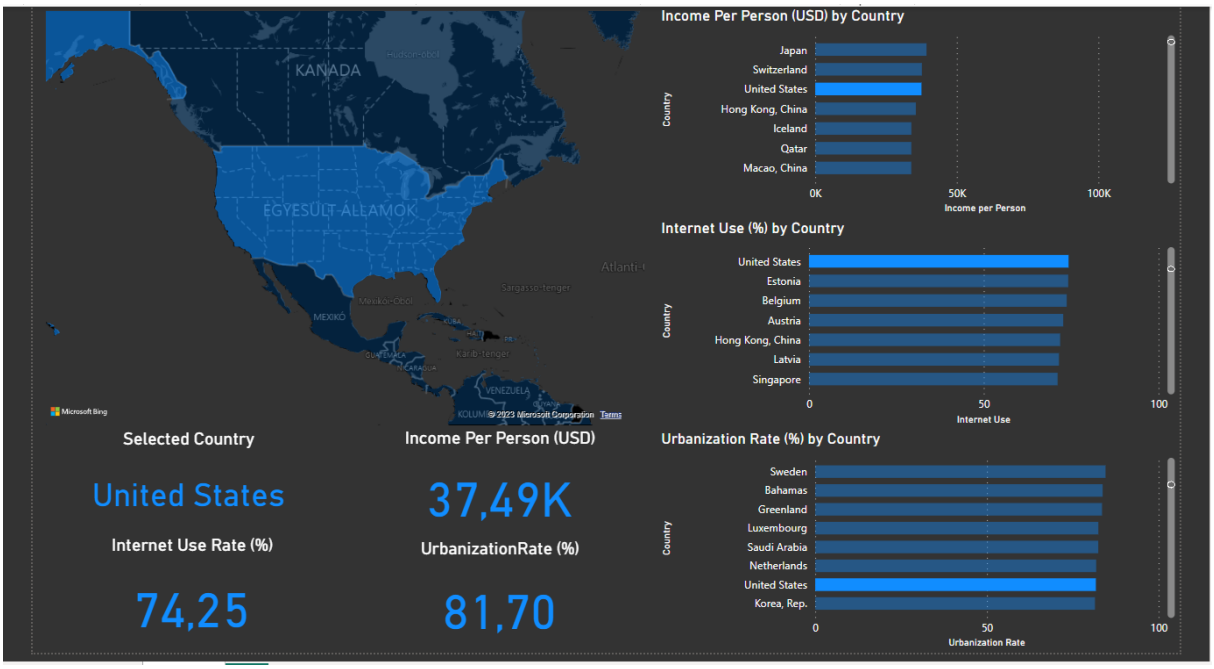
1. First I started by running my Python script on the csv file. This way I was able to import the data into a local MySQL Database.
2. Next I connected the database to PowerBI with the MySQL connector
3. Finally, I created visualizations based on the data

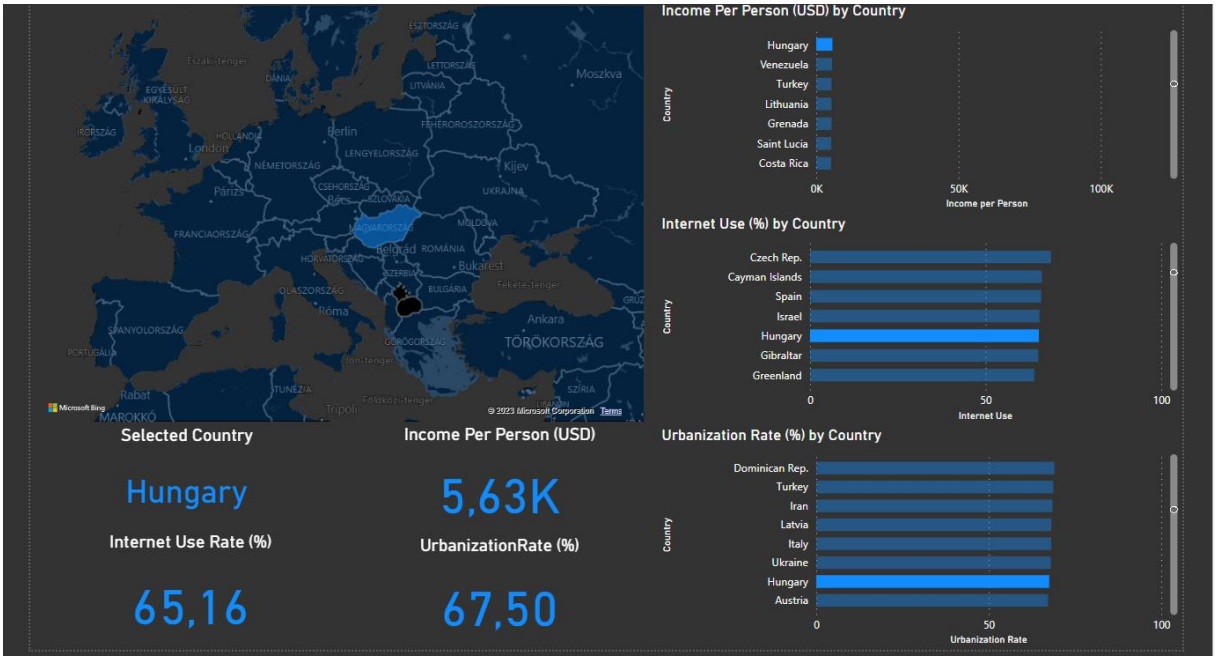
With this data I created an interactable map that displays visualizations based on the selected country. At the bottom of the map there are cards detailing:

- The Selected Country
- Income Per Person (in USD)
- Internet Use Rate (%)
- Urbanization Rate (%)



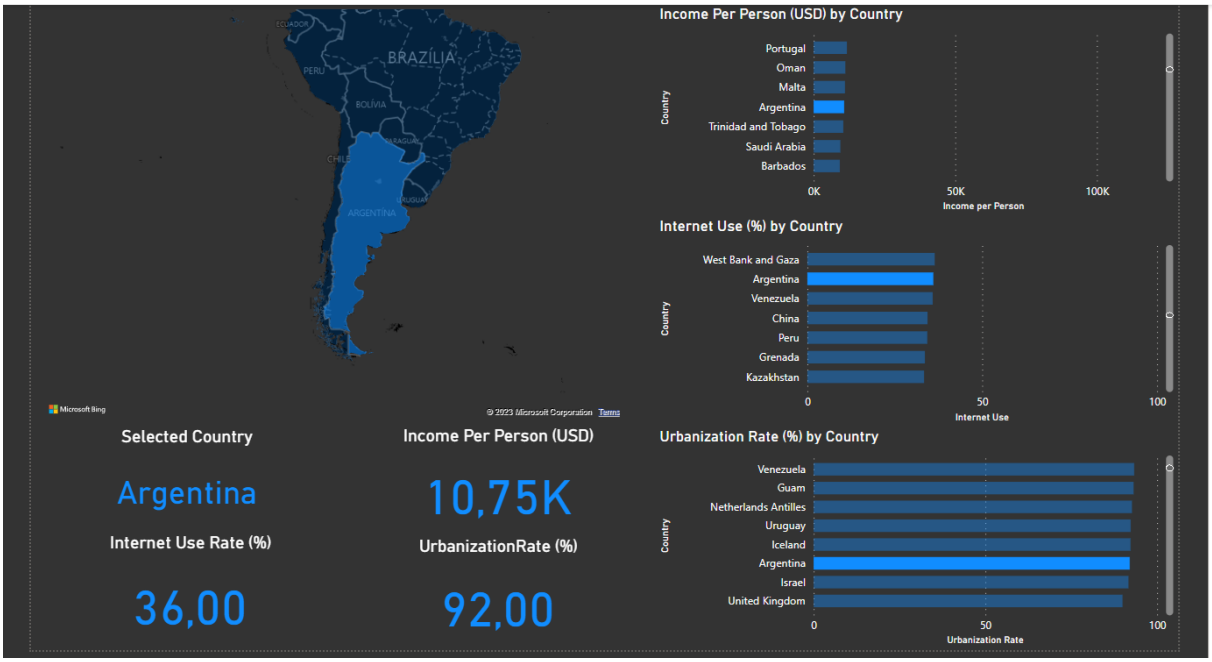
At a first glance you might assume that countries with high rates of urbanization should be more technologically advanced, therefore have a larger percentage of internet use and a higher GDP per capita. While this is applicable in some cases, it is far from an absolute truth.





Countries Such as the **United States** and the **United Kingdom** have a high rate of urbanization and also have relatively high income per person. My home country **Hungary,** does not feature such high levels of urbanization, neither does it have such a high internet use rate and income.

However, this does not prove a direct correlation between urbanization and technological/economic growth.
Take a look at **Argentina**



This country has one of the highest urbanization rates out of all countries in the world, but only about a third of its residents have access to the internet. By visualizing these countries we can learn that we might associate certain numbers with each other, while they might not be connected in any significant way.