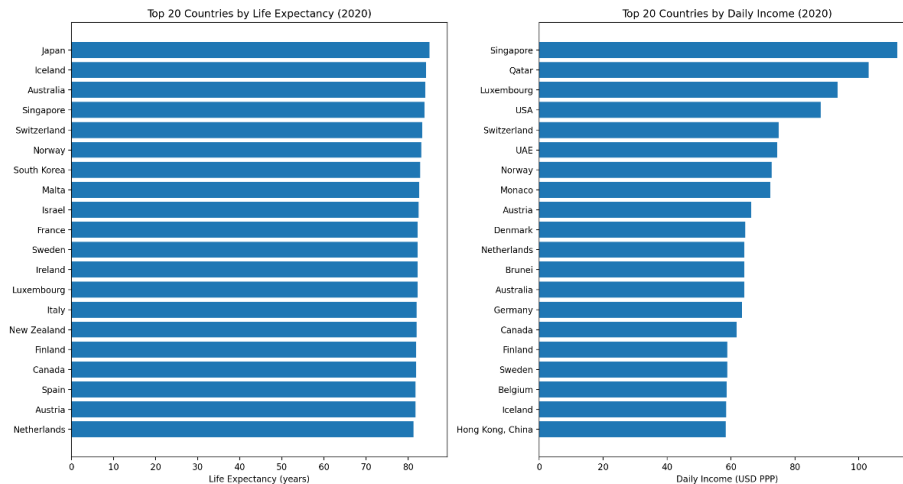


Analysis and Relationship of World Map Data on Daily Income and Life Expectancy for the Year 2020

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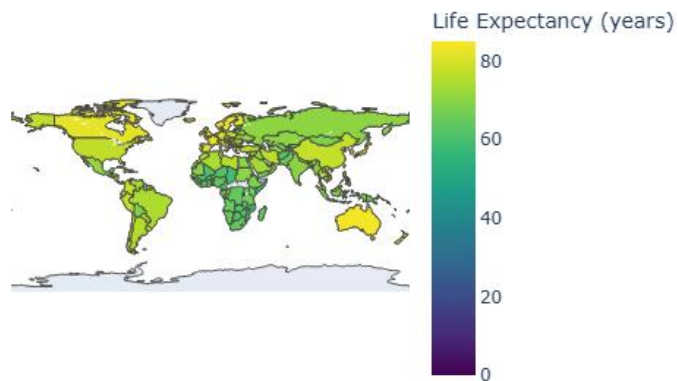
Date: 24th August 2025

Horizontal bar charts to visualize the top 20 countries by life expectancy and daily income for the year 2020



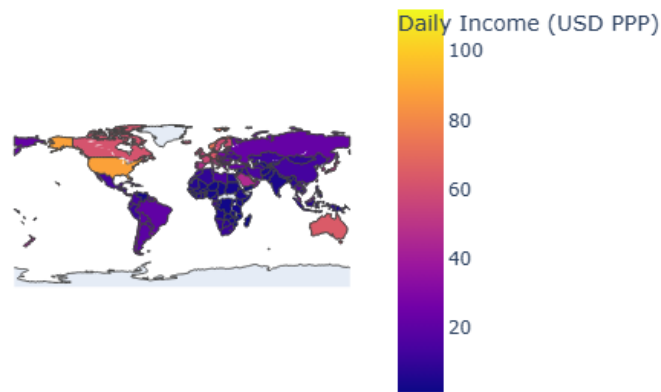
Choropleth map showing global distribution of life expectancy by country for the year 2020

Life Expectancy by Country (2020)

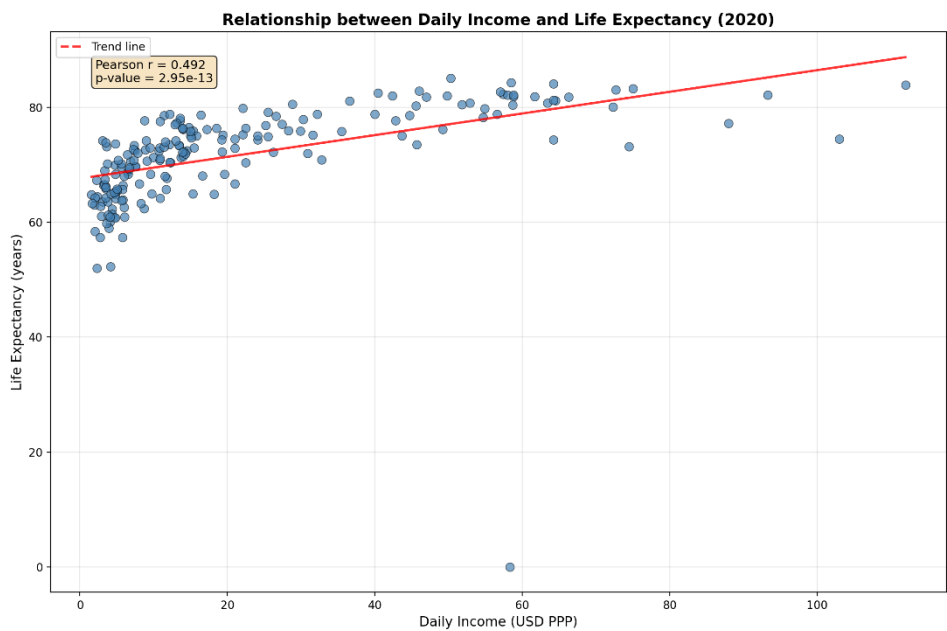


Choropleth map showing global distribution of daily income by country for the year 2020

Daily Income by Country (2020)



Relationship between daily income and life expectancy for the year 2020



Statistical Pearson correlation coefficient: 0.4916

P-value: 2.95e-13

Number of countries analyzed: 195

Interpretation

The analysis reveals a moderate positive correlation ($r=0.492$) between daily income and life expectancy across 195 countries in 2020. This relationship is statistically significant ($p<0.001$), indicating that countries with higher daily incomes tend to have higher life expectancies.

Key findings:

- The correlation coefficient of 0.492 suggests that approximately 24% of the variance in life expectancy can be explained by daily income
- The relationship is positive but not perfectly linear, indicating other factors also significantly influence life expectancy
- The statistical significance confirms this is not due to random chance
- There appears to be some clustering, with many lower-income countries having similar life expectancies, while higher-income countries show more variation

This relationship likely reflects the complex interplay between economic development and health outcomes, where higher incomes enable better healthcare access, nutrition, education, and living conditions that contribute to longer life expectancy.

Overall, this analysis shows an interesting finding between life expectancy and daily income. The consequences will be more dire for low- and middle-income countries where millions of people live below the line. This means there are higher chances that people who earn abysmally low wages or live in poverty will die much younger than people who earn more and can afford more basic and social services like healthcare, housing, education, food etc.