# Final Project Presentation

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# Project Question

How does a country's income (GDP per capita in USD) affect the **enrollment rates** of men and women, and how do they differ between each **regions** of the world from **1999 to 2005**?

# Why is this Important?

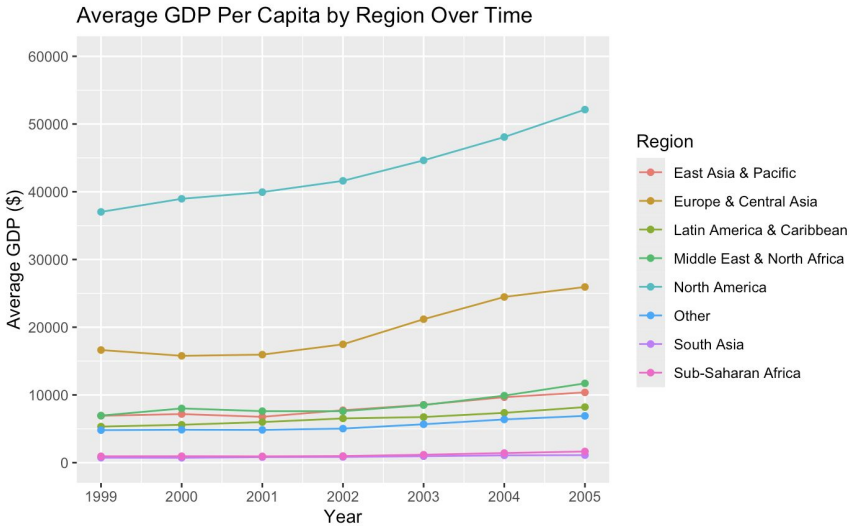
- **Highlight Economic and Gender Inequalities:**
  - Explores how economic disparities impact access to education differently for men and women.
- **Guide Policy and Development:**
  - Provides insights to inform targeted investments and regional education strategies.
- **Support Global Education Goals:**
  - Contributes to understanding progress toward achieving equitable access to education worldwide.

# Datasets Used

- **Dataset 1: Secondary Education Enrollment**
  - **Scope:** Number of enrollments by gender (male and female) for each country or area.
  - **Time Frame:** 1999–2005.
  - **Key Features:**
    - Country/Area.
    - Year (1999–2005).
    - Gender (Male/Female).
  - **Purpose:** Analyze gender-based educational trends across countries during the specified years.
- **Dataset 2: GDP Per Capita**
  - **Scope:** Annual GDP per capita (in USD) for different countries.
  - **Time Frame:** Filtered to include only 1999–2005 from the original dataset (1960–2023).
  - **Key Features:**
    - Country.
    - Year (1999–2005).
    - GDP Per Capita (USD).
  - **Purpose:** Correlate economic factors with education enrollment trends.
- **Dataset 3: Census Data**
  - **Scope:** Annual population and sex ratio for different countries.
  - **Time Frame:** Filtered to include only 1999–2005 from the original dataset.
  - **Key Features:**
    - Country.
    - Year (1999–2005).
    - Total Population.
    - Sex Ratio (Male-to-Female ratio).
  - **Purpose:** Provide demographic context for the education and economic data.

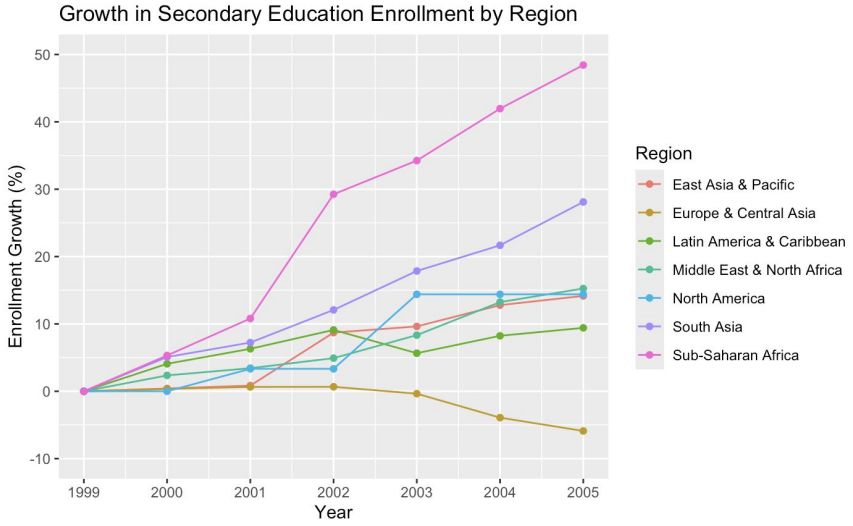
# Graph 1: Average GDP Per Capita By Region

- **Objective:** Investigate regional GDP per capita trends from 1999 to 2005 to understand its relationship with college enrollment rates.
- **Key Observations:**
  - North America has the highest GDP per capita, with Europe and Central Asia as a distant second.
  - All regions show an increase in average GDP per capita during this period.
- **Why Line Graph?**
  - Effective for comparing trends across multiple regions over time.



# Graph 2: Secondary Education Enrollment Growth

- **Objective:** Examine the percentage growth in secondary education enrollment across regions from 1999 to 2005.
- **Key Observations:**
  - Sub-Saharan Africa shows the highest growth in enrollment (~50% increase).
  - Europe and Central Asia experience a decline, despite high GDP per capita.
  - North America sees stagnant enrollment growth between 2003 and 2005.
- **Why Line Graph?**
  - Tracks growth trends over time while allowing easy regional comparison.



# Graph 3: Enrollment (Gender, Income)

- **Objective:** Compare average enrollment of men and women by income level (high-income vs. low-income) between 1999 and 2005.
- **Key Observations:**
  - Men consistently have higher enrollment than women, regardless of income level.
  - After 2003, low-income males surpass high-income males in average enrollment.
  - High-income females maintain higher enrollment rates than low-income females.
- **Why Bar Graph?**
  - Best for comparing categorical variables like income level and gender.
  - Includes a trend line for additional insights over time.