

# EDA Analysis Report

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## Introduction

This report aims to present an exploratory data analysis of the World Bank data for the “World” region in 2022(Bank 2022). We will focus on three key indicators - “Life Expectancy, Exports as a Share of GDP, and Education Expenditure as a Share of GDP” - and include visualizations and statistical summaries.

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

## Data Loading

```
df = pd.read_csv("wdi.csv")
df.head()
```

	country	inflation_rate	exports_gdp_share	gdp_growth_rate	gdp_per_capita	adult_literacy
0	Afghanistan	NaN	18.380042	-6.240172	357.261153	NaN
1	Albania	6.725203	37.197085	4.826688	6846.426143	98.5
2	Algeria	9.265516	30.808979	3.600000	4961.552577	NaN
3	American Samoa	NaN	46.957520	1.735016	18017.458938	NaN
4	Andorra	NaN	NaN	9.564612	42414.059009	NaN

# Exploratory Data Analysis for Three Factors

## Data Overview

Table (ref?)(tab:summary-table) provides a summary of key economic indicators used in this analysis.

```
df.info()
df.describe()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 217 entries, 0 to 216
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   country                              217 non-null    object
 1   inflation_rate                       173 non-null    float64
 2   exports_gdp_share                   179 non-null    float64
 3   gdp_growth_rate                     206 non-null    float64
 4   gdp_per_capita                      207 non-null    float64
 5   adult_literacy_rate                 54 non-null     float64
 6   primary_school_enrolment_rate       156 non-null    float64
 7   education_expenditure_gdp_share    137 non-null    float64
 8   measles_immunisation_rate           193 non-null    float64
 9   health_expenditure_gdp_share        20 non-null     float64
10   income_inequality                   28 non-null     float64
11   unemployment_rate                   186 non-null    float64
12   life_expectancy                     209 non-null    float64
13   total_population                    217 non-null    float64
dtypes: float64(13), object(1)
memory usage: 23.9+ KB
```

	inflation_rate	exports_gdp_share	gdp_growth_rate	gdp_per_capita	adult_literacy_rate	pr
count	173.000000	179.000000	206.000000	207.000000	54.000000	15
mean	12.404067	47.630189	4.393817	20520.336828	80.971722	10
std	19.467053	35.631646	6.706923	30640.741594	18.430839	12
min	-6.687321	1.571162	-28.758584	250.634225	27.280001	67
25%	5.518129	24.363501	2.545226	2599.752468	74.760000	94
50%	7.930929	40.817640	4.213483	7606.237525	85.452465	99
75%	11.665567	59.741910	6.200000	27542.145523	95.875000	10

	inflation_rate	exports_gdp_share	gdp_growth_rate	gdp_per_capita	adult_literacy_rate	pr
max	171.205491	211.278206	63.334587	226052.001905	100.000000	15

## Checking for Missing Values

```
df.isnull().sum()
```

```
country                0
inflation_rate         44
exports_gdp_share      38
gdp_growth_rate        11
gdp_per_capita          10
adult_literacy_rate    163
primary_school_enrolment_rate  61
education_expenditure_gdp_share  80
measles_immunisation_rate  24
health_expenditure_gdp_share  197
income_inequality      189
unemployment_rate      31
life_expectancy         8
total_population       0
dtype: int64
```

## Factor 1: Life Expectancy

```
df["life_expectancy"].describe()
```

```
count    209.000000
mean     72.416519
std       7.713322
min      52.997000
25%      66.782000
50%      73.514634
75%      78.475000
max      85.377000
Name: life_expectancy, dtype: float64
```

## Factor 2: Exports as a Share of GDP

```
df["exports_gdp_share"].describe()
```

```
count      179.000000
mean        47.630189
std         35.631646
min          1.571162
25%         24.363501
50%         40.817640
75%         59.741910
max        211.278206
Name: exports_gdp_share, dtype: float64
```

## Factor 3: Education Expenditure as a Share of GDP

```
df["education_expenditure_gdp_share"].describe()
```

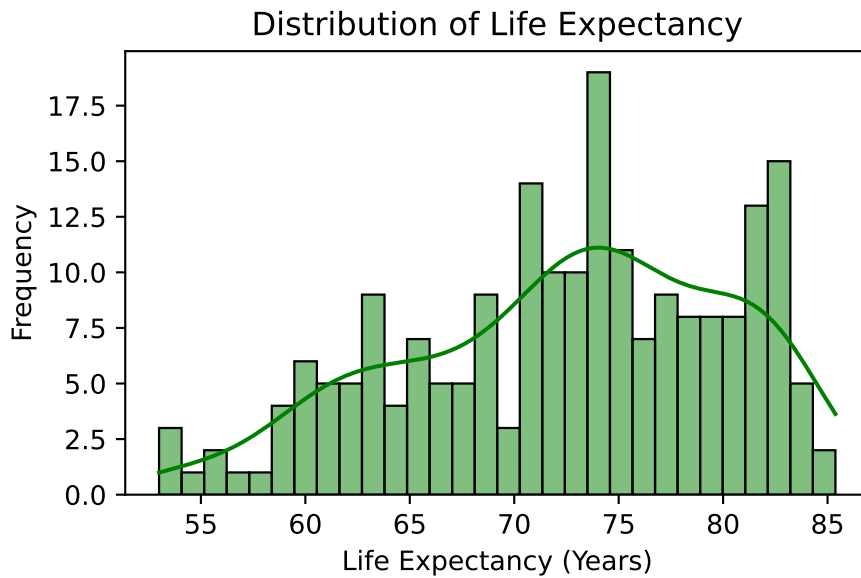
```
count      137.000000
mean         4.164884
std          1.771027
min           0.348517
25%           2.951592
50%           3.938396
75%           4.959176
max          10.703345
Name: education_expenditure_gdp_share, dtype: float64
```

## Visualizations

### Distribution of Life Expectancy

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
sns.histplot(df["life_expectancy"].dropna(), bins=30, kde=True, color="green")
plt.title("Distribution of Life Expectancy")
plt.xlabel("Life Expectancy (Years)")
```

```
plt.ylabel("Frequency")
plt.show()
```



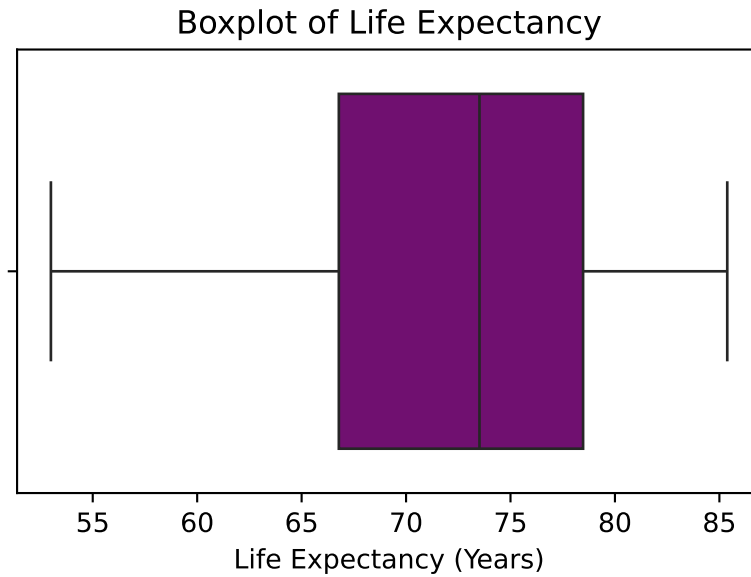
: Distribution of Life Expectancy {#fig:life-expectancy}

## Findings 1:

As shown in (ref?)(fig:life-expectancy), most countries have a life expectancy between 60 and 80 years. There are outliers with low life expectancy, which could indicate conflicts or poor healthcare.

## Boxplot of Life Expectancy

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
sns.boxplot(x=df['life_expectancy'], color='purple')
plt.title("Boxplot of Life Expectancy")
plt.xlabel("Life Expectancy (Years)")
plt.show()
```



: Boxplot of Life Expectancy {#fig:life-expectancy2}

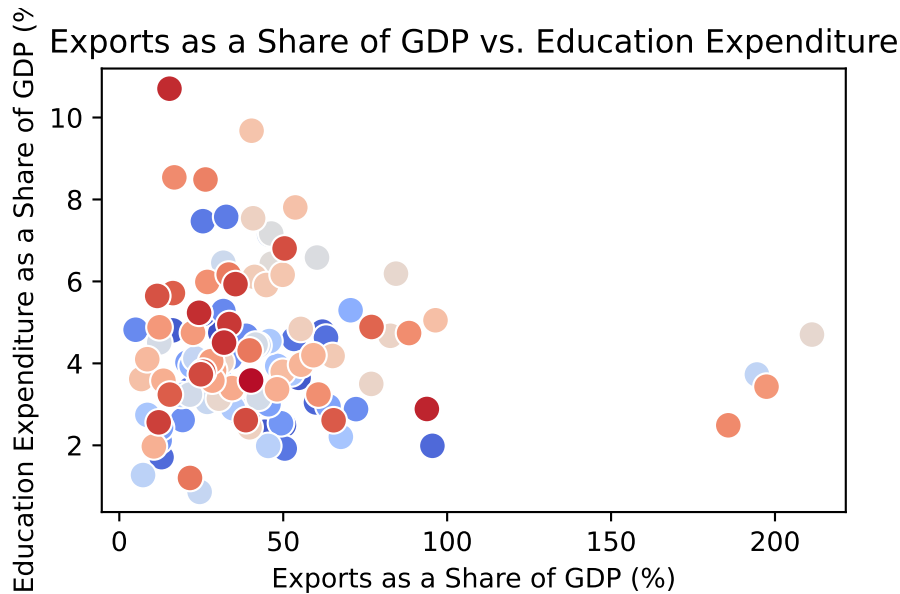
## Findings 2:

As shown in (ref?)(fig:life-expectancy2), the boxplot confirms the presence of lower outliers in life expectancy. The median value is around 72 years, aligning with the statistical summary.

## Scatter Plot of Exports vs. Education Expenditure

Figure (ref?)(fig:exports-vs-education) illustrates the relationship between Exports as a Share of GDP and Education Expenditure.

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x="exports_gdp_share", y="education_expenditure_gdp_share", hue="country")
plt.title("Exports as a Share of GDP vs. Education Expenditure")
plt.xlabel("Exports as a Share of GDP (%)")
plt.ylabel("Education Expenditure as a Share of GDP (%)")
plt.show()
```



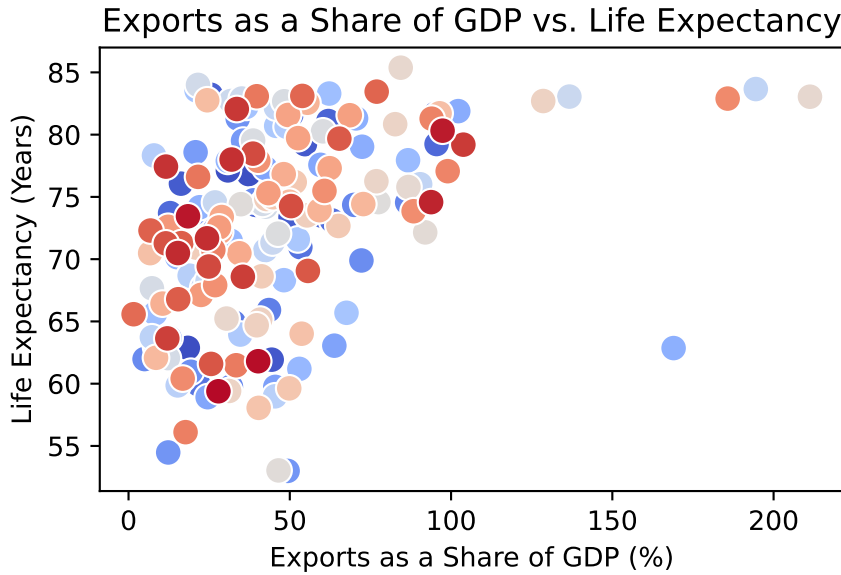
: Relationship between Exports as a Share of GDP and Education Expenditure {#fig:exports-vs-education}

### Findings 3:

As shown in (ref?)(fig:exports-vs-education), Countries with higher exports do not necessarily allocate more to education. This suggests that economic priorities vary, with some nations investing heavily in education regardless of trade levels.

## Scatter Plot of Exports vs. Life Expectancy

```
plt.figure(figsize=(5,3))
sns.scatterplot(data=df, x='exports_gdp_share', y='life_expectancy', hue='country', palette=
plt.title("Exports as a Share of GDP vs. Life Expectancy")
plt.xlabel("Exports as a Share of GDP (%)")
plt.ylabel("Life Expectancy (Years)")
plt.show()
```



: Relationship between Exports as a Share of GDP and Life Expectancy {#fig:exports-vs-life-expectancy}

### Findings 3:

As shown in (ref?)(fig:exports-vs-life-expectancy), exports as a share of GDP shows high variability, with some economies relying heavily on trade while others do not. Also, education expenditure varies widely, suggesting different government spending priorities.

## Summary Table

Table (ref?)(tab:summary-table) provides a statistical summary of the three key indicators.

```
summary_table = df[["life_expectancy", "exports_gdp_share", "education_expenditure_gdp_share"]]
summary_table
```

	life_expectancy	exports_gdp_share	education_expenditure_gdp_share
count	209.000000	179.000000	137.000000
mean	72.416519	47.630189	4.164884
std	7.713322	35.631646	1.771027
min	52.997000	1.571162	0.348517
25%	66.782000	24.363501	2.951592



	life_expectancy	exports_gdp_share	education_expenditure_gdp_share
50%	73.514634	40.817640	3.938396
75%	78.475000	59.741910	4.959176
max	85.377000	211.278206	10.703345

: Summary statistics of selected World Bank indicators {#tab:summary-table}

## Cross-Referenced Discussion

As shown in **Table (ref?)(tab:summary-table)**, the mean life expectancy is approximately 72 years, with a significant variation among countries. **Figure (ref?)(fig:exports-vs-education)** suggests that there is no strong correlation between Exports as a Share of GDP and Education Expenditure, indicating different national priorities regarding trade and education funding.

Furthermore, **Figure (ref?)(fig:life-expectancy)** demonstrates that life expectancy varies widely among nations, with most countries clustering between 60 and 80 years. This aligns with global health disparities highlighted in prior research (Bank 2022; (UNDP) 2022).

## References

- Bank, World. 2022. “World Development Indicators 2022.” *World Bank Publications*. <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>.
- (UNDP), United Nations Development Programme. 2022. “Human Development Report 2021/2022: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives.” *United Nations Publications*. <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>.