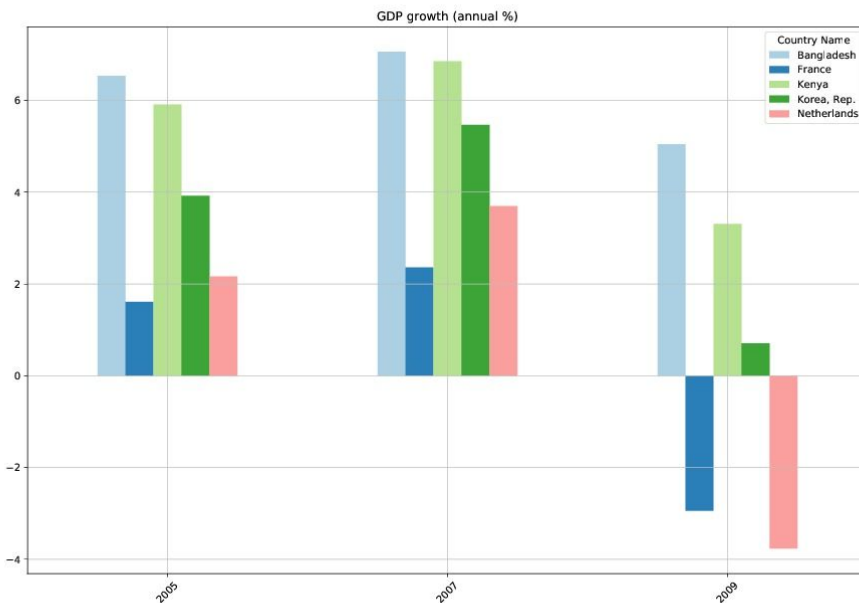


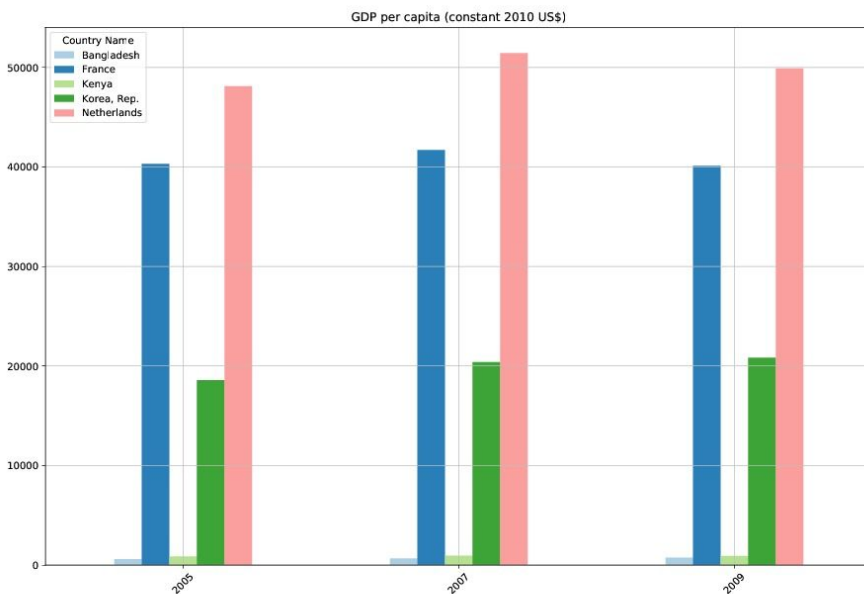
## 2009 Cluster Analysis:

### Economy:

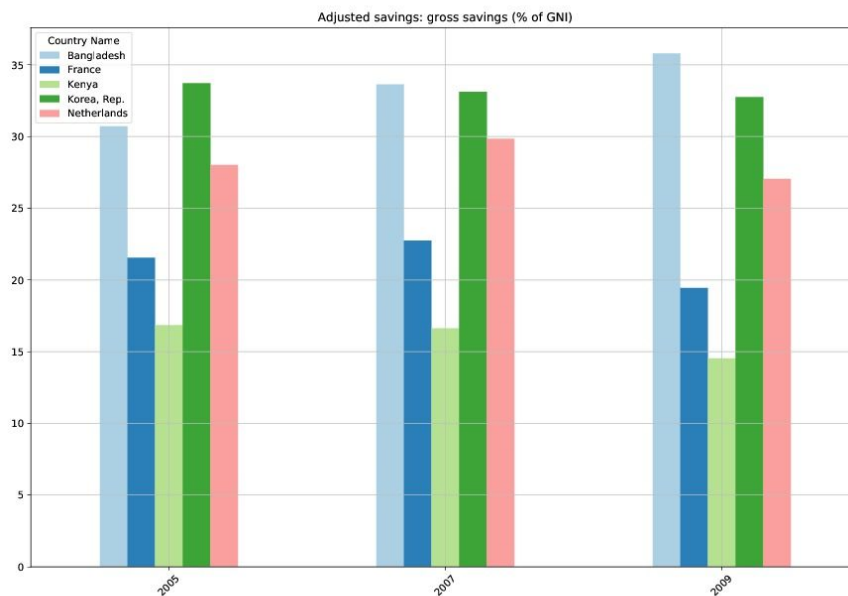
Bangladesh showed maximum GDP growth because it is not well-connected and it doesn't have an advanced economy. Therefore, GDP growth for the immediate year was not affected as much as other advanced economies with developed financial institutions. Also, developing countries tend to have higher growth rate while bigger economies get saturated at 3-4%. Due to 2008 financial crisis and global recession, advanced economies like Netherlands experienced negative growth as such.



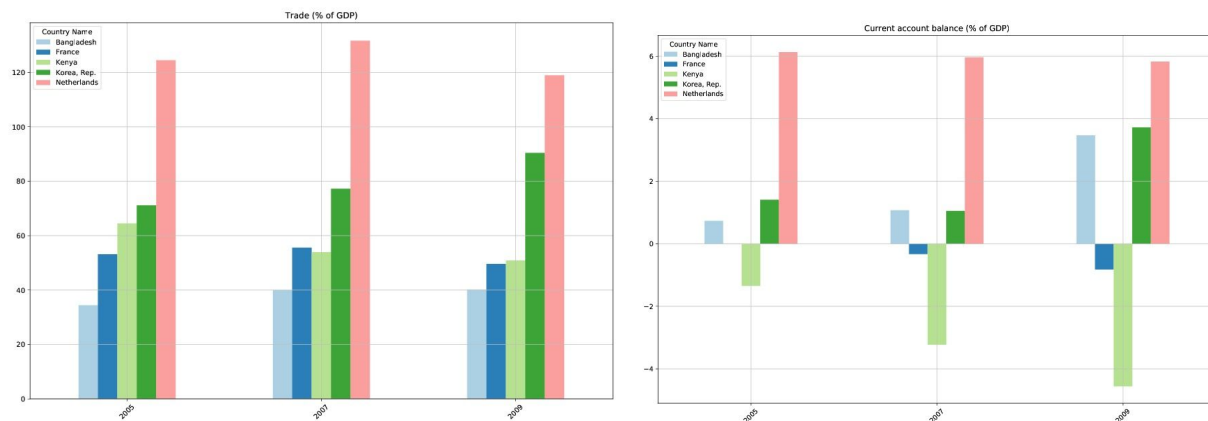
GDP per capita is low for Bangladesh as GDP itself is low and population is high, the crash worsened it and it became the lowest.



Gross national saving are maximum as countries in a cluster are prone to wasteful savings even in upswing times. Naturally, when other economies crashed the previously wasteful saving was highlighted.



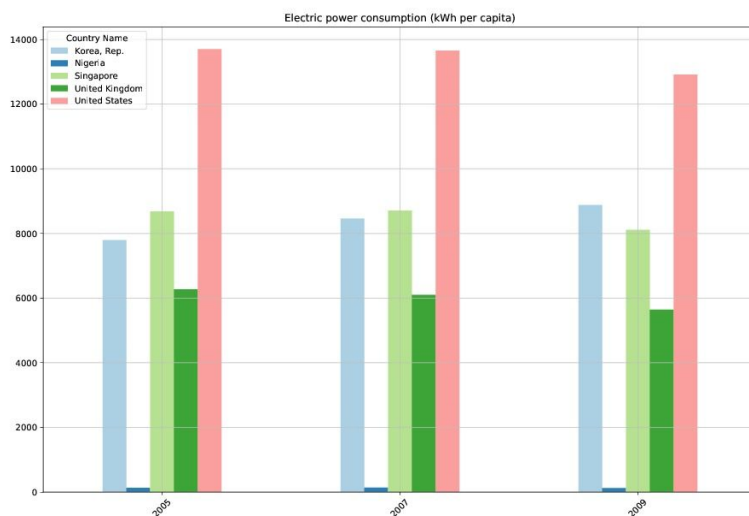
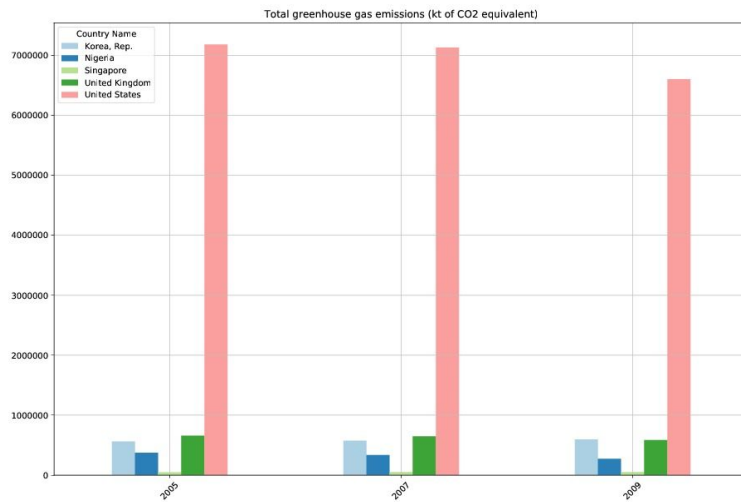
Current Account balance (CAB) is negative for France and Kenya because CAB is composed of Savings – Investments. Also, trade is a big component of CAB. Comparatively lower trade which is unable to offset high expenditures caused negative CAB. This followed a decreasing trend.



High total reserves for South Korea are attributed to greater FDI inflows for that year. It may be possible that reduced confidence in US economy may have caused such inflows. Quantitative easing is commonly defined as the policy strategy of seeking to reduce long-term interest rates by buying large quantities of longer-term financial assets to stimulate the economy when the overnight rate has already been lowered to near zero. In October 2008 an important policy change took place — the Fed began paying interest on reserves. This shows an upward trend across all the countries.

## Environment:

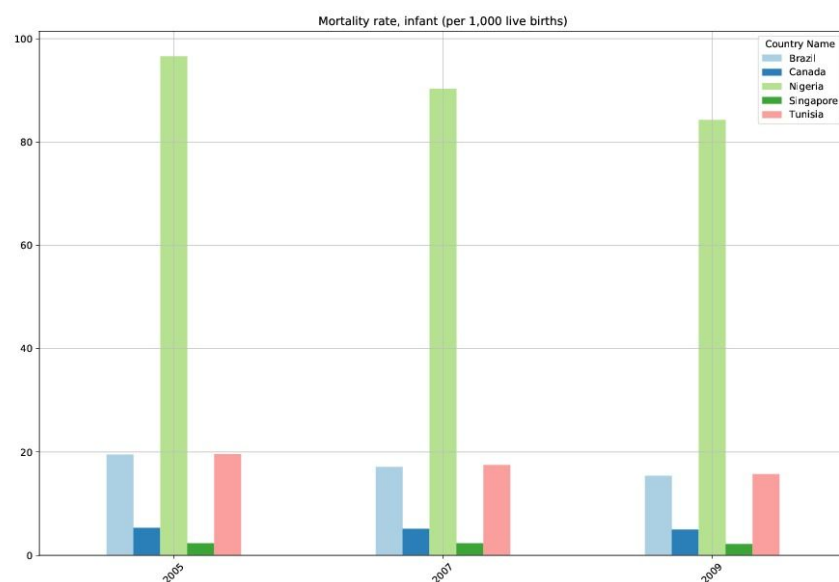
High Electricity consumption for Korea and Singapore but very low greenhouse gas emissions means that they rely on renewable resources more than others.



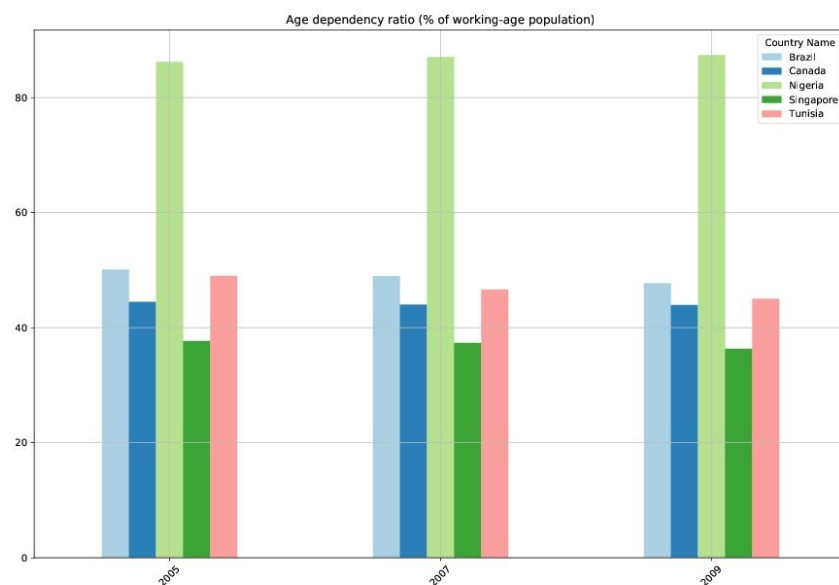
But for Korean cluster one may also see that a lot of countries are underdeveloped leading to low electricity and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. So Canada and Korea are responsible for high electricity usage while low emission trends mainly.

## Health:

Canada and Singapore have lowest mortality rates. It is also representative of countries like UK, France, South Korea, Denmark which are developed countries. Lower mortality rates are attributed to better health facilities.

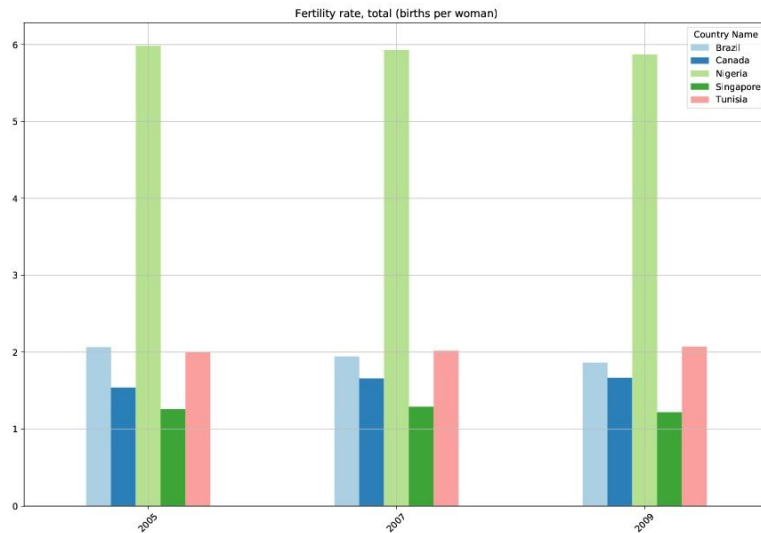


Age dependency ratio is the ratio of dependents--people younger than 15 or older than 64--to the working-age population--those ages 15-64. We see that developed economies have low dependency ratio meaning that population is pretty much independent.



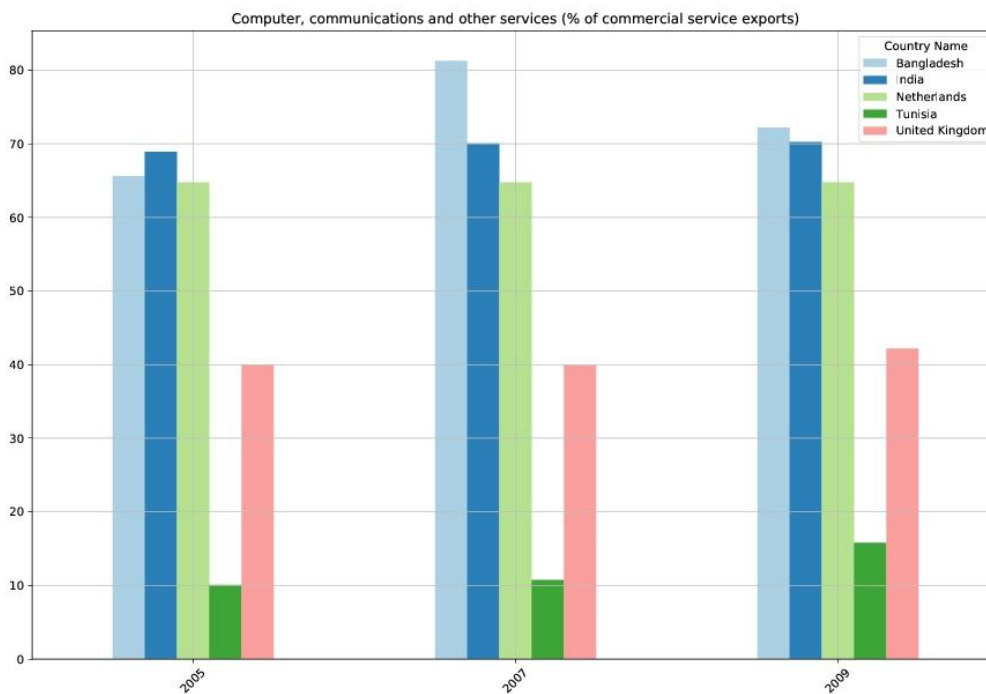
While poor countries like Nigeria, there are a lot of dependents on working individuals. This is quite characteristic to social dynamics of such countries. Shows an upward trend leading to 2009 showing large scale unemployment caused due to economic crisis.

Fertility rate also decreasing trend depicting people more cautious of family expansion due to unstable financial conditions.



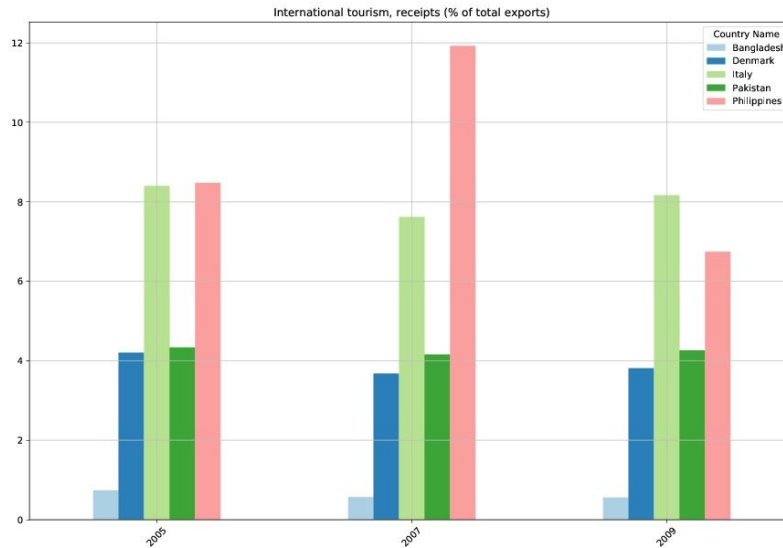
### Infrastructure:

Exports follow a slightly increasing/stable trend for countries representing developed economies implying that such countries started relying on exports to maintain their current account balance by decreasing imports from competitive developing countries like Bangladesh, India which reflects in these countries' lower exports for 2009.

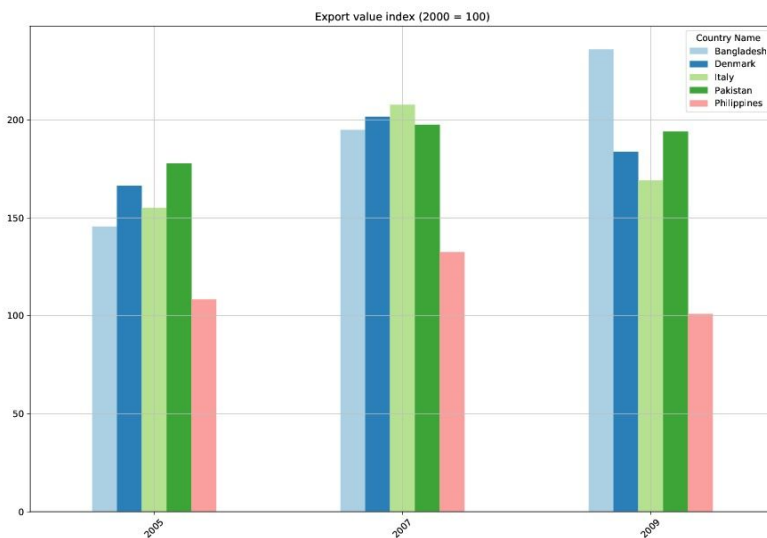


## Sector:

International tourism follows a downward trend as expected and same goes for tax revenue. Also, Tax revenue is high for countries with better healthcare like Denmark.



Export value index increases for Bangladesh cluster signifying that export commodities price increased due to greater demand in crashed economies where prices of exported items would still be lower than domestic prices.



It can also be seen that poor countries like Nigeria, Kenya serve as primary good exporters hence, such products may have reduced in prices because such goods are not competitive. Hence, export value index decreased.