

TREND ANALYSIS AND PROFILING

This section showcases the Labor Productivity (Output per Hour Worked) and Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index trend analysis across all seven regions identified by the World Bank.

The data used in this section limits itself from the available years. Labor Productivity Output per Hour Worked had covering years from 1950 to 2023 while Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index only had 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019 and to the World Bank's categorization of countries in each region.

Labor Productivity Trend Analysis by Region

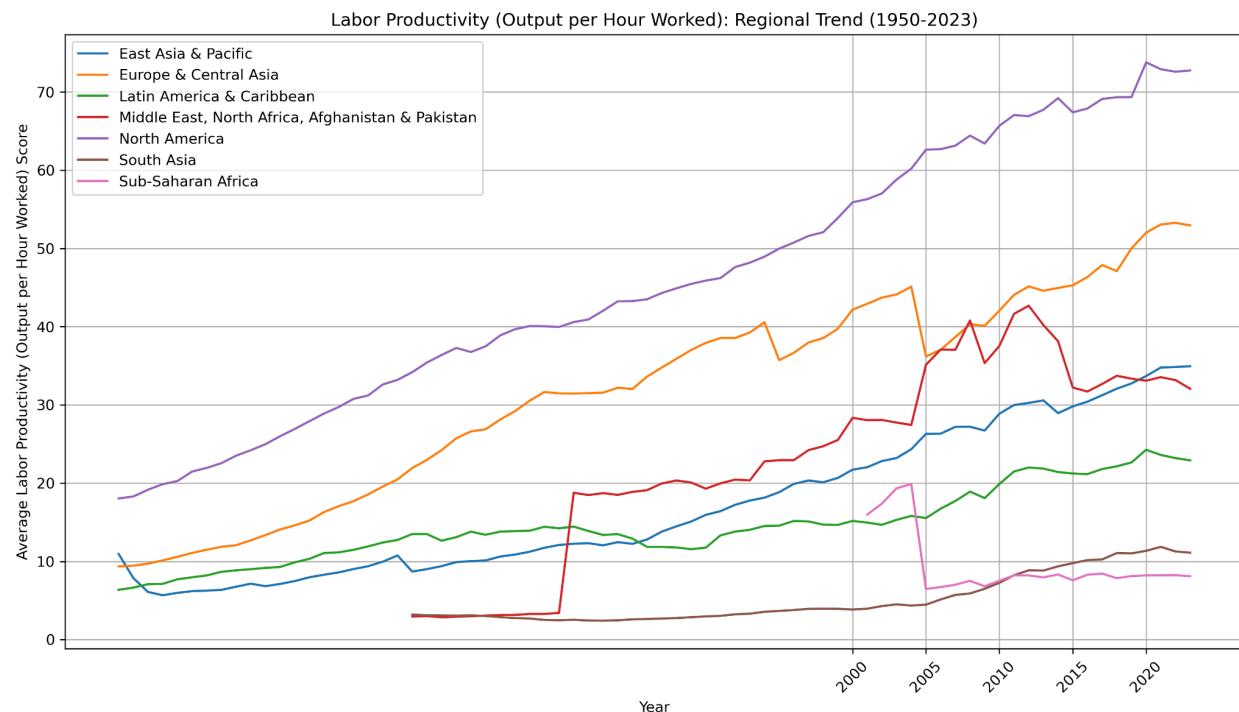


Figure 4.2.1.1: Labor Productivity Output per Hour Worked Across All Regions in 1950 - 2023

The image above shows the trend among regions: East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan, North America, South Asia, and Sub-Sharan Africa from 1950 to 2023 corresponding to their average labor productivity output per hour worked.

Throughout decades, the North America region had the highest average labor productivity output per hour worked rate followed by the Europe and Central Asia countries. On the other hand, Sub-Saharan Africa region had a drop in the year 2005 surpassing South Asia as the lowest labor productivity output per hour worked region until year 2023.

Among all regions, there is an observable drop of labor productivity from 2020 to 2023. A timeline where all countries across regions experience a shock (COVID-19 pandemic).

Trends by Country per Region

A. East Asia & Pacific

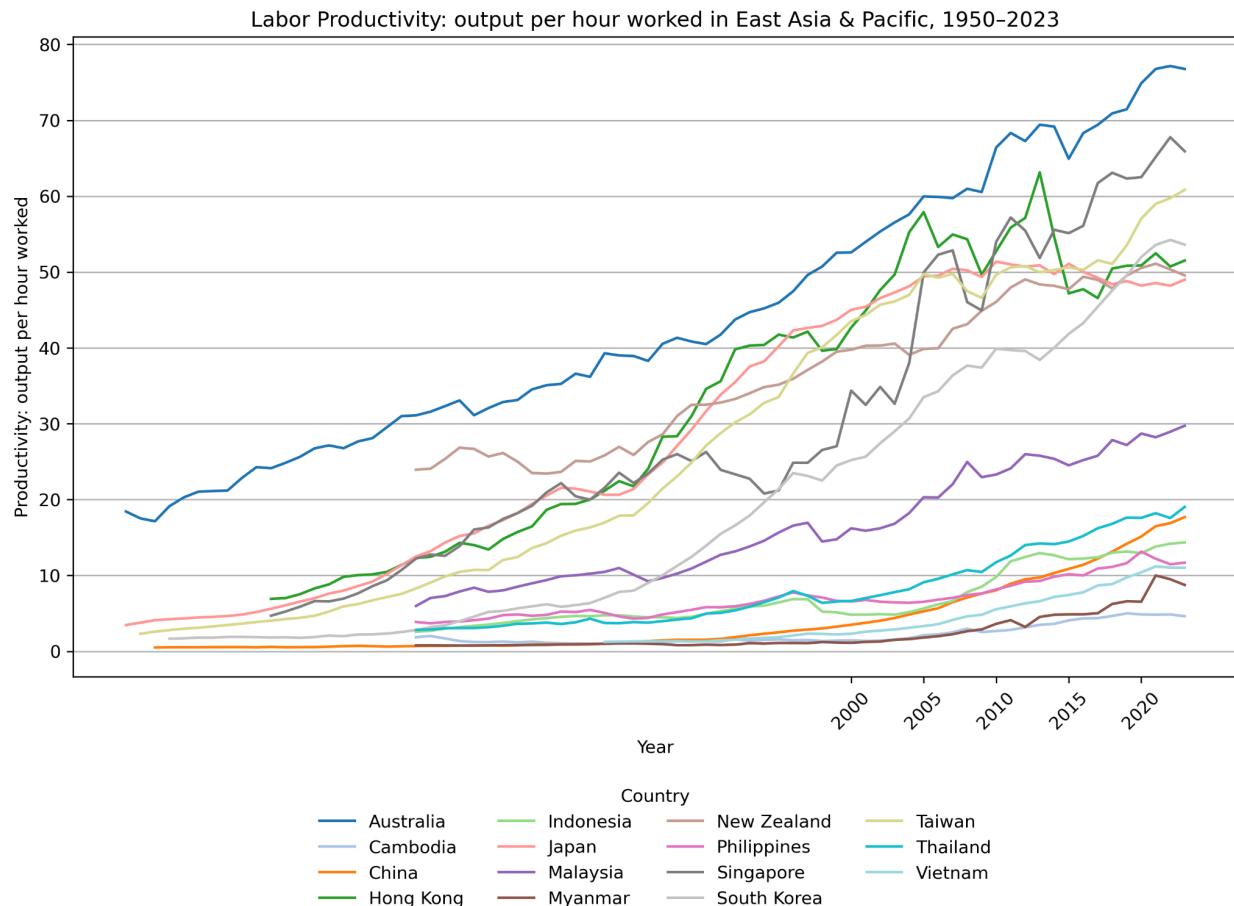
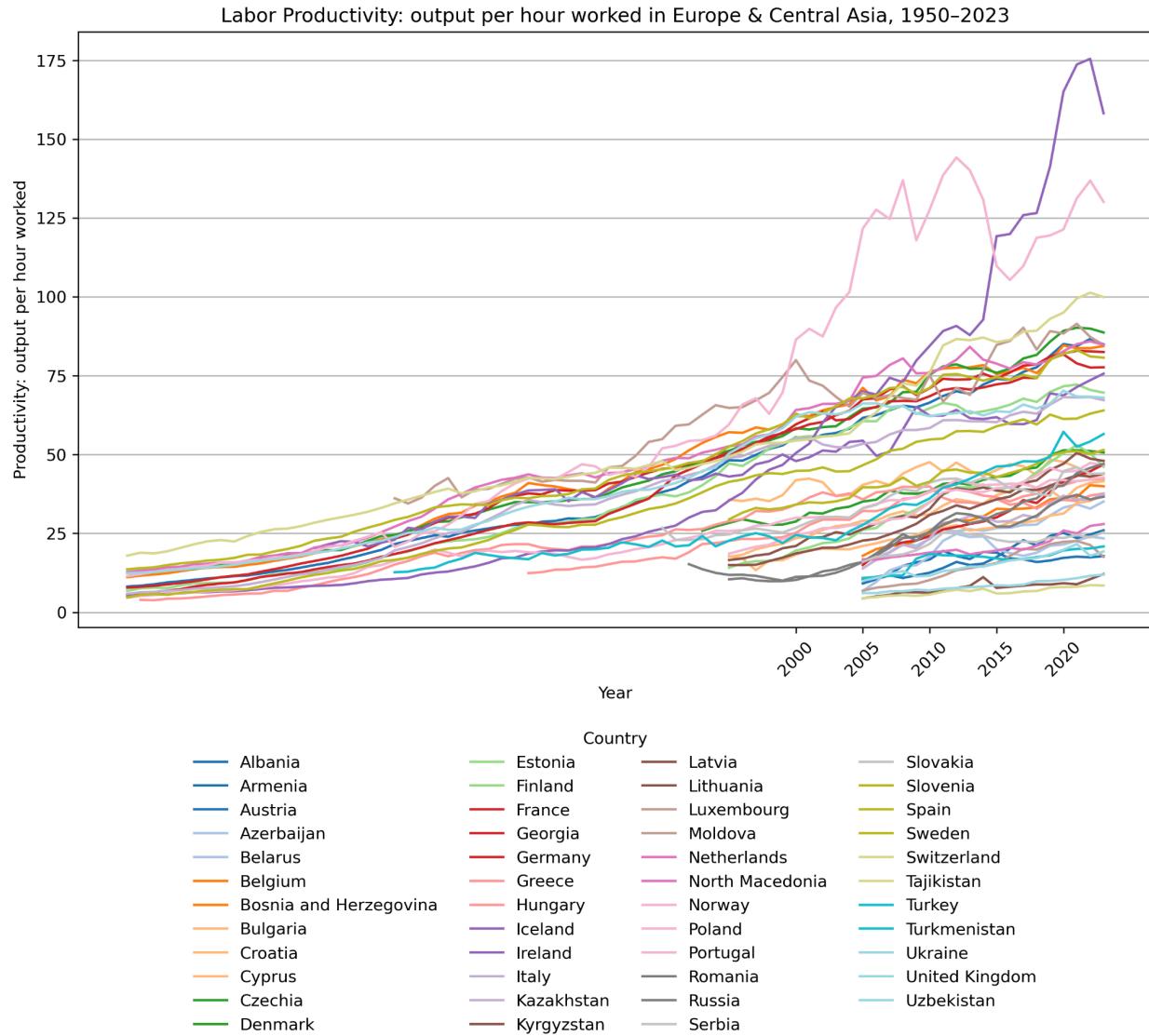


Figure 2: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across East Asia and Pacific Countries 1950-2023

The image above shows the labor productivity output per hour worked trend of all countries across the East Asia and Pacific region from the year 1950 to 2023. The findings above reveals that inside the region, Australia had the highest labor productivity output per hour worked performance among all countries while Cambodia is the lowest accompanied by Myanmar.

The image also showcases the trend over time of Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, New Zealand, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Japan, and China over time.

B. Europe & Central Asia



C. Latin America & Caribbean

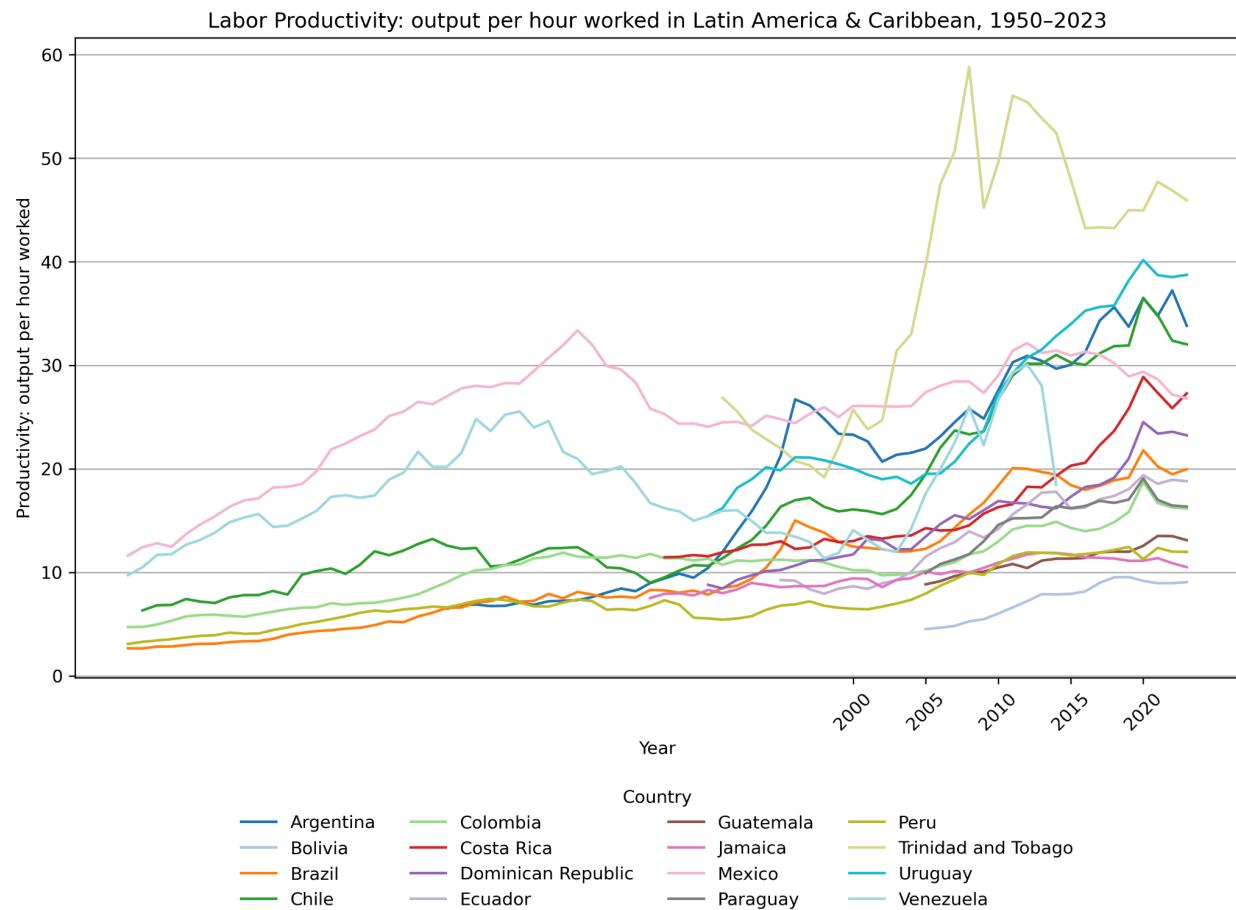


Figure 4: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across Latin America and Caribbean Countries 1950-2023

Revealed by the graph, the countries Trinidad and Tobago followed by Uruguay had the highest labor productivity output per hour worked in the year 2020 until 2023 inside the Latin America and Caribbean region, while Bolivia being the lowest performer.

Mexico, while being the highest performing country inside the region in the year 1950 up until the year of 2000, Trinidad and Tobago surpassed the country and outperformed them. An observable upward trend is also observed in Argentina and Chile.

The figure above also shows the trend over time of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Paguay, Peru, and Venezuela from 1950 to 2023.

D. Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan

Labor Productivity: output per hour worked in Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan, 1950–2023

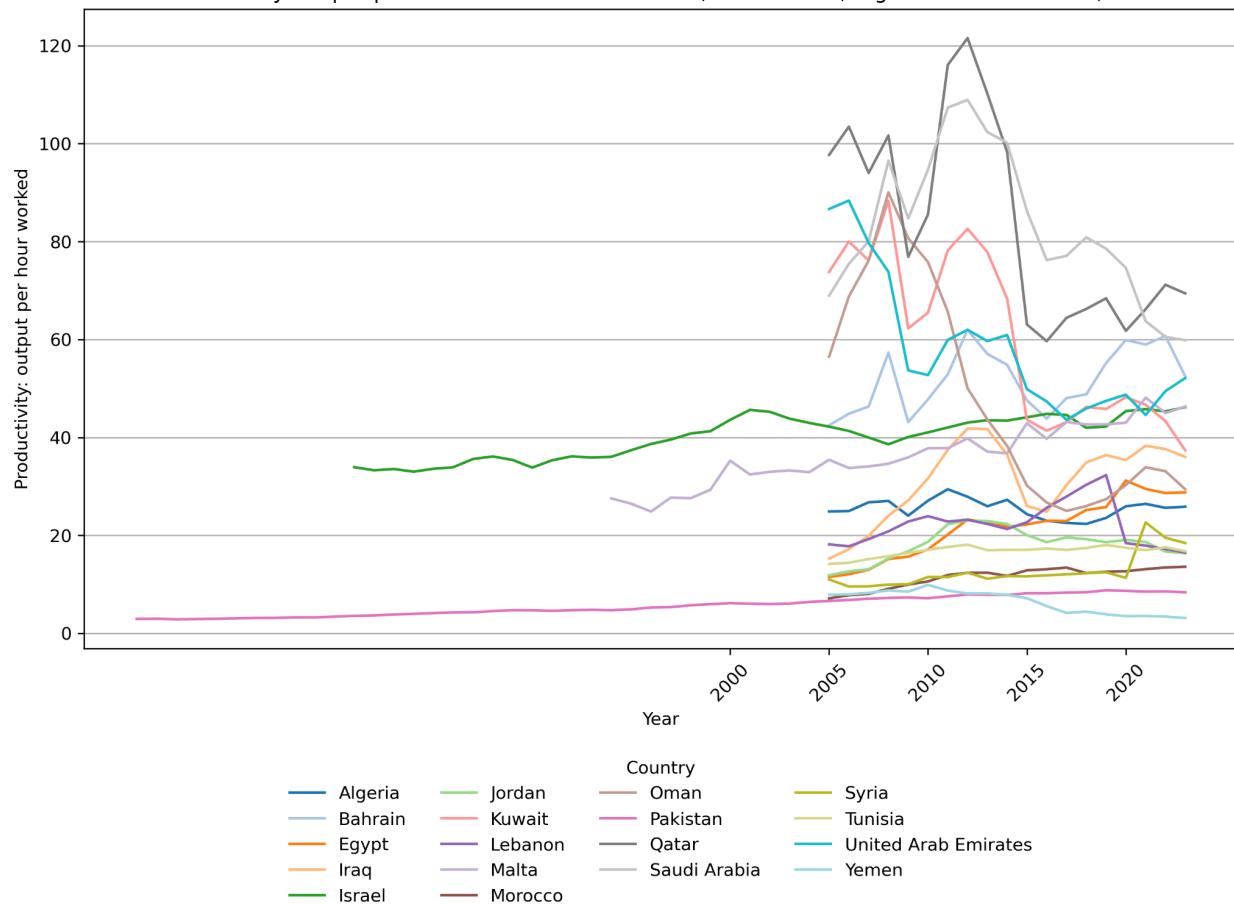


Figure 5: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan Countries 1950-2023

Across all countries inside the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan Countries in 1950 to 2023 only Pakistan and Israel had larger data. The rest of the countries started in 2005 as their base year of labor productivity output per hour worked.

The figure above shows that Qatar and Saudi Arabia followed by Bahrain are the most performing countries inside the region in 2015 to 2023 while Yemen is the lowest just below Morocco and Pakistan. The image above also reveals the labor productivity trend over time of Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malta, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, and the United Arab Emirates.

E. North America

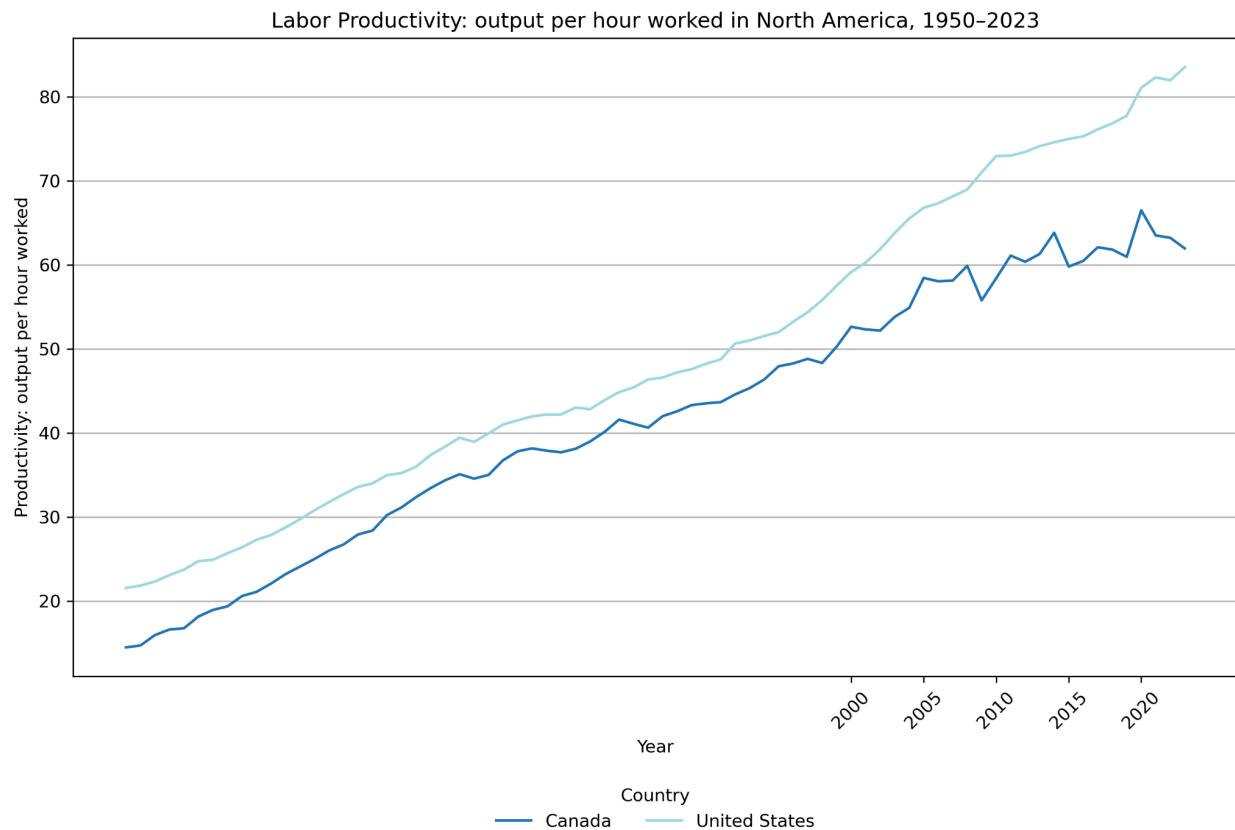


Figure 6: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across North America Countries 1950-2023

The figure above shows the labor productivity per hour worked trend of countries in the North America region under World Bank's 2026 identification year 1950 to 2023. The data limitation of the said visual relies on the absence of this one country (Bermuda) in the graph for having no data record of the country's labor productivity output per hour worked.

As shown in the graph, the United States produces more labor productivity output per hour worked than Canada and this is across the year 1950 to 2023. Despite North America being the highest region to produce average output across all regions mentioned in accordance to the findings on this paper.

This study also reveals that the highest performing country in producing labor productivity output per hour worked is Ireland and Norway.

F. South Asia

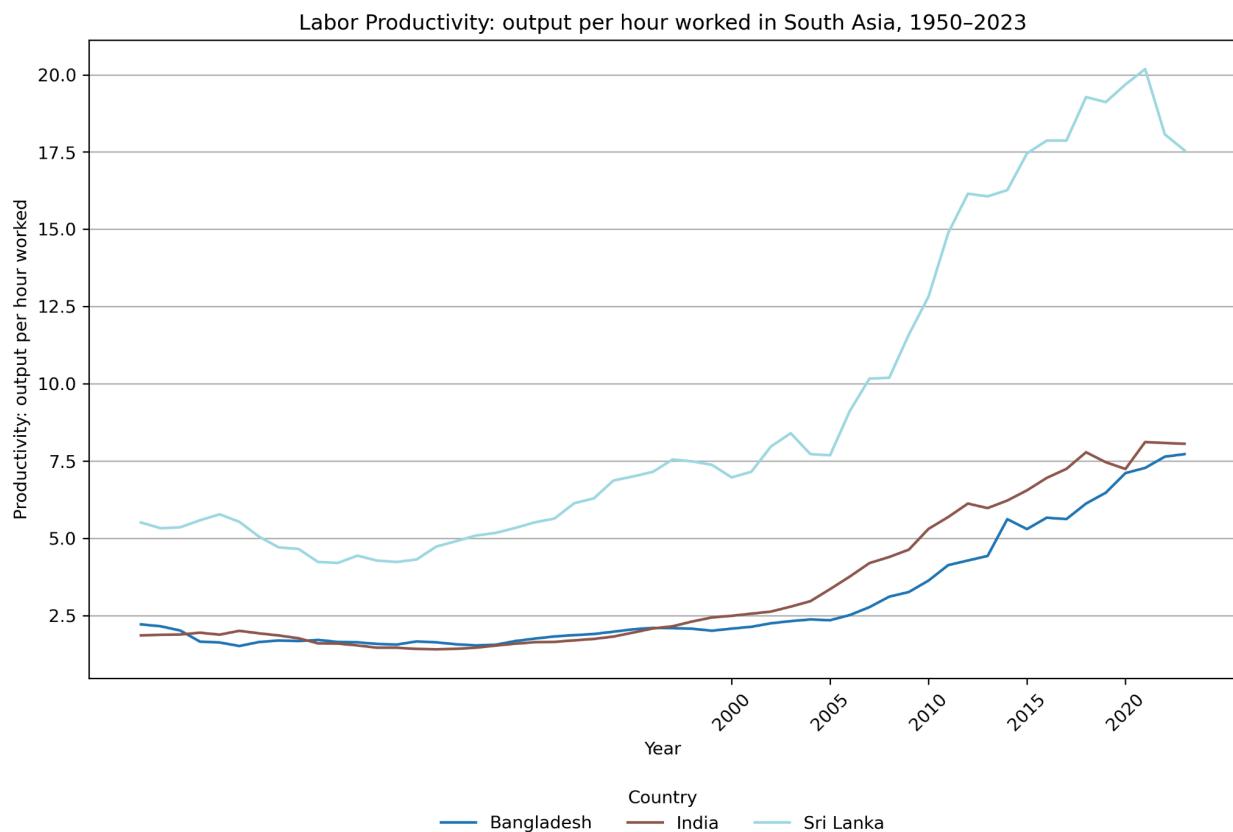


Figure 7: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across South Asia Countries 1950-2023

The image above shows the labor productivity per hour worked trend of countries namely Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka inside the South Asia region under World Bank's 2026 identification year 1950 to 2023. South Asia being the second lowest region to perform in labor productivity output per hour worked, shows an increase of output units across all its countries.

A decline is seen in 2019 to 2023 because of COVID-19. In addition to that, Sri Lanka leads labor productivity output per hour worked in 2023 producing 17.5 while Bangladesh and India follow at 7.8 and 7.6 respectively.

The said findings are only limited to the secondary data gathered by the researchers and World Bank's 2026 identification of 'regions' and the countries that had data on labor productivity output per hour worked.

G. Sub-Saharan

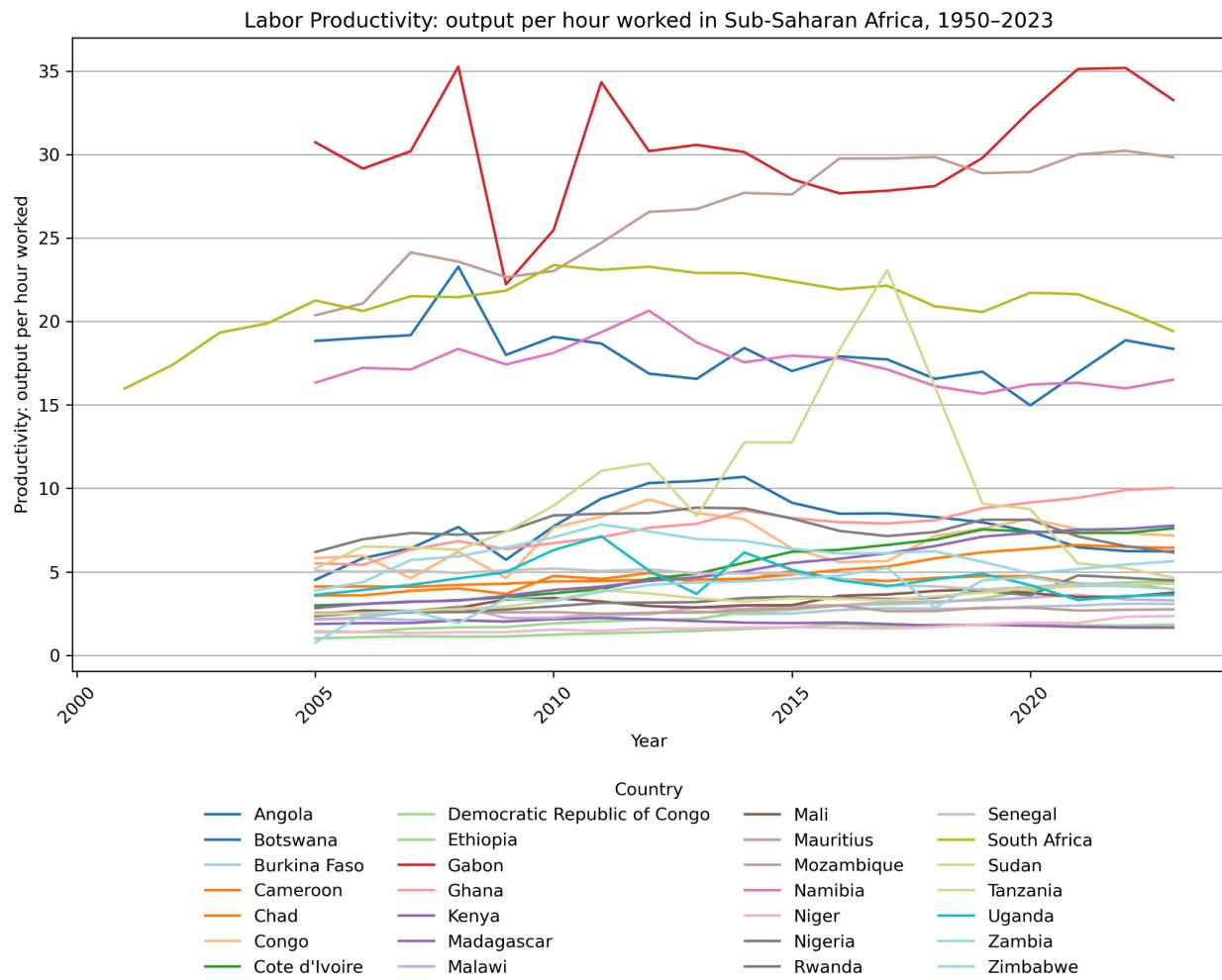


Figure 8: Labor Productivity output per hour worked across Sub-Saharan Countries 1950-2023

The figure above shows the labor productivity output per hour worked by countries from the year 1950 to 2023 in the Sub-Saharan region. Despite having no recorded data from 1950 to the year 2000, the countries inside the Sub - Saharan region started contributing to the World Bank's database in 2005. South Africa is observed to be the first country to contribute its output in the World Bank and all other countries followed in 2005.

In the graph, there are three notable countries that surpass the performance of South Asia region countries in labor productivity output per hour worked across these following years: these countries are Gabon, Mauritius, and South Africa for having above 20 output per hour worked. On the other hand, the remaining countries produce only between 5 to 8.

Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Trend Analysis by Region

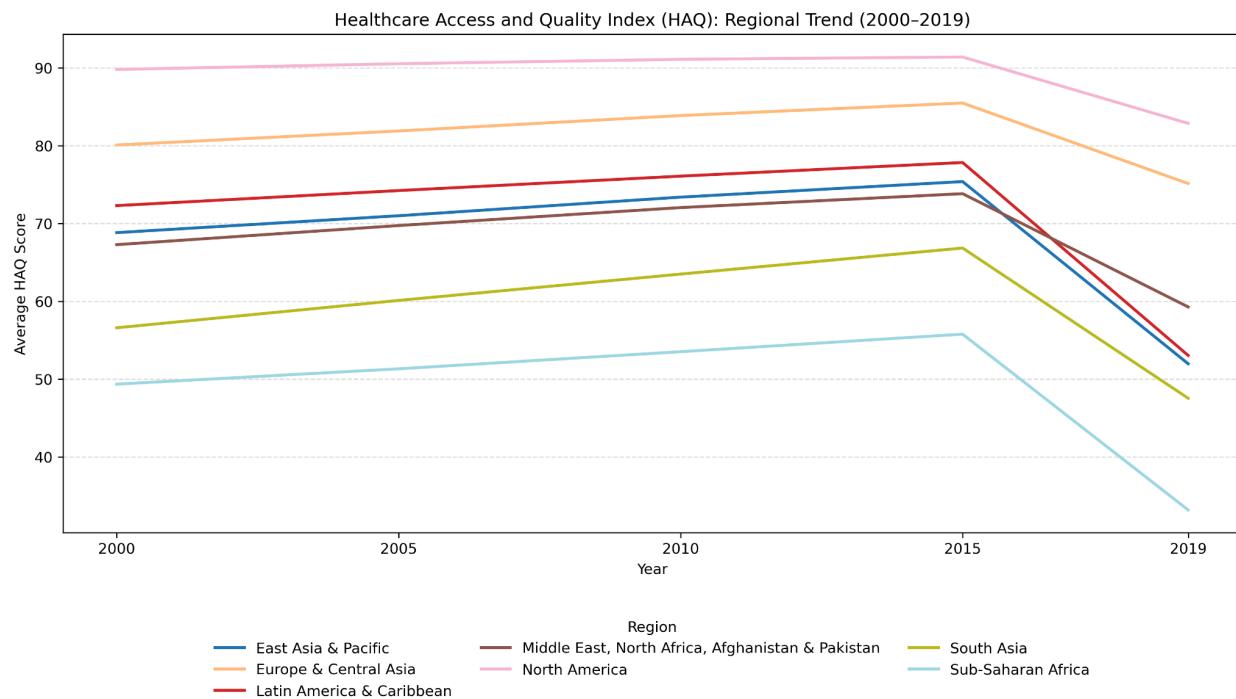


Figure 9: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Regions
2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019

The graph above reveals the healthcare access and quality index trend movement among all regions across: East Asia and Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and Caribbean, Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan and Pakistan, North America, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa in the year 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019.

Navigating through the year 2000 to 2019, having the highest labor productivity output per hour worked, North America still leads through having the highest healthcare access and quality index across all regions followed by Europe and Central Asia countries. This trend is accompanied by Sub-Saharan Africa being the lowest in healthcare access and quality while having the lowest labor productivity output per hour worked (see Figure 1) across all regions.

The said figure above also reveals an observable drop in 2019 among all regions. A phenomenon where all countries experienced a shock because of COVID-19 pandemic.

Trend Analysis of Healthcare Access and Quality by Country per Region

A. Latin America & Caribbean

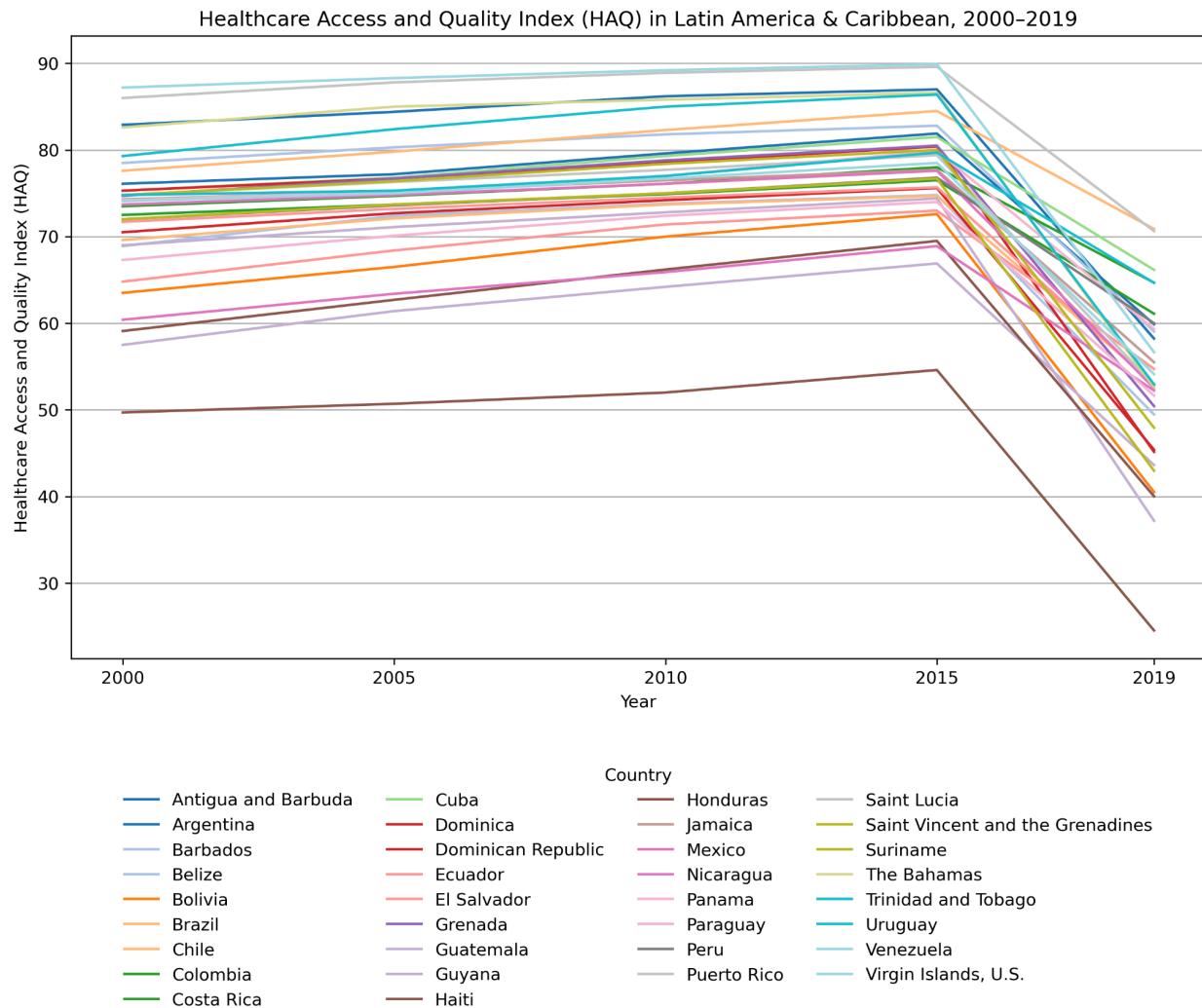


Figure 10: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in Latin America and Caribbean Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The graph above reveals the healthcare access and quality index trend movement among all countries across Latin America and Caribbean region in the year 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019. In this figure, all countries faced a setback in 2019 because of COVID-19. The countries with the highest HAQ score despite the fall in the region are Chile and Puerto Rico in 2023 while Haiti having the lowest healthcare access and quality score throughout the years.

B. Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan & Pakistan

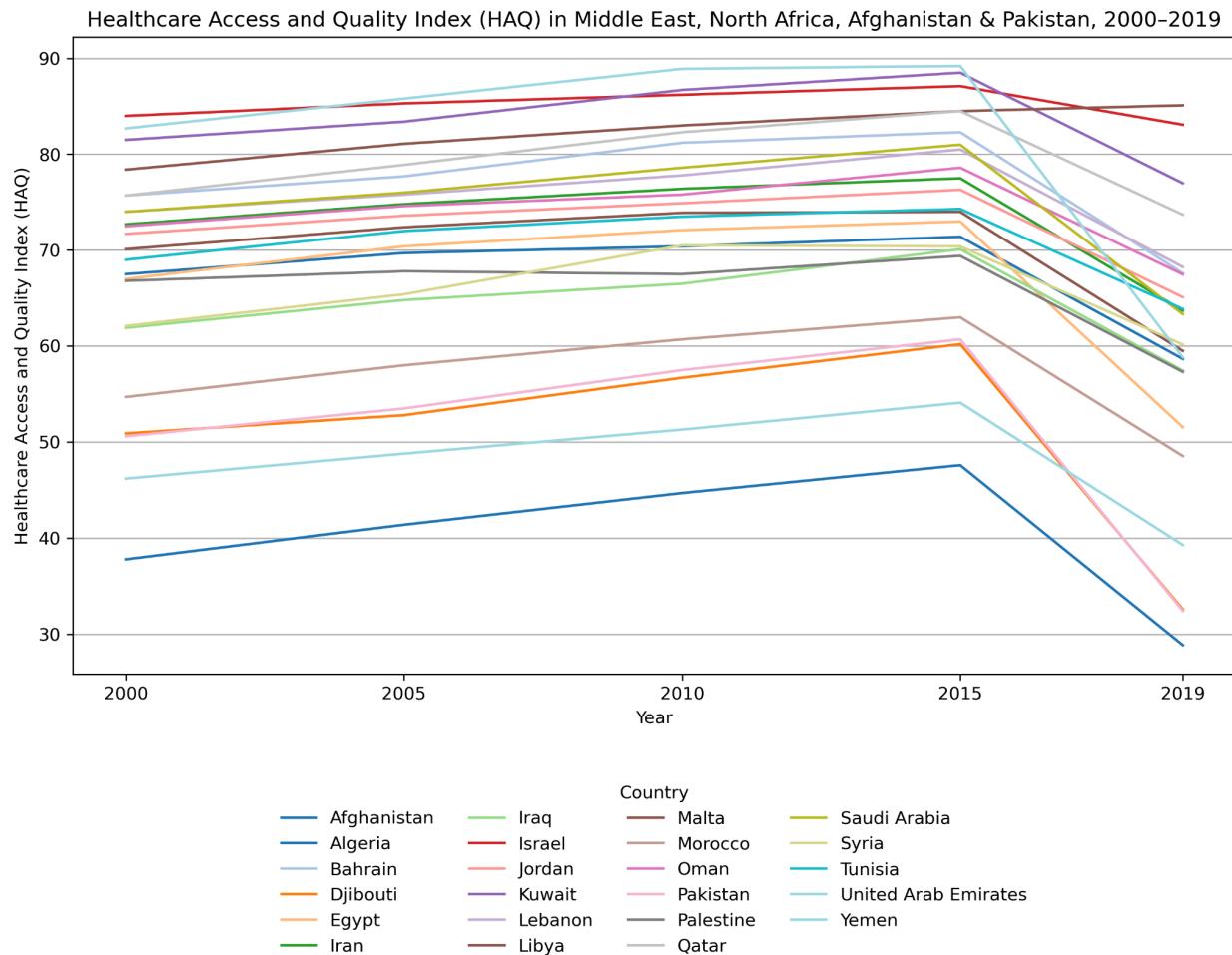


Figure 11: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The figure above reveals the healthcare access and quality index trend among the countries in the Middle East, North Africa, Afghanistan, and Pakistan region from the year 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2019. The image also shows that in the year 2000 to 2005, three countries had the highest healthcare access and quality across the region and these countries are namely Kuwait, Israel, and United Arab Emirates.

However, the most notable response after this event is the country of Malta as it shows steady healthcare access and quality index even after COVID-19 while the other countries fall.

C. South Asia

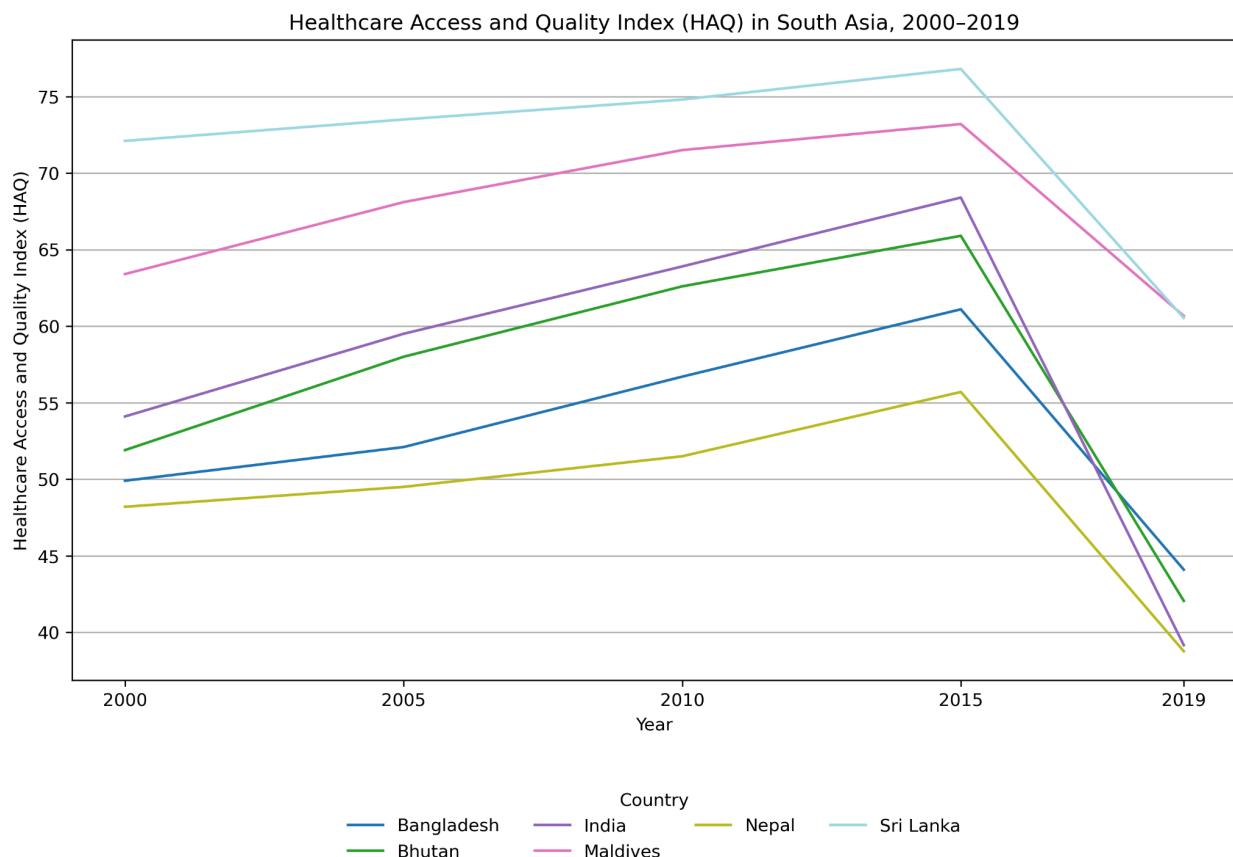


Figure 12: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in South Asia Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

As shown in the graph above, the lowest country in the South Asia region in healthcare access is Nepal. This is according to its data trend from the year 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2019. On the other hand, Sri Lanka and the country Maldives had the highest score inside the region.

In 2019, all countries were observed to fall down because COVID-19. This results in Nepal, India, Bhutan and Bangladesh's healthcare access and quality drops down to 40 to 45 index score. The said observation is also seen in Sri Lanka and Maldives in 2019.

This is to note that the data limits itself to the secondary data gathered, data availability recorded of countries, and the World Bank's definition of countries inside it categorized 'regions'.

D. East Asia & Pacific

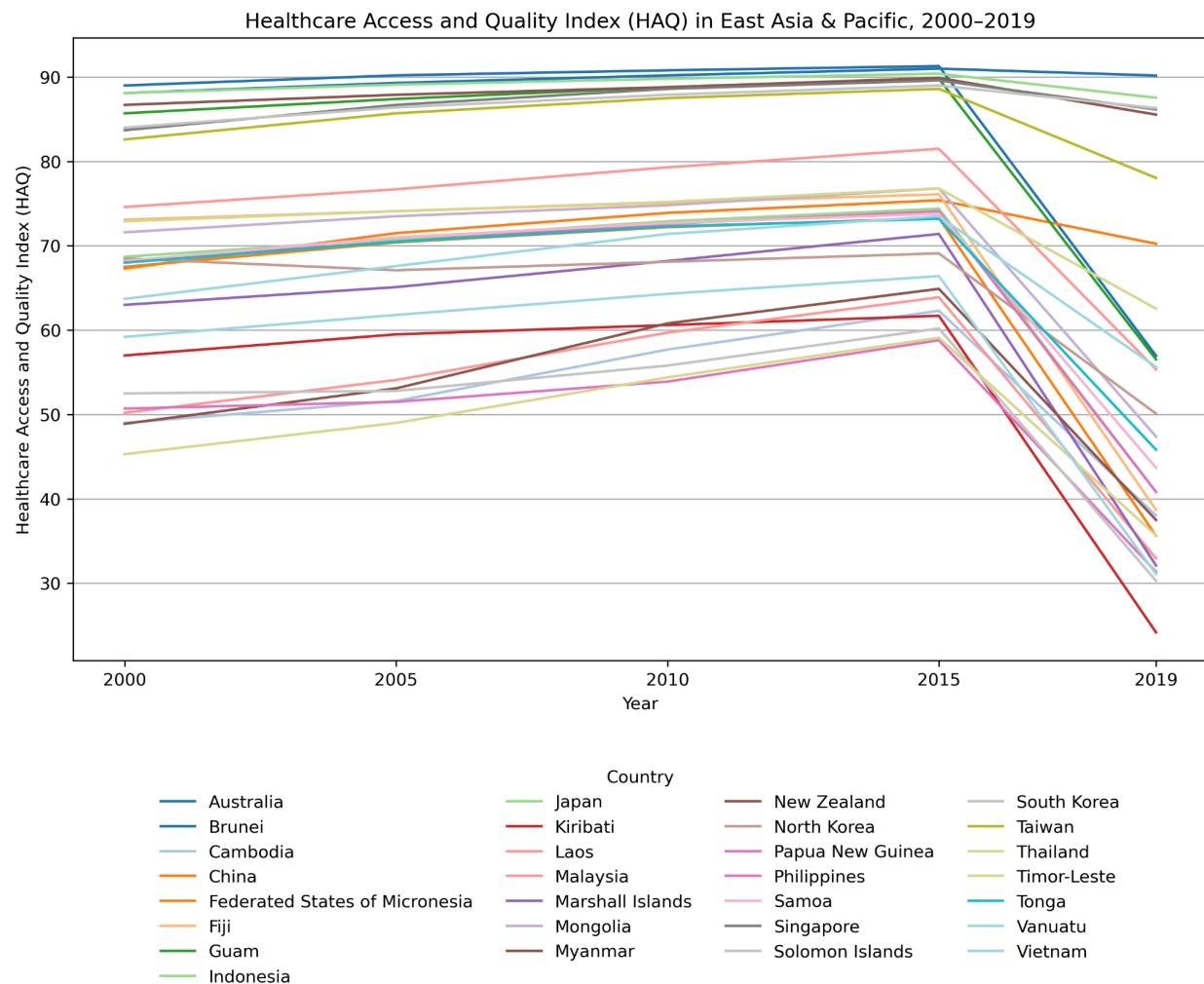


Figure 13: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in East Asia and Pacific Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The figure above shows the country's healthcare access and quality trend over the years 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2019 across East Asia and the Pacific Region. In 2019, all countries are observed to have a down trend because of COVID-19 making the country Kiribati the lowest. On the other hand, the most notable countries in the East Asia and Pacific region in 2000 to 2015 are Australia, Brunei, Guam, Taiwan, Singapore, South Korea, New Zealand, and Japan for having the highest healthcare access index score.

E. Europe & Central Asia

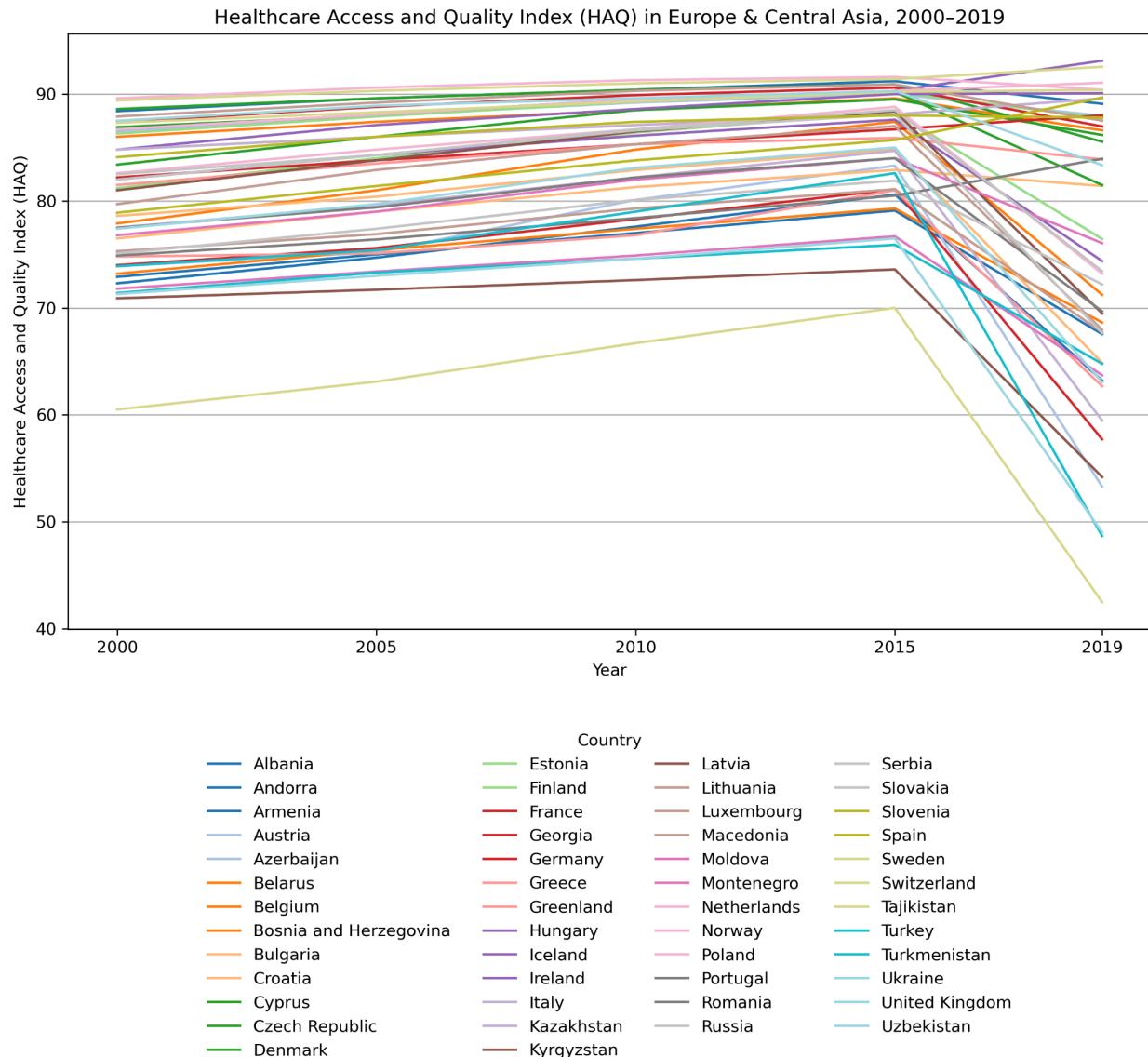


Figure 14: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in Europe and Central Asia Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The image above shows that all countries in the Europe and Central Asia region had 70 above healthcare access and quality index scores in 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015 before the 2019 COVID-19 pandemic happened, leaving Tajikistan to be the lowest. In addition to this, these notable countries stayed on an upward trend even during COVID-19 namely: France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland in 2019.

F. North America

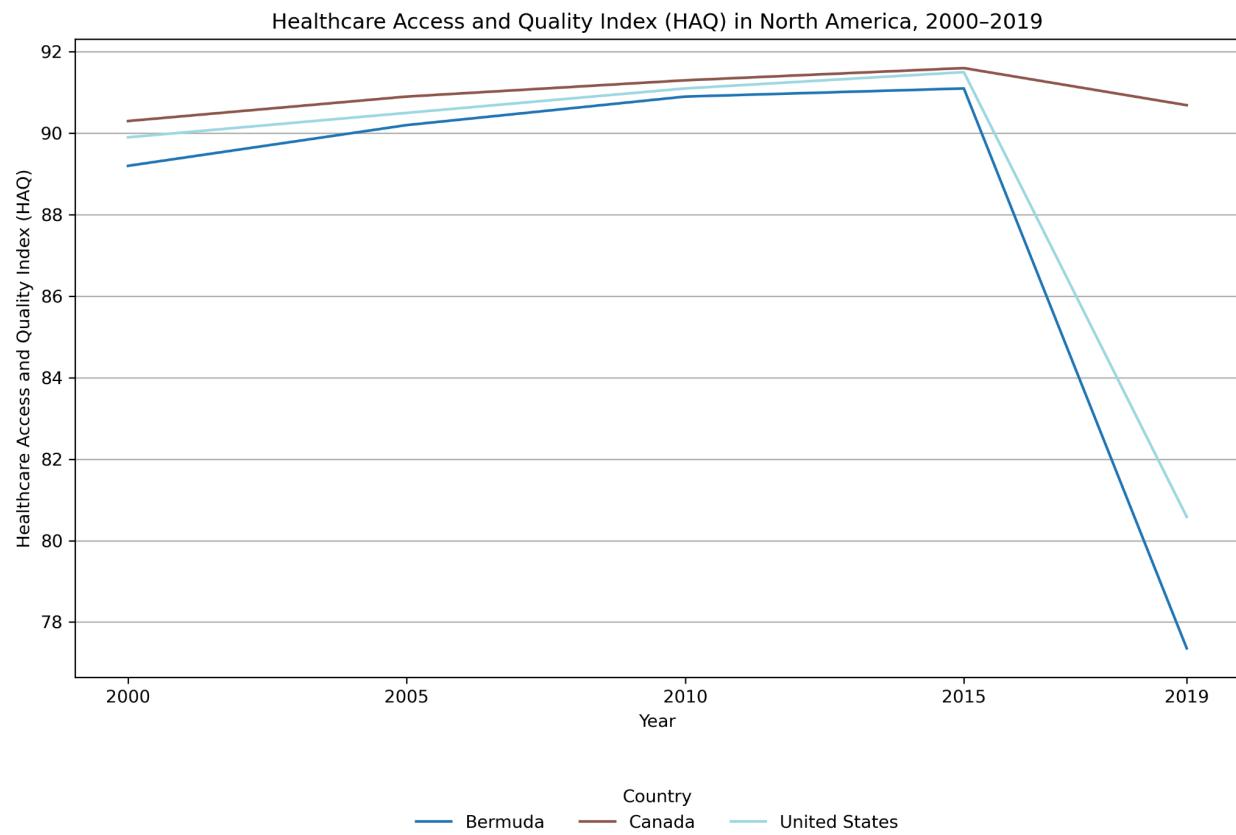


Figure 15: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in North America Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The figure above shows the healthcare access and quality index score trend of countries inside the North America region in 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2019. Bermuda, Canada, and the United States across the years 2000 to 2015 had a strong healthcare access and quality index with a score above 90. In addition to that, all countries experienced an observable downfall in the year 2019 due to COVID-19 pandemic leaving only Canada to remain and score above 90 in healthcare access and quality in the region.

This findings limits itself to the secondary data gathered, used, and World Bank's definition of countries inside their categorized region provided in 2026.

G. Sub-Saharan Africa

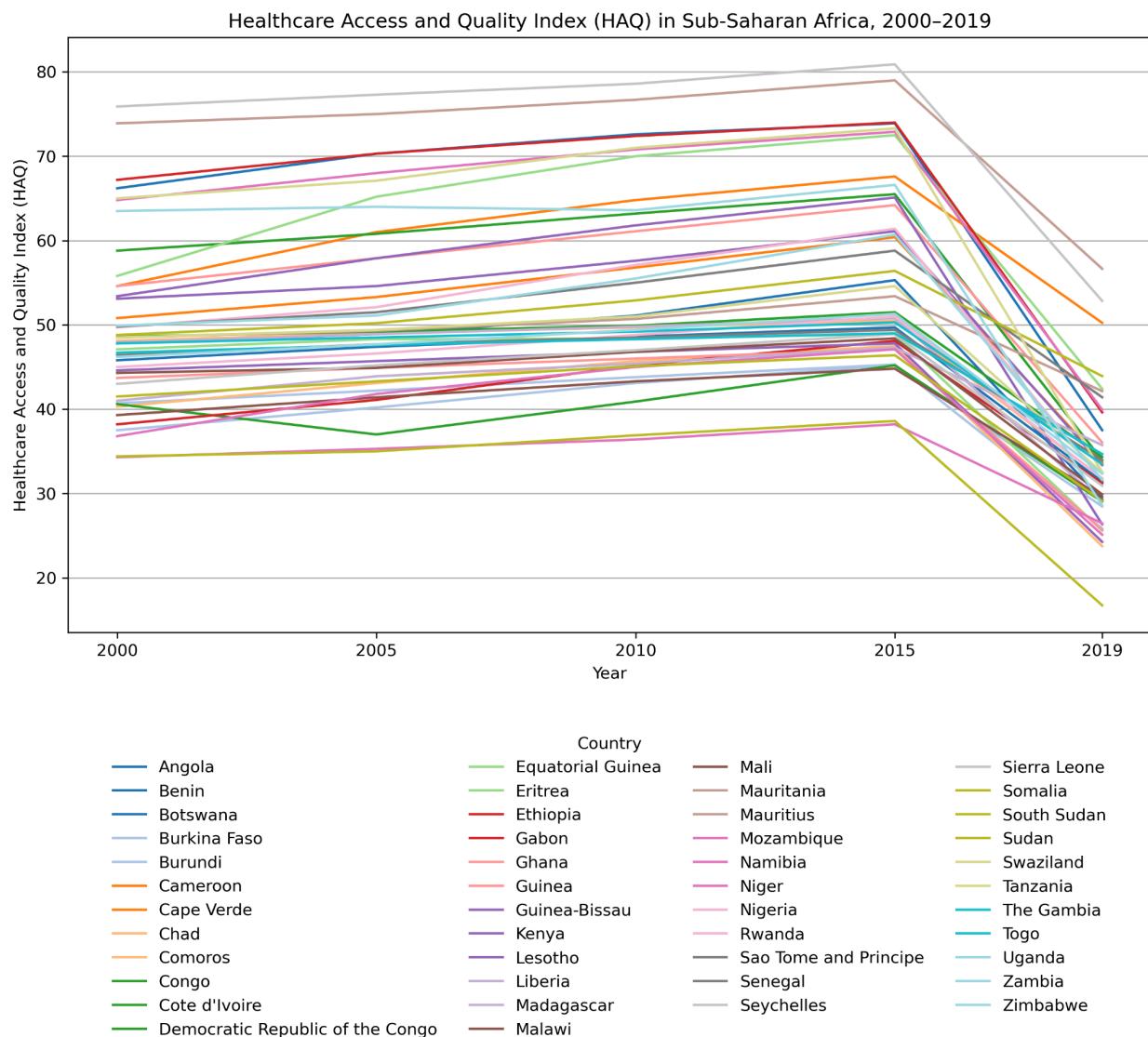


Figure 16: Healthcare Access and Quality (HAQ) Index Across All Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa Region (2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2019)

The figure above reveals the healthcare access and quality of countries across the Sub-Saharan region in 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2015, and 2019. As the findings revealed a downfall of all countries inside the region in 2019 because of COVID-19 pandemic, Seychelles and Mali had a strong healthcare access and quality index score while South Sudan and Niger had the worst across the years mentioned.