



# **ANALYZING SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS TO ADDRESS SDG GOAL 1: NO POVERTY**

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# OUTLINE

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

- **INTRODUCTION**
- **AIM**
- **ANALYSIS OVERVIEW**
- **INSIGHTS**
- **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

NO POVERTY

# INTRODUCTION

**Poverty** remains a critical challenge worldwide, deeply intertwined with issues such as healthcare, education, and economic opportunities.

**SDG 1** aims to end poverty in all its forms world wide by 2030 through holistic approach to improving economic stability, reducing inequalities, and enhancing quality of life to create a world free of poverty.

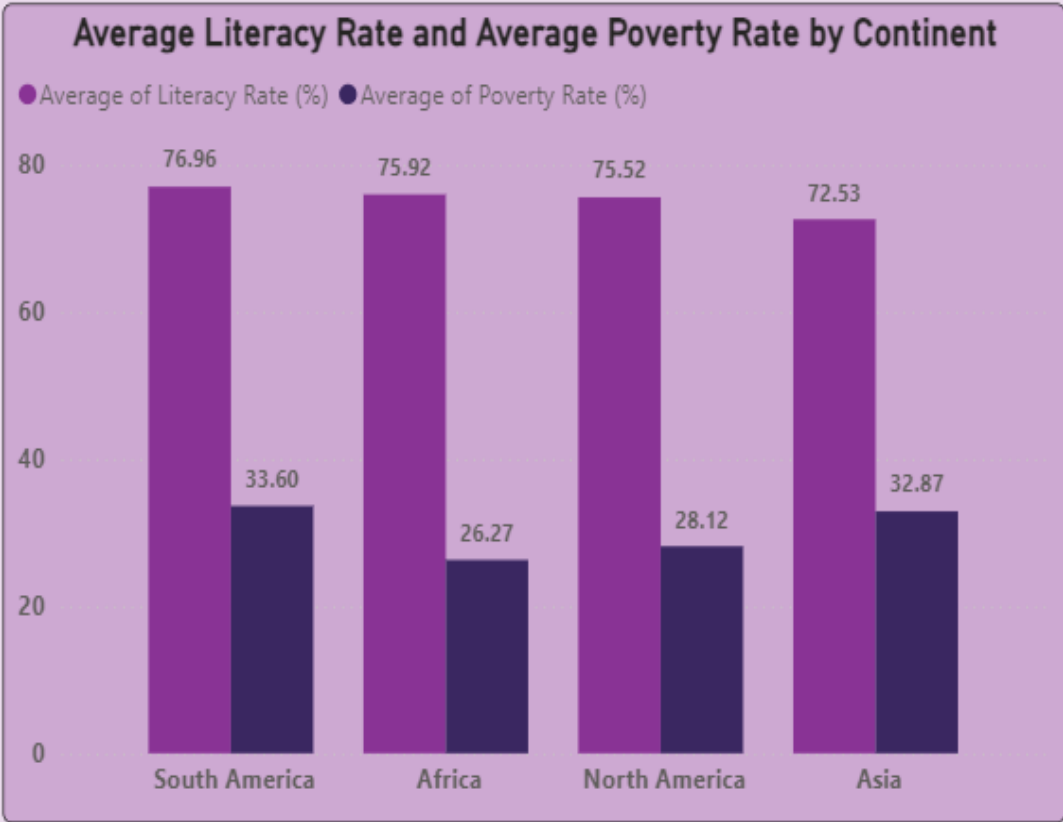
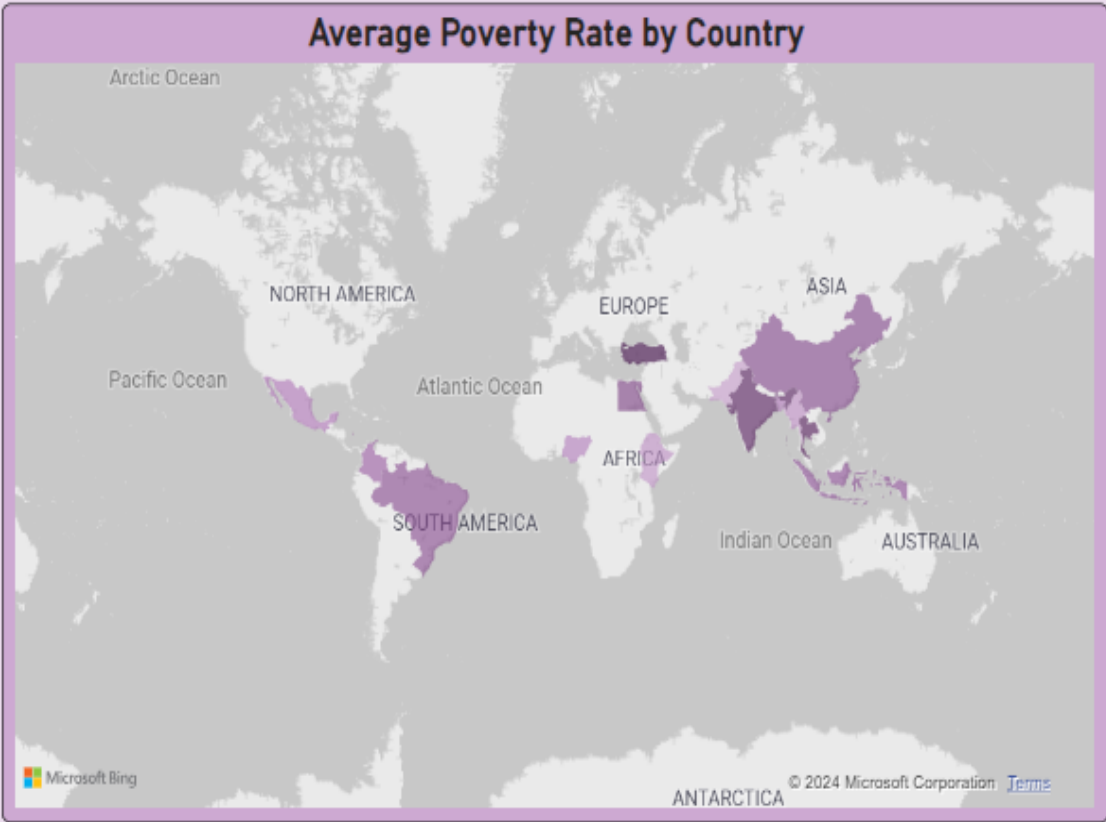
## AIM

By taking a data-driven approach, this project aims to:

- Analyze socio-economic factors (income, literacy, healthcare access)
- Identify key poverty drivers and regional disparities
- Propose data-driven recommendations for effective poverty alleviation.

# OVERVIEW OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS ADDRESSING SDG-1

30.89	\$9.6K	13.54	64.57	74.22	54.93	63.92
Ava Poverty Rate (%)	Ava Income per Capita	Ava Unemployment Rate (%)	Ava Healthcare Access (%)	Ava Literacy Rate (%)	Ava Child Mortality Rate	Ava Life Expectancy



# INSIGHTS

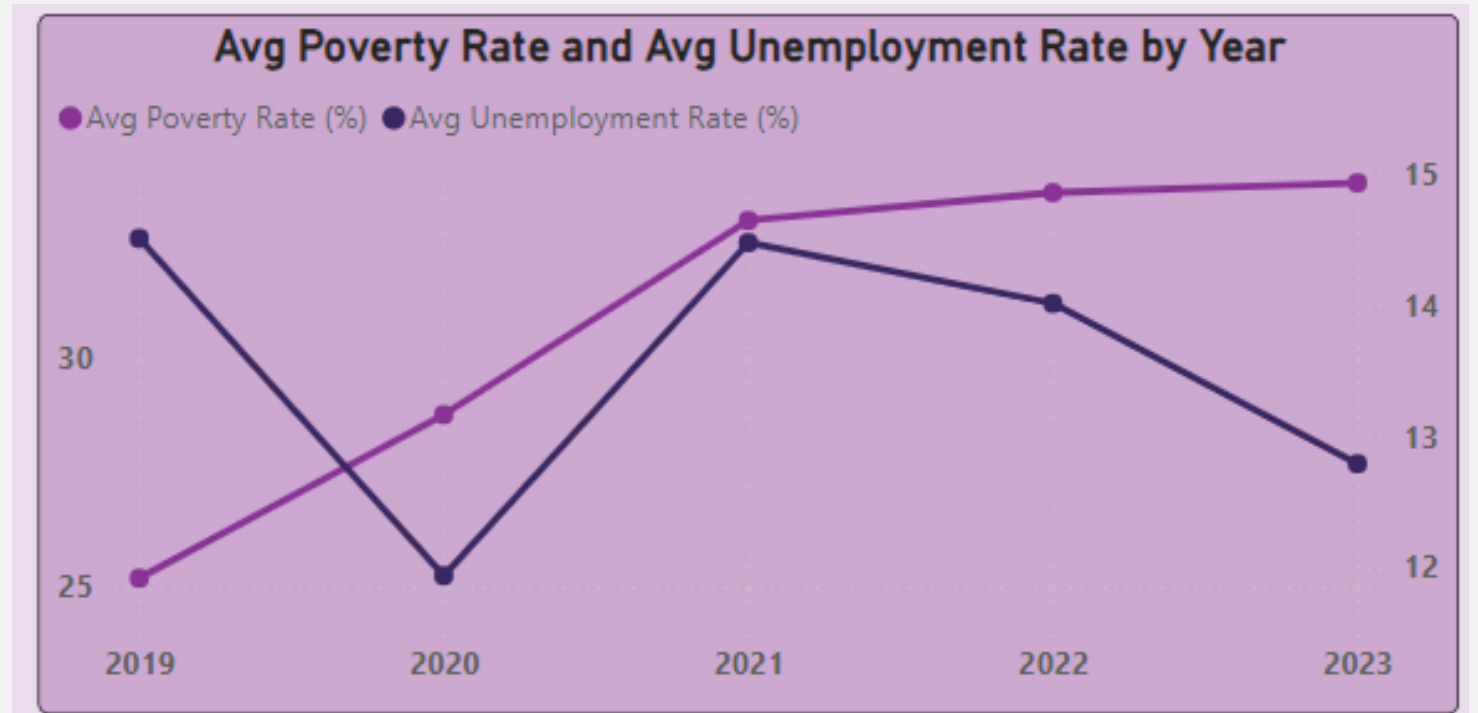
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- Turkey has the highest poverty rate at 43.2% while Pakistan had the lowest at 18.68%
- 76.96, South America had the highest Average of Literacy Rate (%) and was 6.10% higher than Asia, which had the lowest Average of Literacy Rate (%) at 72.53.
- Average of Literacy Rate (%) and Average of Poverty Rate (%) diverged the most when the Continent was Africa, when Average of Literacy Rate (%) were 49.65 higher than Average of Poverty Rate (%).
- Across all 4 Continent, Average of Literacy Rate (%) ranged from 72.53 to 76.96 and Average of Poverty Rate (%) ranged from 26.27 to 33.60.



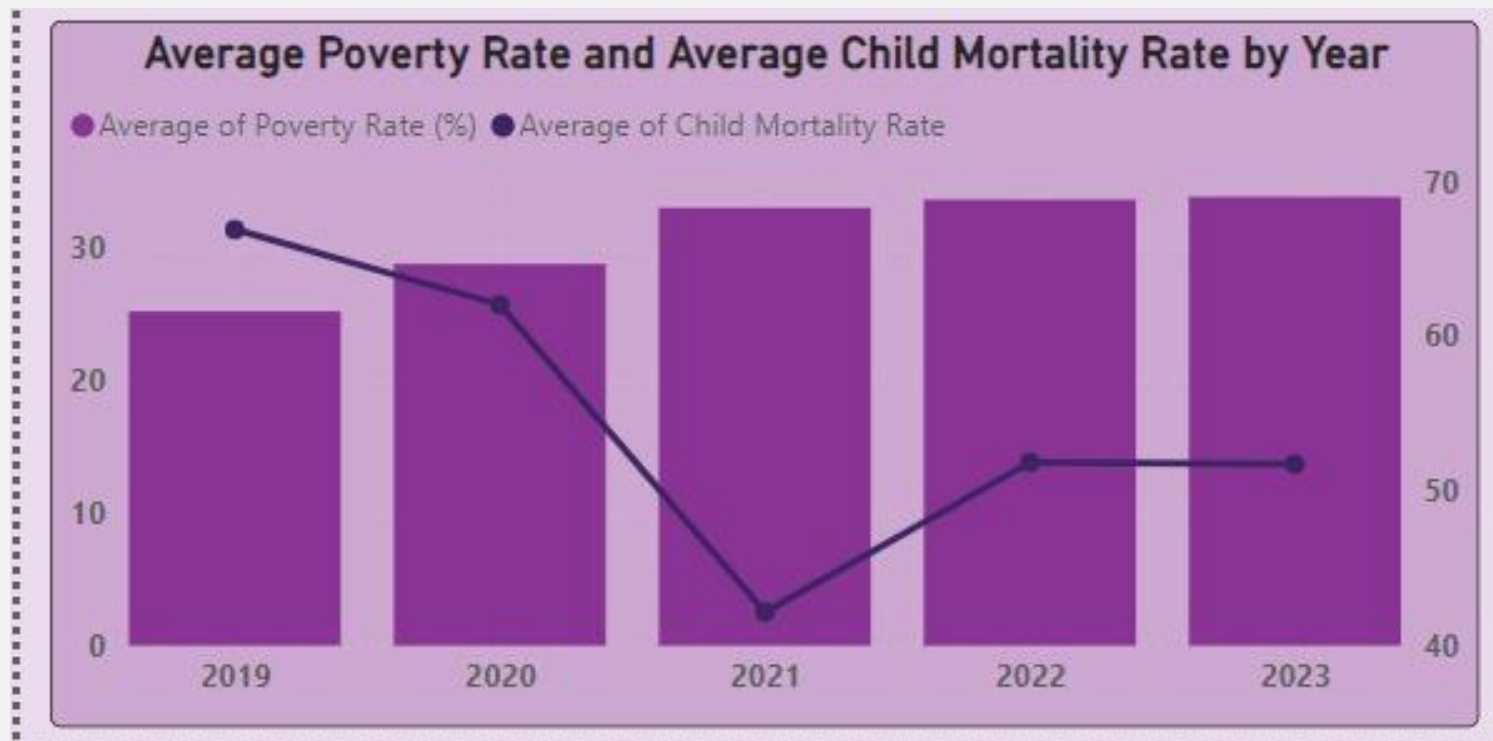
# INSIGHTS

- Average Poverty Rate (%) and Average Unemployment diverged the most in the year was 2023, when average Poverty Rate (%) was 21.04% higher than Average Unemployment Rate(%).



- Across all 5 years, Average Poverty Rate (%) ranged from 25.20 to 33.83, and Average Unemployment Rate (%) ranged from 11.94 to 14.51.

# INSIGHTS

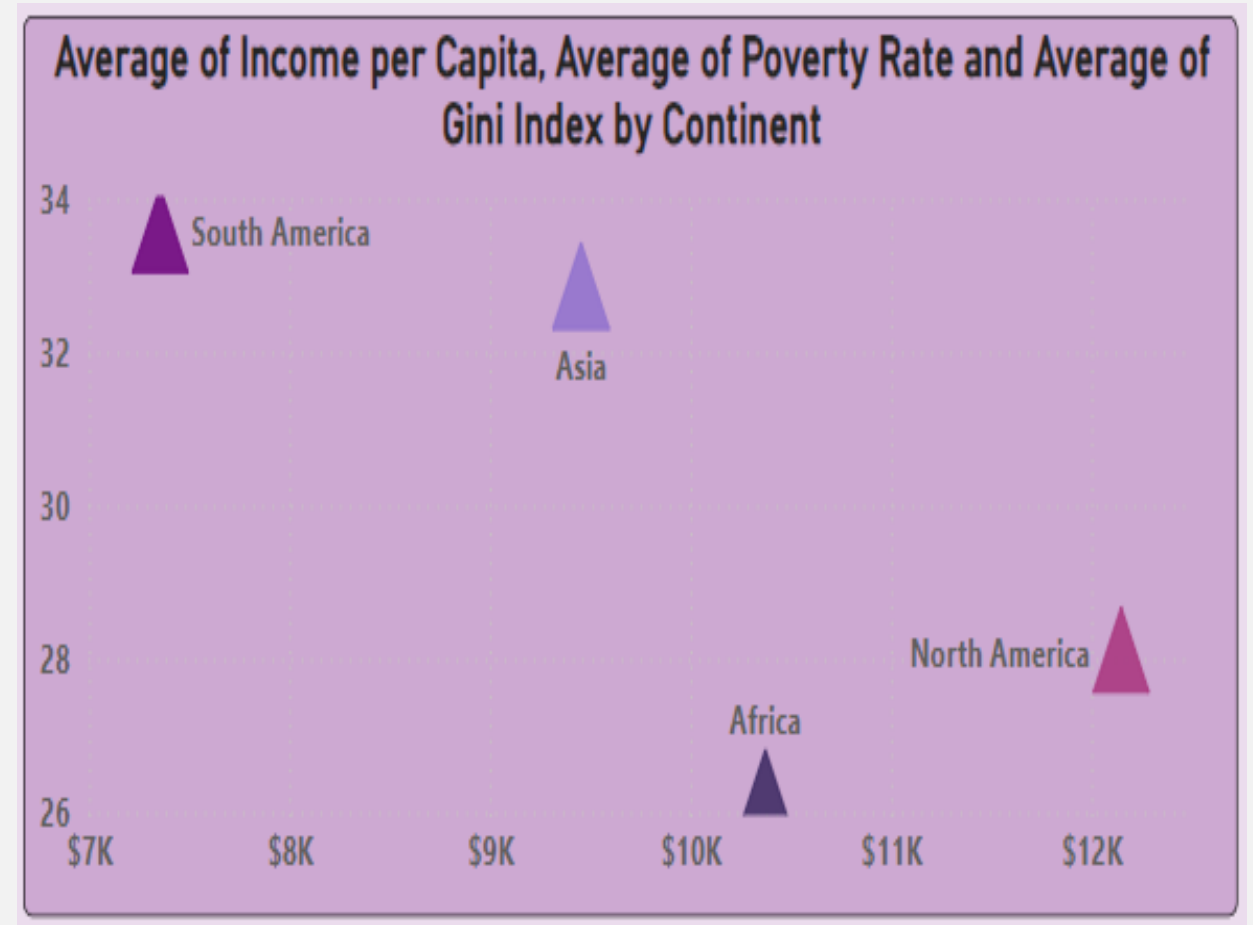


- Average of Child Mortality Rate and Average of Poverty Rate (%) diverged the most when the Year was 2019, when Average of Child Mortality Rate were 41.68 higher than Average of Poverty Rate (%).
- Across all 5 Year, Average of Poverty Rate (%) ranged from 25.20 to 33.83 and Average of Child Mortality Rate ranged from 42.17 to 66.89.
- At 33.83, 2023 had the highest Average of Poverty Rate (%) and was 34.24% higher than 2019, which had the lowest Average of Poverty Rate (%) at 25.20.
- Average of Poverty Rate (%) and total Average of Child Mortality Rate are negatively correlated with each other.



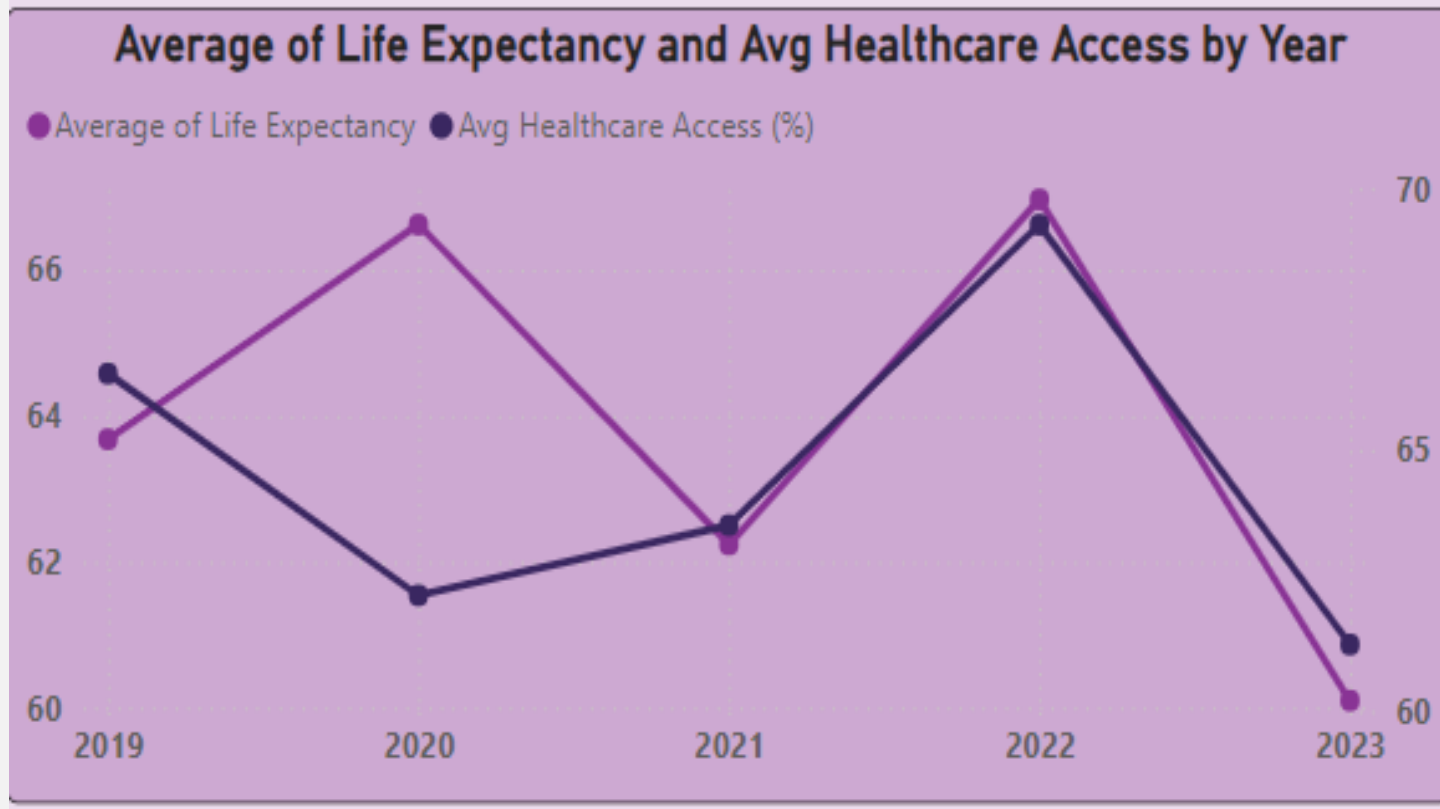
# INSIGHTS

- North America had the highest Average of Income per Capita (\$12,149.024) and South America had the highest Average of Poverty Rate (%) (33.60).



- Asia has the highest Gini Index, suggesting the greatest income inequality among the continents at 36.39% and Africa with the lowest at 33.65%

# INSIGHTS



- Across all 5 Year, Average of Life Expectancy ranged from 60.10 to 66.97 and Average Healthcare Access (%) ranged from 61.28 to 69.31
- At 66.97, 2022 had the highest Average of Life Expectancy and was 11.43% higher than 2023, which had the lowest Average of Life Expectancy at 60.10.
- Average Life Expectancy and Average Healthcare Access diverged the most when the Year was 2020, when Average of Life Expectancy were 4.40 higher than Avg Healthcare Access.

# CONCLUSION

- The data reveals significant disparities in poverty rates, literacy rates, child mortality rates, and life expectancy across different regions and years.
- Turkey and South America are notable for their high poverty and literacy rates respectively, while North America leads in income per capita.
- The year 2019 stands out due to the significant divergence between child mortality and poverty rates.
- Additionally, there's a clear negative correlation between poverty rates and child mortality rates, indicating that as poverty increases, child mortality tends to rise.
- The analysis of life expectancy and healthcare access also shows notable variations, with 2022 having the highest life expectancy and 2020 showing the greatest divergence between life expectancy and healthcare access.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

- ***Targeted Poverty Alleviation Programs:*** Focused interventions should be implemented in regions with high poverty rates, to reduce poverty and improve living conditions.
- ***Enhance Literacy Initiatives:*** Strengthening literacy programs in regions with lower literacy rates, particularly in Asia and Africa, to bridge the educational gap.
- ***Improve Healthcare Services:*** Investment in healthcare infrastructure and access, to reduce child mortality and improve overall health outcomes.
- ***Economic Development Strategies:*** Adoption and adaptation of economic policies that have been successful in regions with high income per capita, like North America, to boost income levels in other regions as well as policies aimed at reducing income disparities to promote more equitable economic growth.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

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**THANK YOU  
FOR  
LISTENING**

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