

Global Country Information Analysis

Overview

Global Health
Disparities

Economic Growth and
Environmental Impact

Land Use and
Environmental Constraints

Labor, Urbanisation,
Wages, and Education

Country

All

Population

7.64bn

Land Area

134M km²

GDP

\$92.12T

Urban Population

4.24bn

Co2 Emissions

33.43M

Average Life Expectancy

72.28

Continent

Africa

Country

Afghanistan

Average Unemployment Rate

6.89%

Average Gasoline Price

\$1.00

Average Armed Forces Size

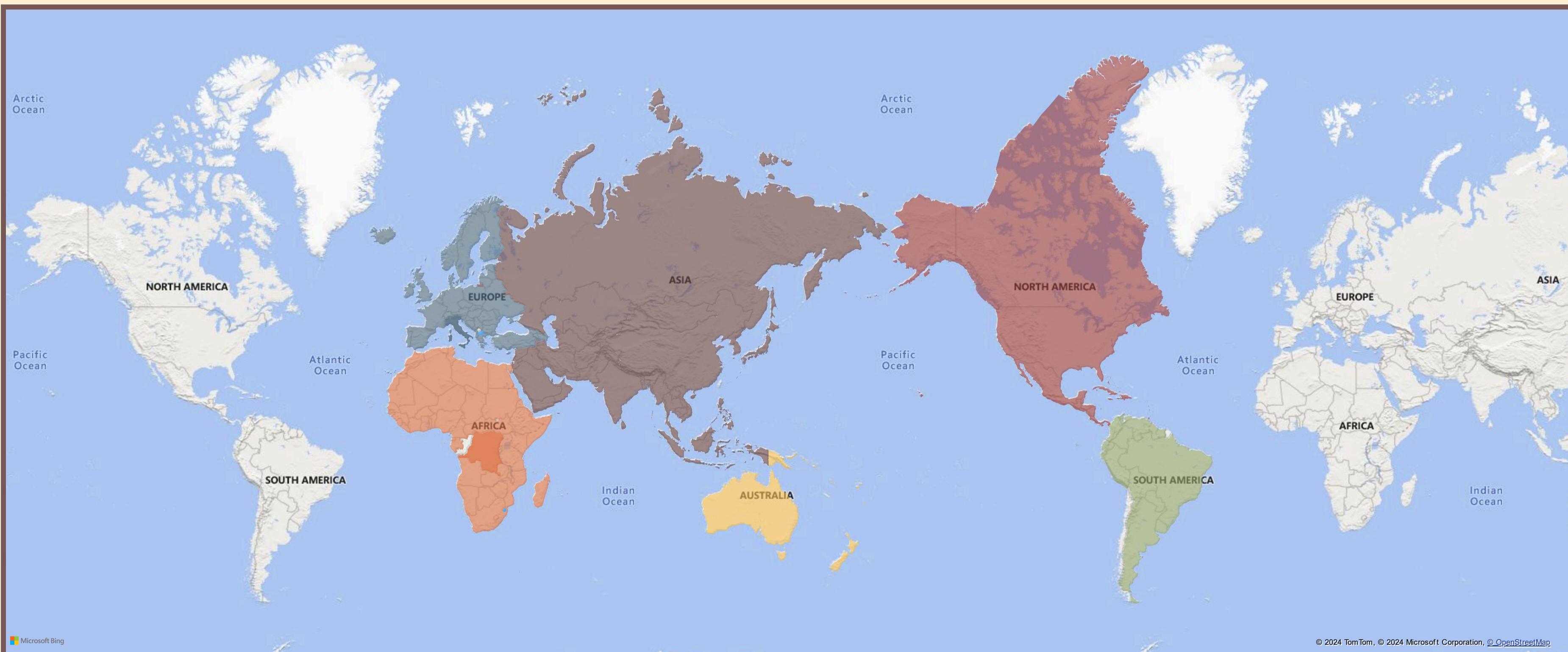
159.27K

Latitude

19.0924

Longitude

20.2324



Global Country Information Analysis

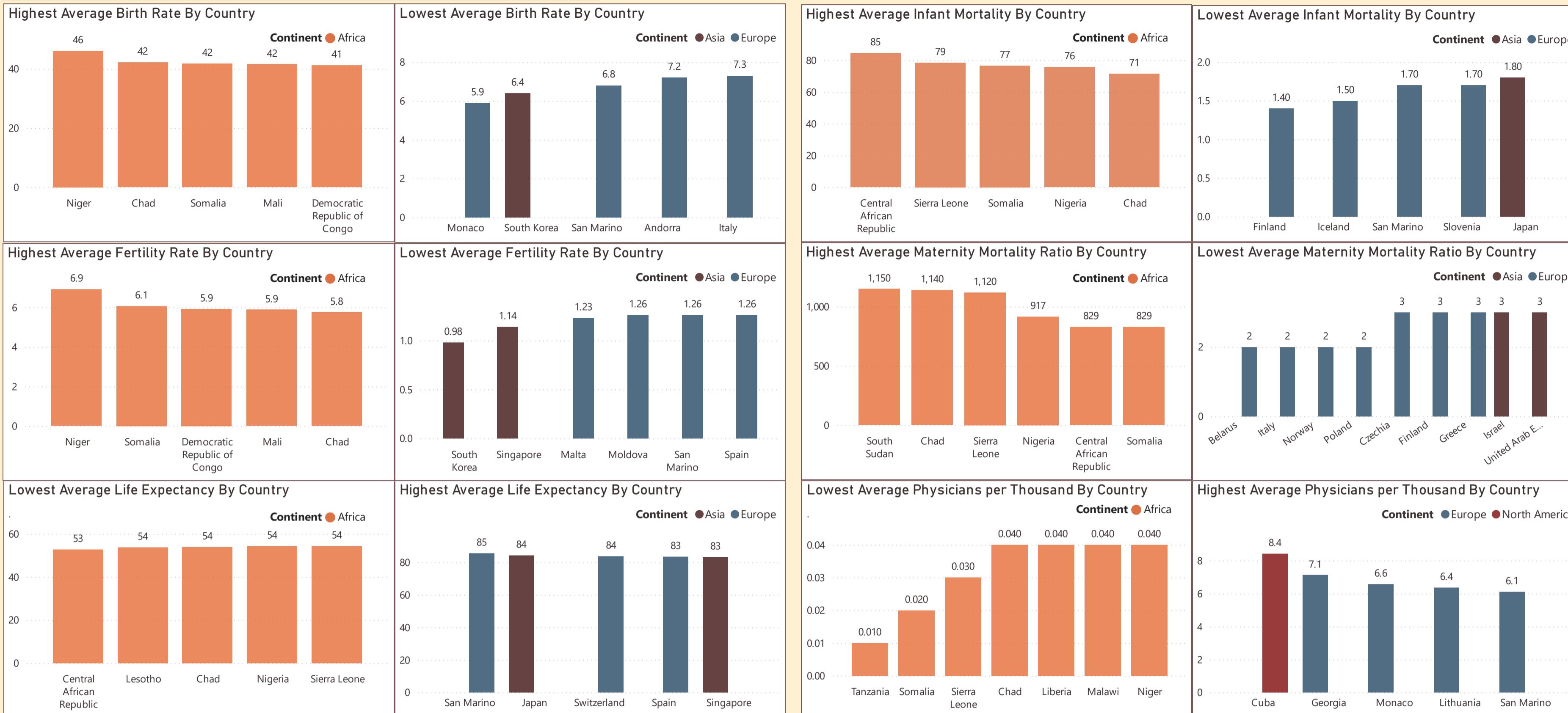
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Birth Rate: Number of births per 1,000 population per year.

Fertility Rate: Average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime.

Life Expectancy: Average number of years a newborn is expected to live.

Infant Mortality: Number of deaths per 1,000 live births before reaching one year of age.

Maternal Mortality Ratio: Number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.

Physicians per Thousand: Number of physicians per thousand people.

Trends:

- A notable trend emerges where the **Top 5 countries with the highest average birth and fertility rates** are concentrated in **North and Central Africa**, indicating consistent demographic patterns across these regions.
- Similarly, the **highest average infant mortality rates and maternity mortality ratios** are found in the same African countries, contributing to these nations having the **lowest average life expectancy** on the continent.
- One contributing factor could be the **limited access to healthcare**, as reflected by the fact that many of these countries also rank among those with the **lowest average number of physicians** per capita.
- In contrast, **countries in Asia and Europe exhibit better maternal and child health outcomes**, which contributes to their **higher average life expectancy**.

Insights:

- African countries exhibit **high infant and maternal mortality rates**, which contribute to **lower average life expectancy**. However, these nations also report **higher average birth rates** due to **elevated fertility rates**. The combination of **limited healthcare access, insufficient prenatal and obstetric care, and socioeconomic challenges** likely drives these poor health outcomes.
- In contrast, **countries like Italy and South Korea have very low birth rates**, with South Korea reporting the **lowest fertility rate** globally. These trends have prompted efforts in these and other nations to **boost birth rates** in response to **looming demographic challenges**.
- European countries, such as **San Marino and Finland**, along with **Japan in Asia**, demonstrate **low infant and maternal mortality rates**, contributing to their **higher average life expectancy**. This can be attributed to **universal healthcare systems, high-quality prenatal and obstetric care, greater access to medical resources, and comprehensive social welfare programs** that support maternal and child health.

In conclusion, **African countries** face high infant and maternal mortality, limited healthcare access, and socioeconomic challenges, resulting in **low life expectancy despite high fertility rates**. In contrast, **Asian and European countries** benefit from **strong healthcare systems, education, and public health awareness**, leading to **lower mortality and longer life spans**. Closing these gaps will require **investments in healthcare and education** across regions.

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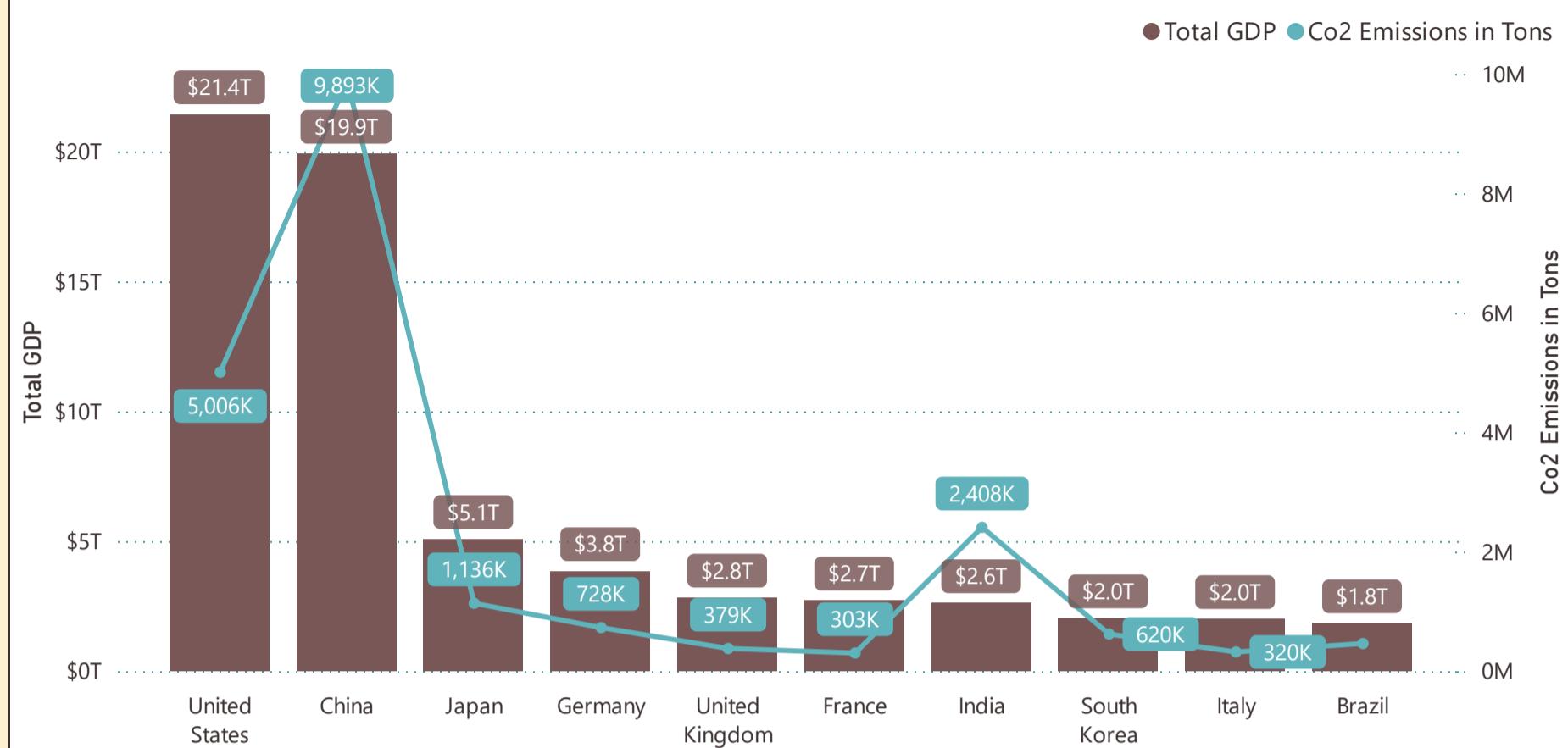
Global Health Disparities

Economic Growth and Environmental Impact

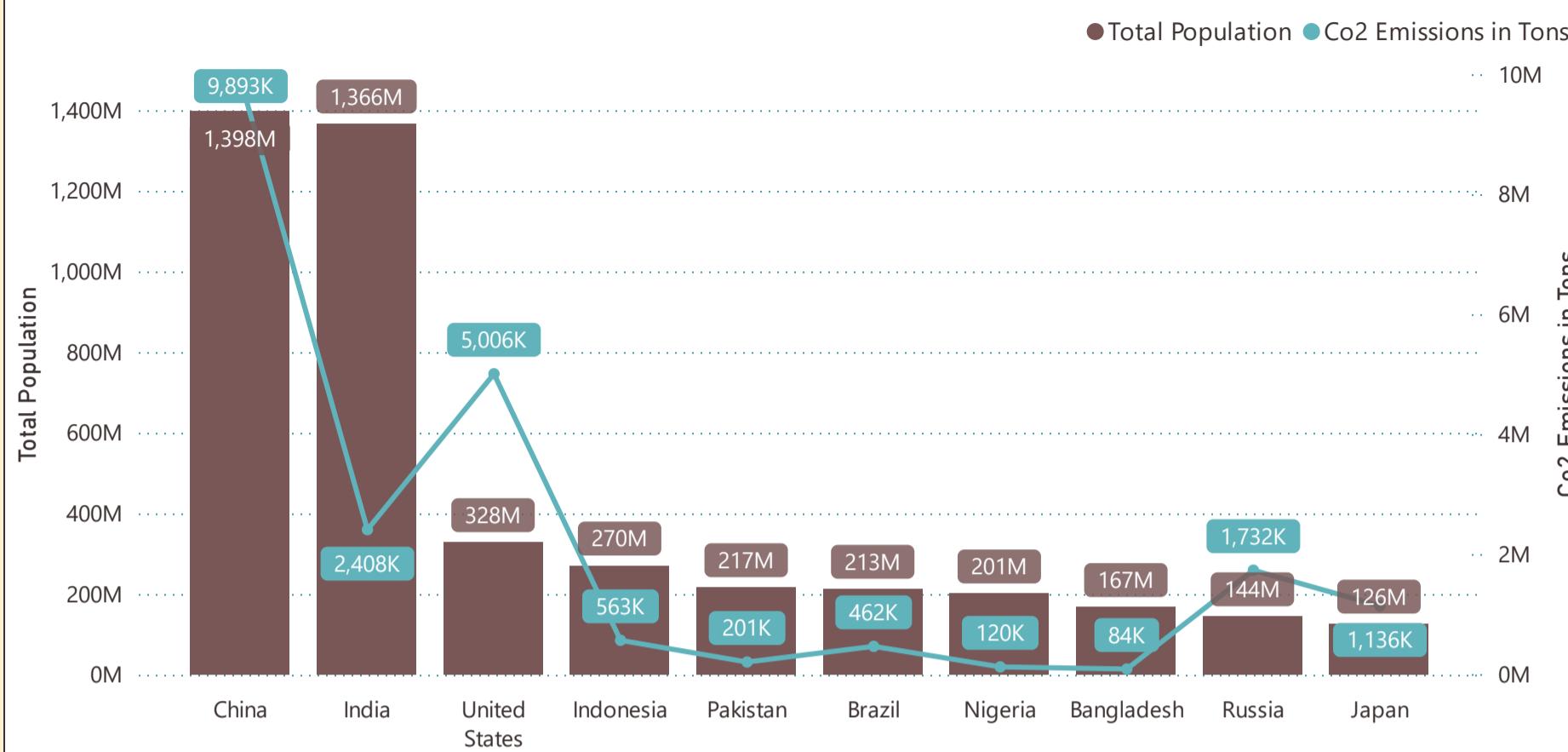
Land Use and Environmental Constraints

Labor, Urbanisation, Wages, and Education

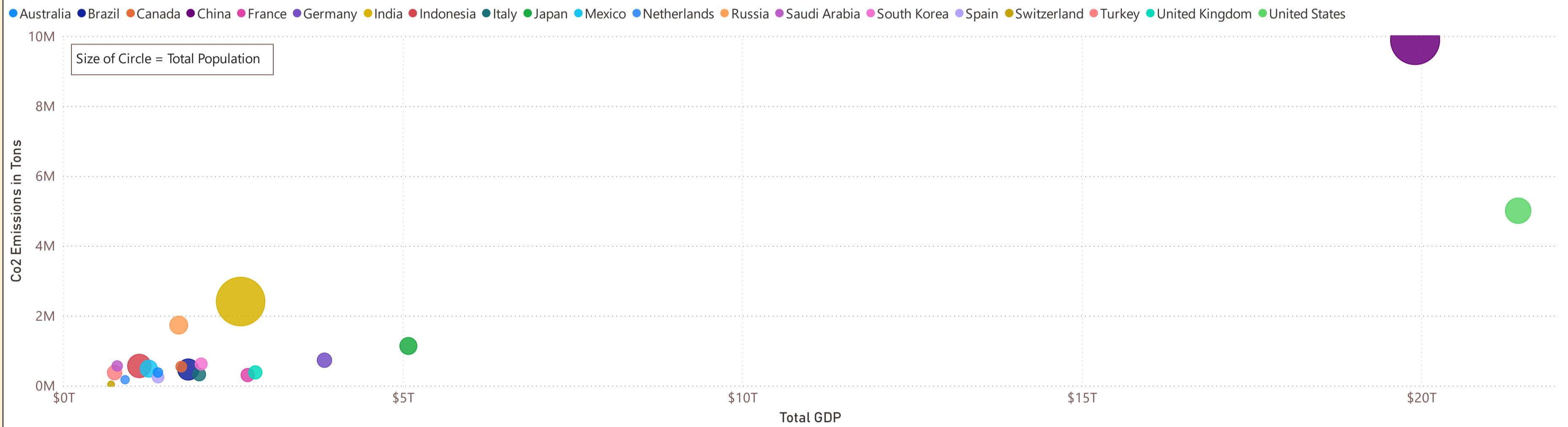
Total GDP and CO2 Emissions in Tons by Country



Total Population and CO2 Emissions in Tons by Country



Total GDP, Average CO2 Emissions in Tons and Total Population by Country



Trends:

There is a notable correlation between a country's GDP, average CO2 emissions, and population size. Countries like China, the United States, and India stand out significantly in these areas, followed closely by Japan, Russia, and Indonesia.

- China exemplifies this correlation as it has both a very high population and GDP, along with average CO2 emissions that far exceed those of most other nations.
- The United States, while having the highest GDP globally, also demonstrates high average CO2 emissions, despite its relatively smaller population.
- India, the second most populous country, closely follows with substantial average CO2 emissions, ranking seventh in GDP.
- Russia, on the other hand, has a lower GDP but exhibits high average CO2 emissions relative to its population, largely due to its extensive land area and resource extraction activities.
- Japan, too, features a high GDP and correspondingly elevated average CO2 emissions when considered per capita.

Insights:

In conclusion, the analysis highlights the intricate relationship between GDP, CO2 emissions, and population. While higher GDP often correlates with increased emissions, factors such as population size and geography significantly influence this dynamic. China's large population and rapid industrialization lead to high emissions, while the United States demonstrates that significant economic output can also result in elevated emissions, even with a smaller population. India's case reflects the challenges faced by developing nations in balancing growth and sustainability.

Countries like Russia and Japan further illustrate that geographic factors play a crucial role in emissions levels. To effectively combat climate change, it is essential to understand these complexities and develop tailored strategies that promote both economic growth and environmental sustainability.

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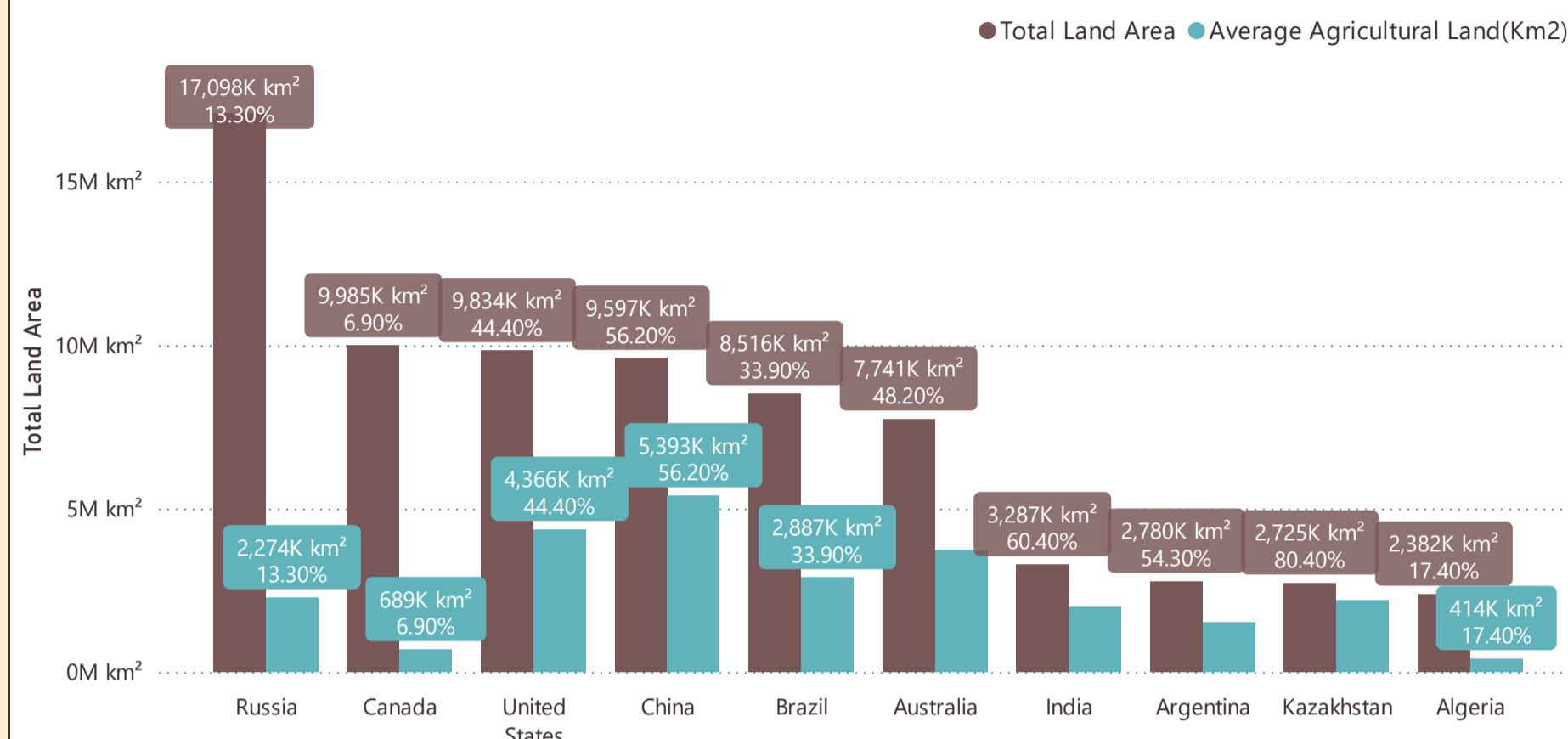
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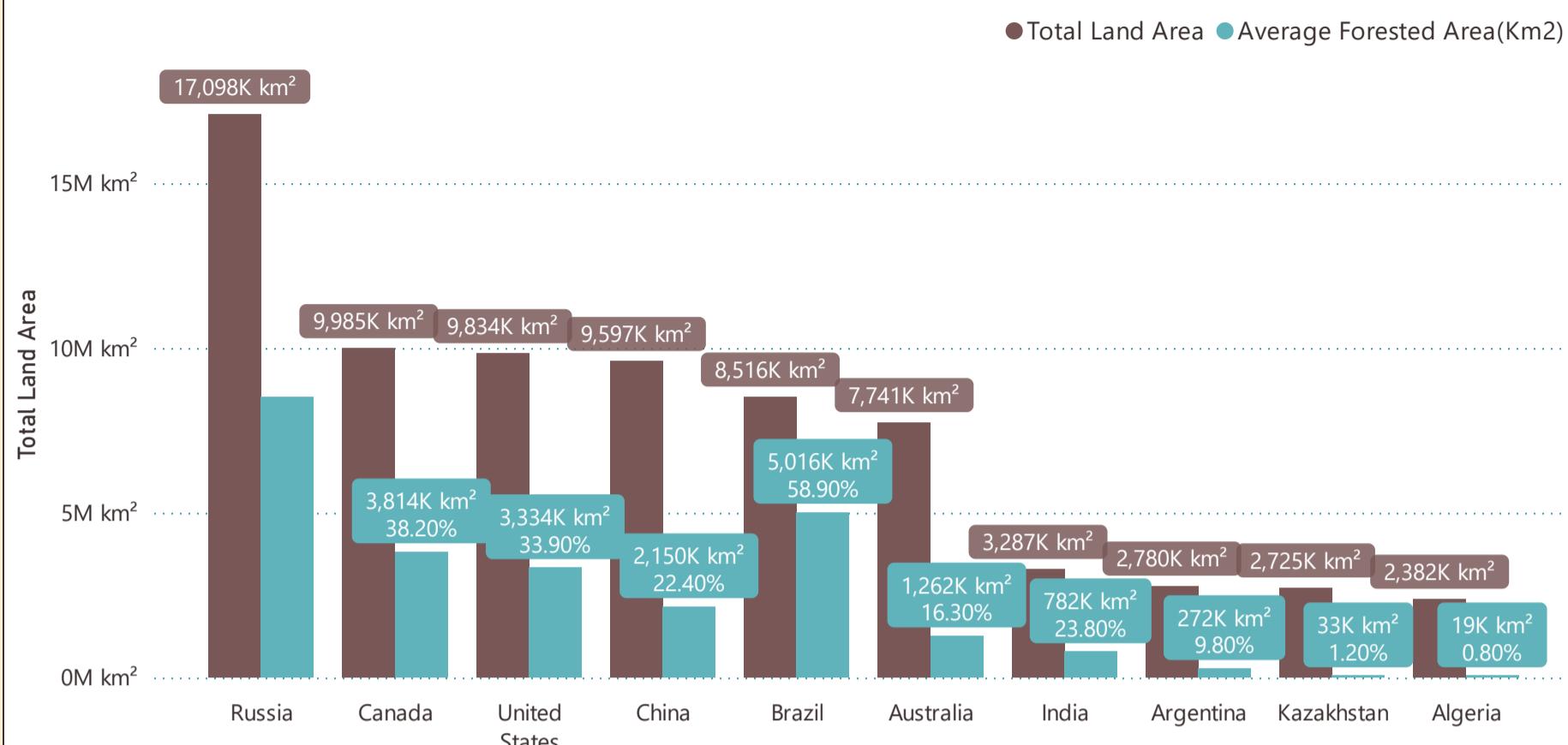
Land Use and Environmental Constraints

Labor, Urbanisation, Wages, and Education

Total Land Area and Average Agricultural Land by Country

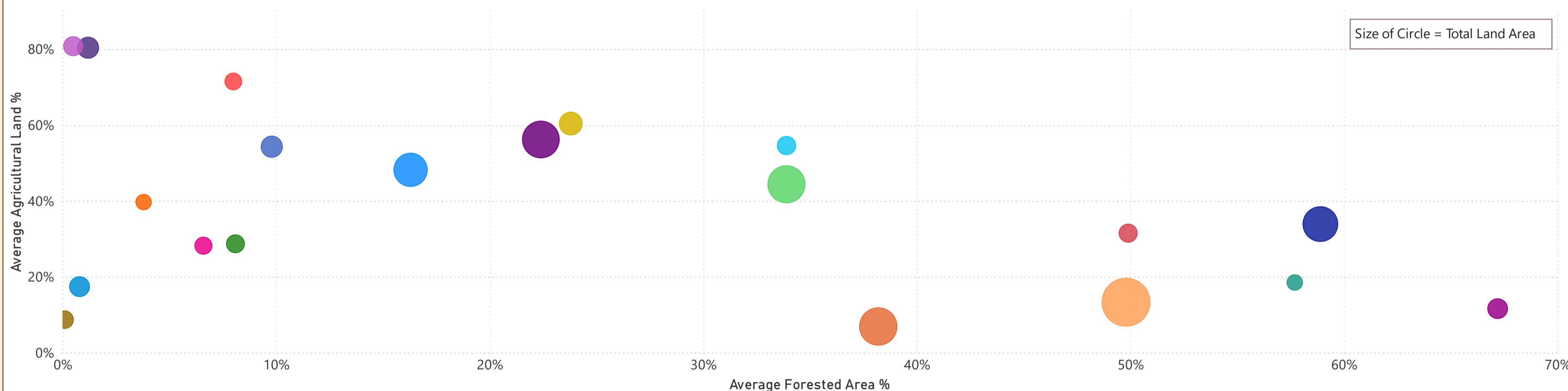


Total Land Area and Average Forested Area by Country



Average Forested Area %, Average Agricultural Land % and Total Land Area by Country

Legend: Algeria (blue), Argentina (dark blue), Australia (light blue), Brazil (orange), Canada (yellow), Chad (red), China (purple), Democratic Republic of Congo (pink), India (green), Indonesia (light green), Iran (yellow-green), Kazakhstan (dark purple), Libya (brown), Mexico (cyan), Mongolia (pink), Peru (teal), Russia (orange), Saudi Arabia (purple), Sudan (dark green), United States (light green).



Trends:

- Russia, the largest country in the world, has nearly 50% of its land covered by forests but only around 13% designated for agriculture.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) boasts a remarkable 67% forest cover, thanks to the vast, lush Congo Rainforest and Basin. Similarly, Brazil (59%) and Peru (57.7%) are extensively forested, largely due to the Amazon Rainforest.
- In contrast, countries like Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, characterized by semi-desert climates, have minimal forest cover but have managed to utilize much of their land for agriculture.
- Meanwhile, Libya and Algeria, dominated by deserts and arid regions, lack both forest cover and viable agricultural land due to their harsh environmental conditions.

Insights:

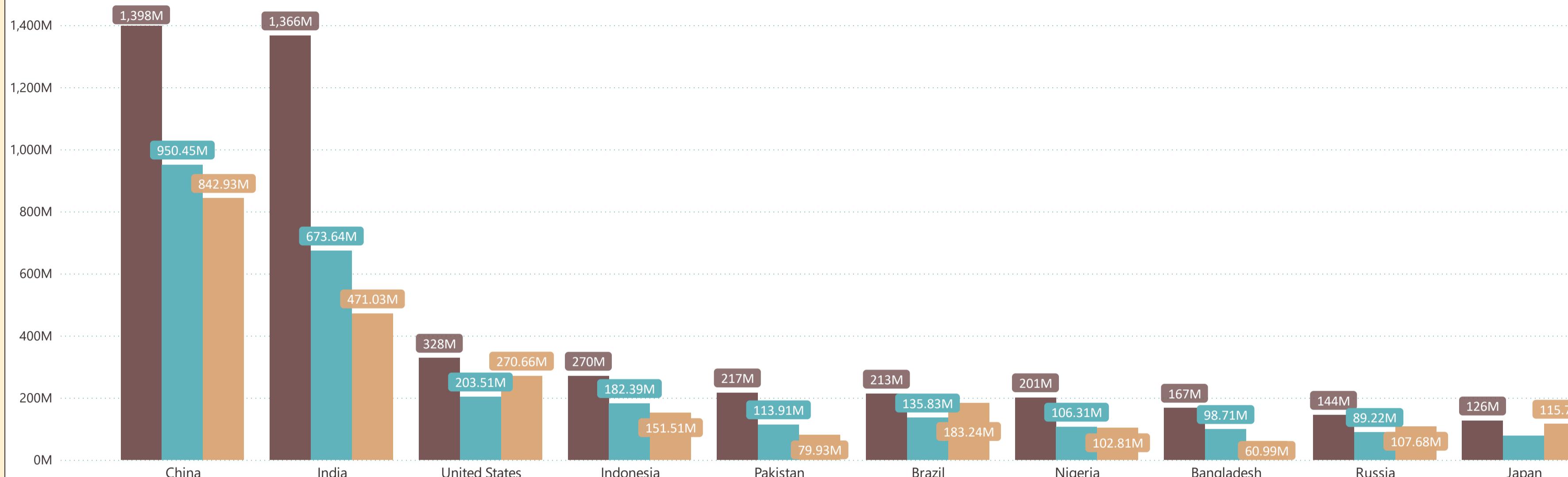
Russia prioritizes forest preservation due to the vast, undeveloped Siberian forests, while its cold northern climate limits agriculture to the more temperate southwestern regions. Though the landmass could support more farming, Russia's economy favors industry and energy over agriculture. The DRC, Brazil, and Peru balance forest conservation with agricultural expansion but face deforestation pressures driven by economic growth. Their equatorial climates and abundant rainfall sustain lush rainforests, making large-scale agriculture challenging without forest loss. In Saudi Arabia and Kazakhstan, semi-desert climates limit forests, but advanced irrigation supports agriculture, driven by food security concerns. Despite harsh conditions, both countries have leveraged technology and national strategies to expand farming. Libya and Algeria demonstrate how extreme arid climates restrict both forests and agriculture. Farming is limited to irrigated areas and oases, with much of the land remaining barren, reflecting the constraints of these environments on land use.

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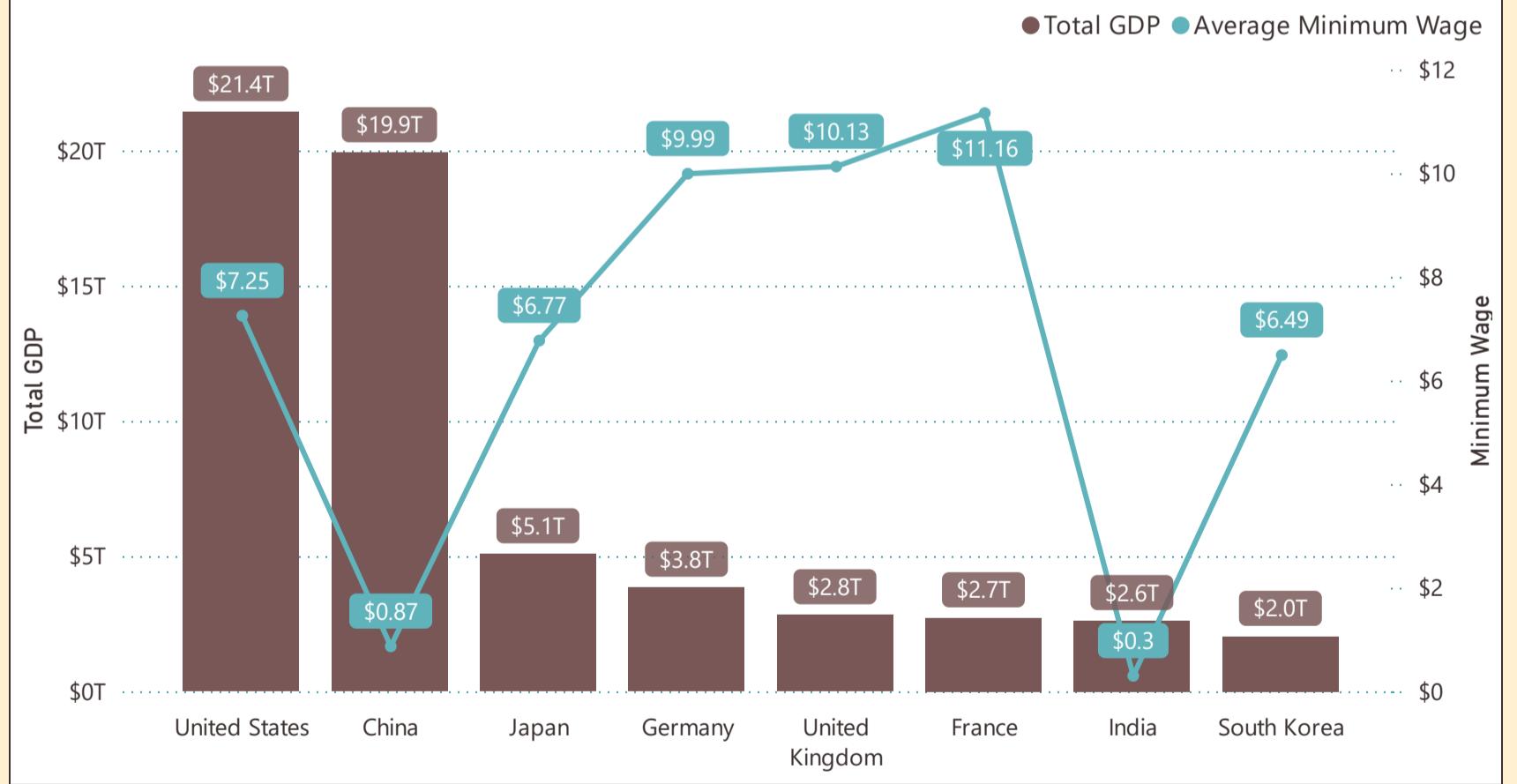
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Total Population, Average Labor Population and Average Urban Population by Country

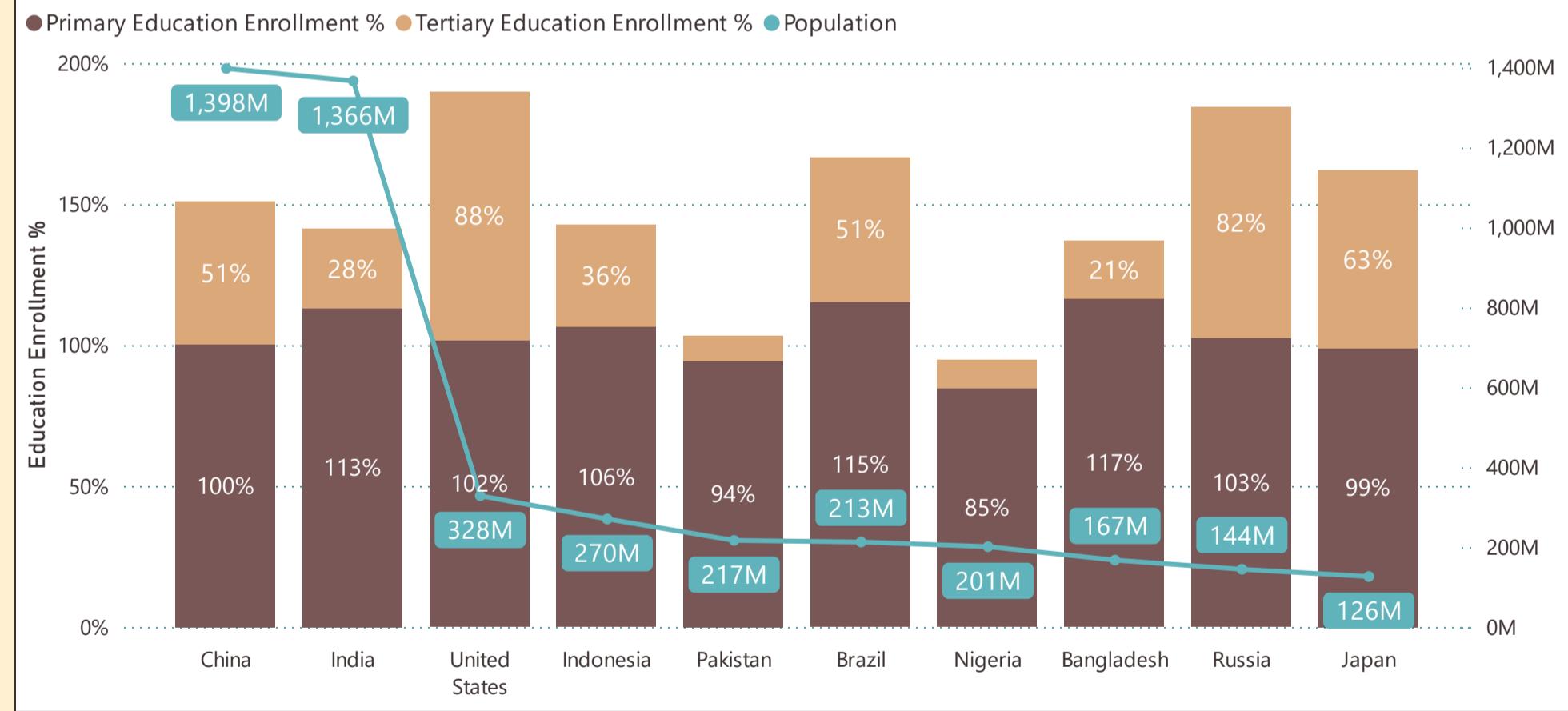
● Total Population ● Average Labor Population ● Average Urban Population



Total GDP and Minimum Wage in \$ by Country



Primary Education Enrollment %, Tertiary Education Enrollment % and Population by Country



Insights:

- China balances labor participation and urbanization well but faces challenges related to **low wages and incomplete tertiary education**. To sustain long-term growth, it will need to **upskill** its workforce and reduce reliance on low-wage labor.
- India has significant potential but faces barriers such as **low labor participation, limited urbanization, and low tertiary education enrollment**. Policy efforts should focus on **formalizing employment, urban development, and increasing access to higher education**.
- The USA enjoys high urbanization and educational attainment but faces **structural unemployment issues**. Addressing **labor market inefficiencies** and ensuring that **wages grow with productivity** will be essential to maintain economic stability.

This analysis highlights that each country must **tailor its policies to its unique socio-economic context**. China and India need to address **income inequality and education gaps**, while the USA must **focus on labor market reforms** to reduce unemployment and maintain its global economic leadership.

Note: Education Enrollment % can be over 100% either because students enroll early or later in the school year, or students repeat a grade, or students are older or younger than the official school age group.