**Private Sector Analysis of the World Bank Data**

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**GitHub link:** [**https://github.com/Narendarvatsavai/AppliedDataScience2.git**](https://github.com/Narendarvatsavai/AppliedDataScience2.git)

**DataSource Link :** [**https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=AG.LND.FRST.ZS&country=**](https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2&series=AG.LND.FRST.ZS&country=)

# ABSTRACT

Many indicators of the private sector help in the growth and development of the world. The indicators used in this analysis are agricultural raw material percentage, insurance, and financial services over a period for different countries, the average time to clear exports through customs, the percentage of international tourism receipts for different countries, and the profit tax percentage of commercial profits.

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The Analyzations of the given indicators show their impacts on the development of the private sector according to the World Bank data.

# Finding 1:

The skewness shows the histogram plot for an agricultural raw material exports percentage. Its skewness value of 2.501 reflects a positive skewness implying that the agricultural raw material exports percentage is higher in the world.

A graph of a graph

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

# Finding 2:

# The kurtosis plot shows the average time to clear exports through customs. Here the kurtosis value is -0.64, which is negative kurtosis having equal high values and equal low values.

A diagram of a graph

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**Finding** **3:**

The observation of the line graph shows the insurance and financial services from 1999 to 2022 for the countries Afghanistan, Australia, China, Finland, and France. In 2013, Afghanistan started and in later years, it had a major downfall. Australia has an almost constant percentage, and it has risen in 2021. China had its lowest value in 2000 and has remained constant over the later years. Finland has risen from a lower value and then it has been constant for many years. Finland has the highest value in its initial year, and it has downfall over the years though it has the highest percentage compared to other countries.

A graph with different colored lines

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**Finding 4:**

The bar plot gives the percentages of international tourism receipts over the years 2015 to 2020 for Afghanistan, Australia, China, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States. It shows that Australia has the highest percentage for all the years compared to other countries. Afghanistan has recorded the lowest percentage in 2017.

A graph of different colored lines

Description automatically generated

# Finding 5:

The pie chart gives information about the profit tax percentage of commercial profits for countries like the United Kingdom, Afghanistan, Australia, China, Finland, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States. Afghanistan and the United Arab Emirates have 0%, which is the lowest, and Australia has the highest percentage of 16.0%.

A pie chart with different colored circles

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**Conclusion:**

The analysis of these indicators was used to show their impacts on World Bank Data, which reflects the growth and development of the private sector around the world. The indicators such as profit tax percentage of commercial profits, international tourism receipts percentage over a period, average time to clear exports through customs, insurance and finance services, and agricultural raw material exports percentage have been used to find the analyses.