

10alytics Global Hackathon.

A Data Story: Unravelling the Challenges of Unemployment in Africa.

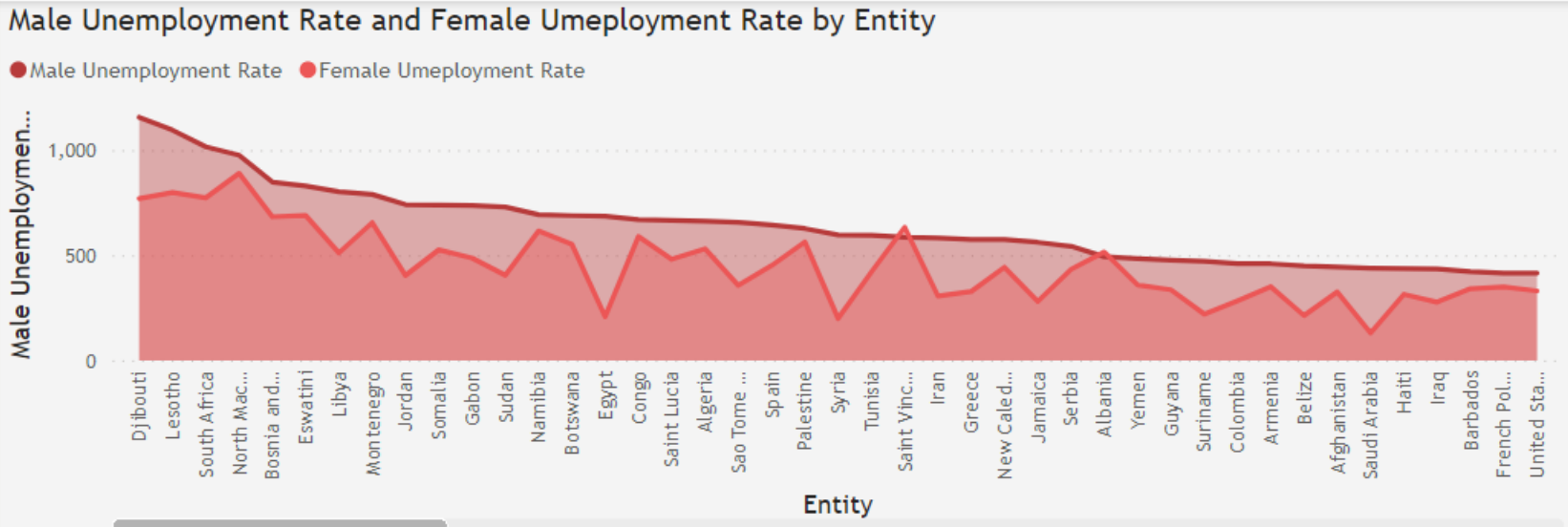
By Peace Aielumoh.

Let's take a look at the Gender Specific Unemployment Rate Across Regions.

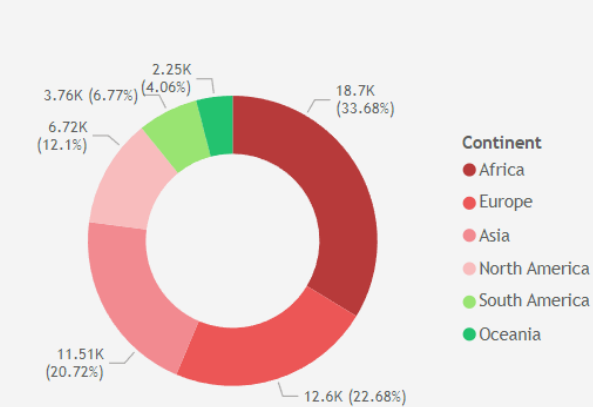
Across various Entities, **Djibouti**, a country in Africa, had the highest Male Unemployment Rate at **1,155.73%**, a stark contrast to Chad's lowest rate of **17.41%**. Male and Female Unemployment Rates show a negative correlation.

Djibouti contributed **2.08%** to the total Male Unemployment Rate.

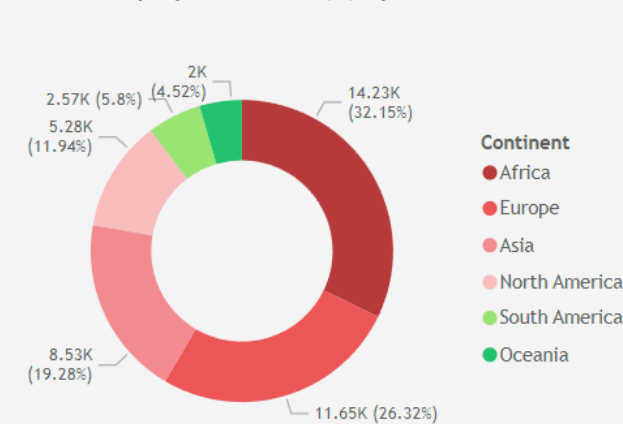
The largest gap between Male and Female Unemployment Rates occurred in Egypt, with a staggering **47,770.00%** higher Male Unemployment Rate compared to Female Unemployment Rate.



Female Unemployment Rate (%) by Continent



Male Unemployment Rate (%) by Continent



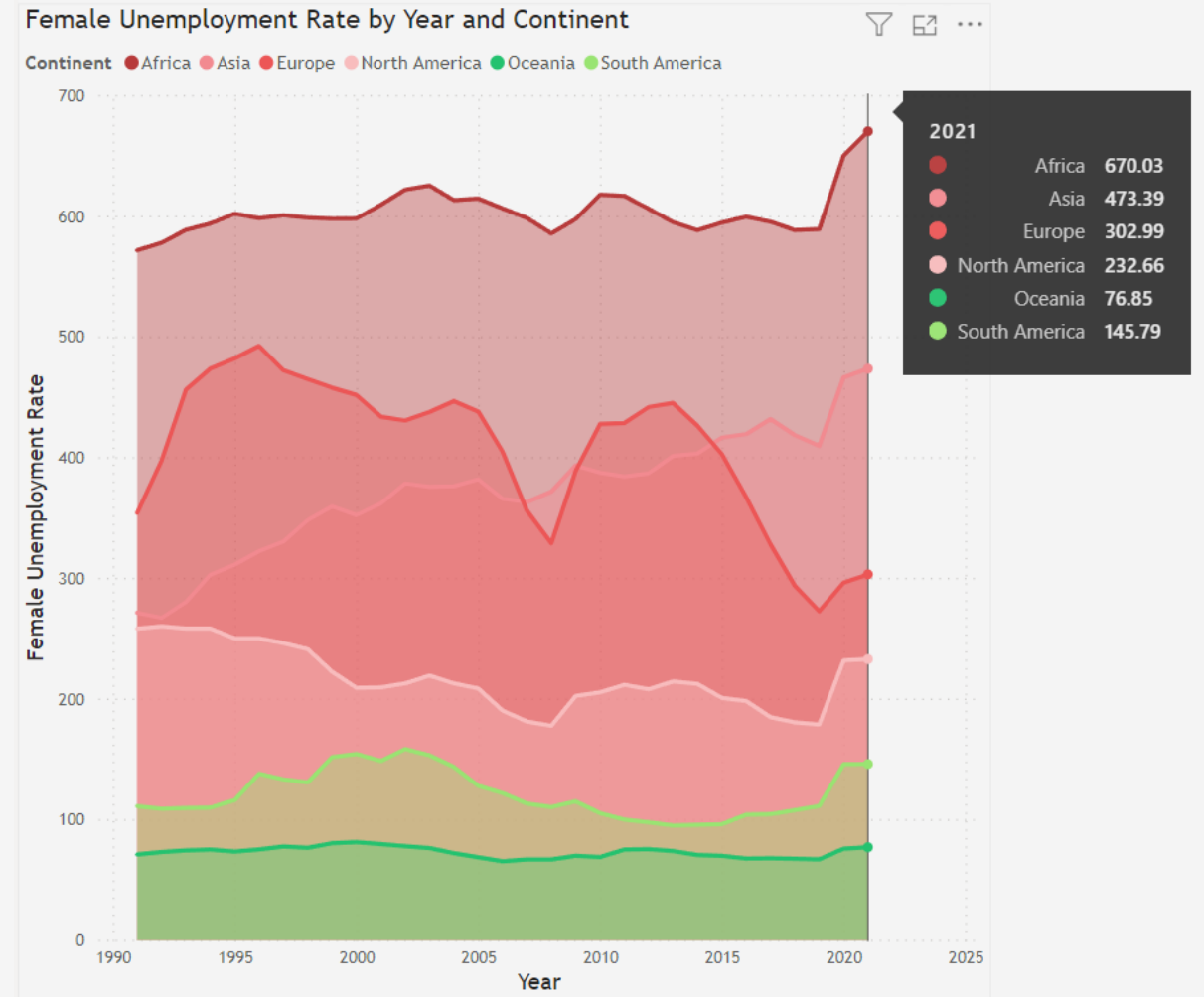
Among all regions, **Africa** had the largest share, comprising **32.15%** of the Male Unemployment Rate.

Similarly, **Africa** represented the highest proportion, accounting for **33.68%** of the Female Unemployment Rate.

Female Unemployment Rate Over the Years

Did you know?

- 1 African continent in 2021: Female Unemployment Rate contributed **1.21%** to the total unemployment rate.
- 2 **Significance:** Reflects Africa's specific impact on the overall unemployment scenario.
- 3 **Regional Labor Dynamics:** This proportion signifies a nuanced labor market condition in Africa, potentially indicating varying challenges or disparities faced by women in accessing employment opportunities compared to men.

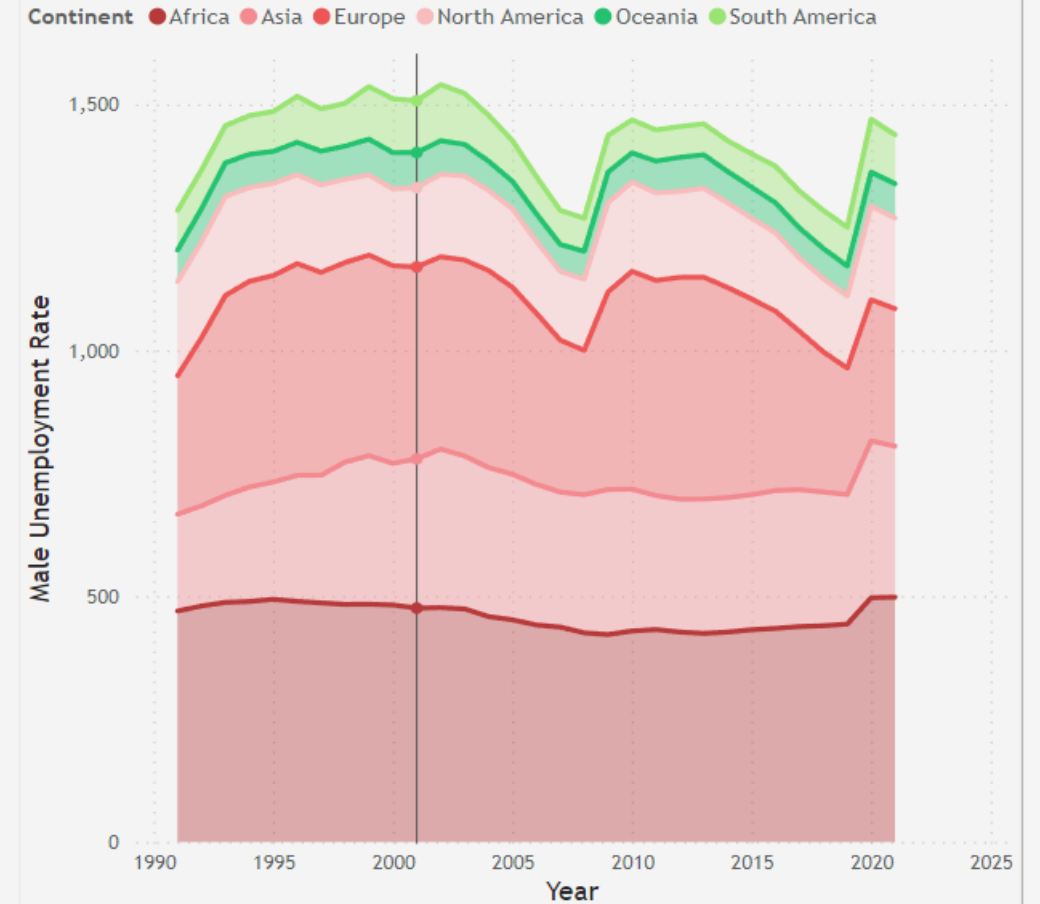


Male Unemployment Rate Over the Years

Did you know?

- 1 African continent in 2021: Contributed **1.13%** to the Male Unemployment Rate.
- 2 Despite Africa contributing **1.13%** to the Male Unemployment Rate, South America and Oceania showcased higher rates.

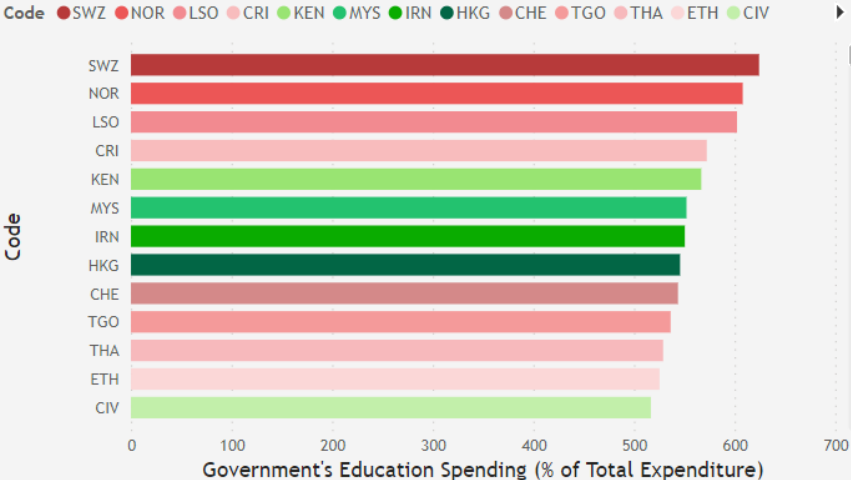
Male Unemployment Rate by Year and Continent



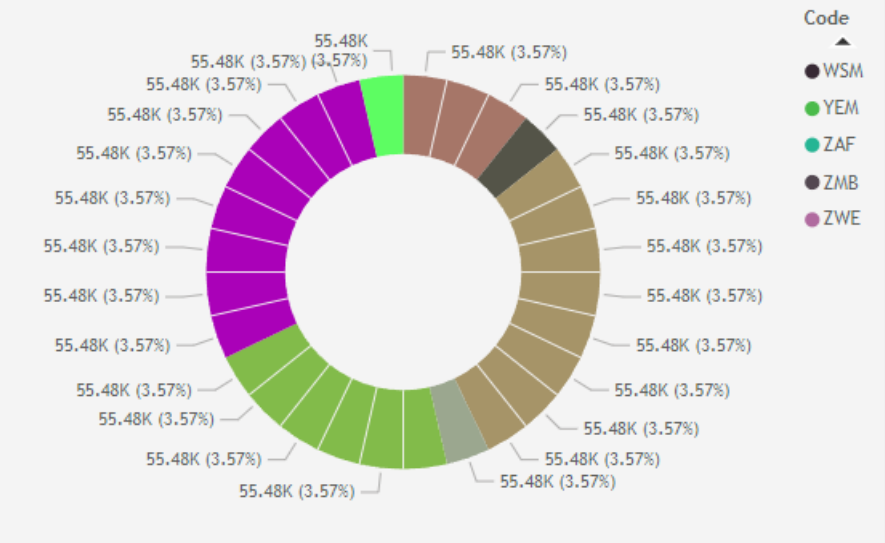
In 2021, the Male Unemployment Rate in the African continent accounted for 1.13%

Relationship Between Investment in Education and Unemployment Rate

Government's Education Spending (% of Total Expenditure) by Code and Code



Government's Education Budget by Code and Female Unemployment Rate



The top three countries with the highest Female Unemployment Rates shared a striking similarity: each of these nations had a total Government's Education Budget equating to 277,421.60.

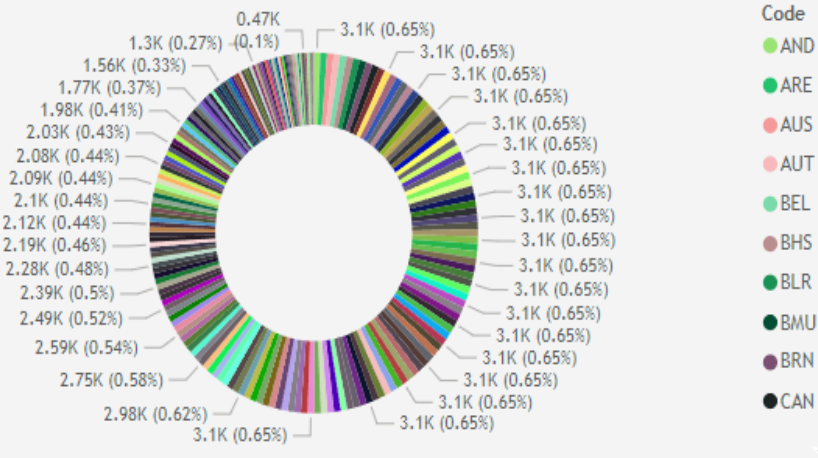
Beyond the top three countries, a substantial group of nations, exceeding 50 in number, exhibited a consistent trend. These countries experienced Female Unemployment Rates surpassing a certain threshold, and interestingly, the average Government's Education Budget among them was notably consistent at 55,484.32. This suggests a potential association or pattern between higher female joblessness and a specific average education budget across this diverse set of nations.

Electricity Access of Countries

Entity	Sum of Access to electricity (% of population)
Andorra	3,100.00
Australia	3,100.00
Austria	3,100.00
Bahamas	3,100.00
Belarus	3,100.00
Belgium	3,100.00
Bermuda	3,100.00
Brunei	3,100.00
Canada	3,100.00
Channel Islands	3,100.00
Croatia	3,100.00
Cyprus	3,100.00
Czechia	3,100.00
Denmark	3,100.00
Estonia	3,100.00
Finland	3,100.00
Total	477,676.54

Entity	Sum of Access to electricity (% of population)
Cape Verde	1,613.75
Ghana	1,573.16
Bhutan	1,556.74
Kiribati	1,549.90
Cote d'Ivoire	1,502.16
Comoros	1,469.40
Nigeria	1,453.23
Cameroon	1,438.31
Bangladesh	1,436.53
Djibouti	1,426.21
Nepal	1,423.57
Equatorial Guinea	1,383.77
Micronesia (country)	1,357.96
Senegal	1,336.67
Total	477,676.54

Sum of Access to electricity (% of population) by Code



More than 50 Code tied for the highest Sum of Access to electricity (% of population) at **3100**.

Visualization indicates that **African nations** exhibit notably lower rates of access to electricity in comparison to countries across other regions globally.

More than 50 countries, predominantly from Europe, shared the highest level of Access to Electricity, rated at **3100%**. This dominance of European nations suggests a higher prevalence and consistent access to electricity compared to other continents, showcasing a concentration of robust electrical infrastructure and availability in this region..

Conclusions and Recommendations

Investment in Education: Countries with higher education spending as a percentage of total expenditure tend to have better workforce development and potentially lower unemployment rates. Encouraging increased budget allocation towards education could positively impact employment rates and foster economic growth.

Addressing Gender Disparities: Observing distinct differences in male and female unemployment rates indicates potential gender-related disparities in the job market. Implementing policies to bridge this gap, such as promoting gender equality in employment opportunities and access to education, could contribute to a more balanced workforce.

Infrastructure Development: Recognizing disparities in access to electricity across regions suggests a need for infrastructure development, particularly in areas with lower access rates. Investing in robust energy infrastructure can significantly enhance living standards, support economic activities, and foster technological advancements.

Cross-Continental Collaboration: Countries with similar challenges, such as those sharing identical rates of access to electricity, could benefit from collaborative initiatives. Sharing best practices, technological advancements, and knowledge exchange could accelerate progress in improving access to essential resources like electricity.

Did you find the Data Story Insightful?

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