Rahimat Abubakar 10alytic Presentation Slide

- A **Deep Dive into Poverty, Life Expectancy and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) across African Countries**

Some of the terminologies we will be using are:

Gdp

- GDP(Gross domestic Product) is a measure of the total economic output of a region, and it is calculated by adding up the value of all goods and services produced within the region in a given period.

- This document shows the measure of GDP, life expectancy, and poverty rate in the different regions in Africa between the period of 2010-2019

Life Expectancy

- Life expectancy is a statistical measure that estimates how long a person is expected to live, based on various factors such as their age, gender, and health. It's often used to give an idea of how long people in a particular population or country are expected to live on average.
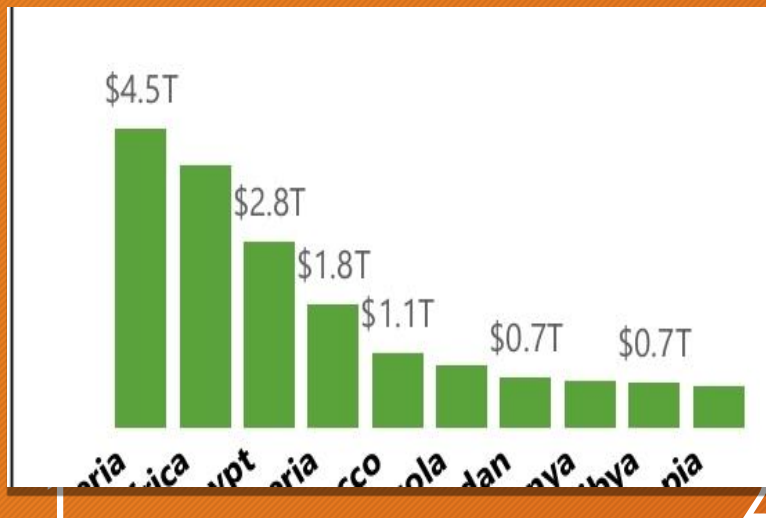
Problem Statement

- Despite the continued growth of the average life expectancy in Africa, a significant portion of the population remains in poverty. Only 0.49% of the population has been able to rise above the poverty line, while 10.23% still remains below the poverty line between the period of 2010 to 2019. The majority of the population, 89.28%, is between the poverty line, indicating a wide gap between the rich and the poor. This presents a significant challenge to the economic growth and development of Africa, as a large portion of the population may be unable to access basic needs such as food, healthcare, and education.

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  Furthermore, this suggests a lack of equitable distribution of resources and opportunities across the continent, which could lead to social unrest and political instability. Therefore, there is an urgent need for policies and interventions that address poverty reduction, income inequality, and promote economic growth that is inclusive and benefits all members of society
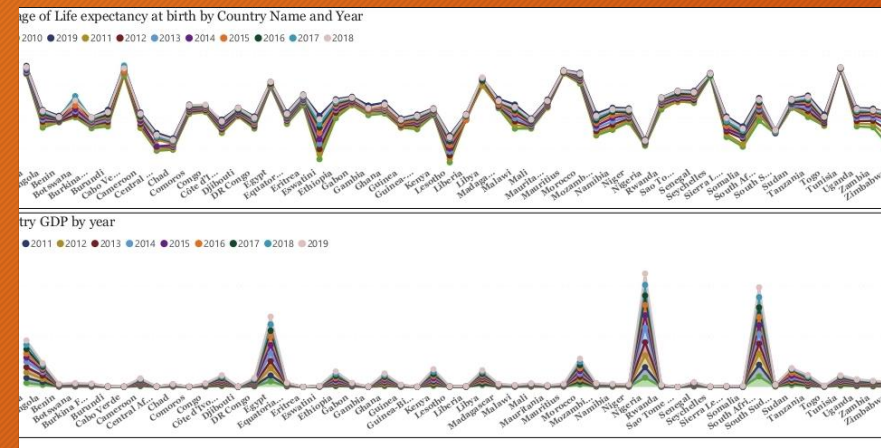
Some of the downsides of the dataset:

- The dataset provided for the project contained tables with date ranging from 1927 to 2021. However, some tables only contained data up to 2019, which made it difficult to create a cohesive and accurate dashboard. Incomplete data can lead to misleading conclusions and inaccurate insights, which is why the decision was made to only use data from 2010 to 2019.

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  -the decision to use data from 2010-2019 for the dashboard project was made to ensure the completeness and accuracy of the dataset.

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- -also created a role variable to provide a more nuanced understanding of poverty levels in the dataset where I added the column between 1dollar - 40 dollars to serve as the number of people between poverty level.

KEY INSIGHTS:

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Nigeria had the highest GDP in Africa in the period from 2010 to 2019, followed closely by South Africa and Egypt. The GDP of these countries grew steadily throughout 2010 - 2019.
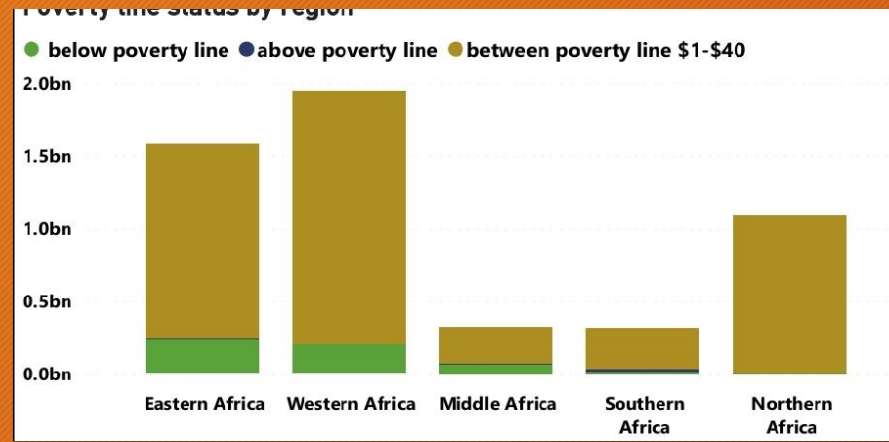
Nigeria also has the highest population growth rate in Africa, which puts pressure on the country's resources and infrastructure, further exacerbating the challenges of providing adequate healthcare and living conditions for the

.Despite having the highest GDP, Nigeria had one of the lowest life expectancies in Africa, with an average of 51 in 2010- 2019. This is significantly lower than the regional average of 64.5 and the global average of 72.6

INSIGHTS

Poverty line status by region

● below poverty line ● above poverty line ● between poverty line $1-$40

4

Northern Africa has a total population of 1.9 billion people, and all of them are considered to be living between the poverty line in 2010- 2019.

5

In Southern Africa, there are 280 million people who are considered to be below the poverty line, which is a substantial proportion of the population. However, there are also 16 million people who are above the poverty line, which suggests that

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Western Africa has the highest number of people living between the poverty line, with a total of 1.74 billion people. Additionally, 207 million people in this region are below the poverty line, which is significant but a lot more has to be done
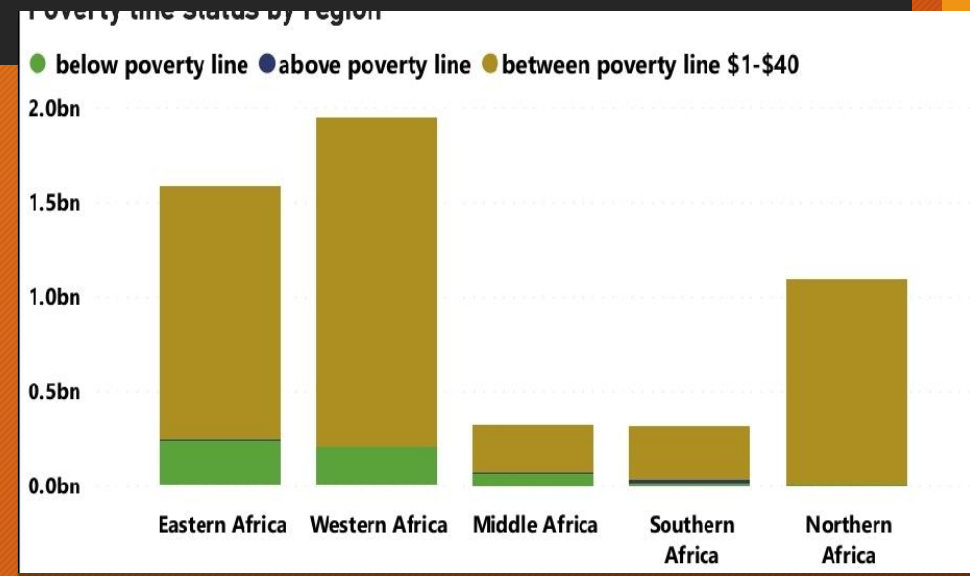
INSIGHTS

Poverty line status by region

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Eastern Africa has a total population of 1.34 billion people, and 238 million of them are considered to be below the poverty line. This is a large number of people, but there are also a significant number of people living between the poverty

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Central Africa, there are 246 million people living between the poverty line, while 70 million people are below the poverty line.

RECOMMENDATION

1

A significant increase in access to education and training: Providing access to education and training programs can help to equip individuals with the skills and knowledge needed to secure better-paying jobs and break the cycle of poverty.

2

Strengthen social safety nets: Social safety net programs, such as cash transfers, food subsidies, tax rebate,reduced taxation or Small and medium scale bussinesses and health insurance, can help to provide a basic level of support to those who are most vulnerable. These programs can also help to reduce the financial burden on low-income households and improve their ability to access essential goods and

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Promote inclusive economic growth: Policies and initiatives that promote inclusive economic growth can help to reduce income inequality and create opportunities for more individuals to move above the poverty line. This could include investments in infrastructure, small business development, and targeted job creation programs.

RECOMMENDATION

4

Prioritize data collection and analysis: More comprehensive data collection and analysis can help to identify the root causes of poverty and inform evidence-based policy decisions. Governments and organizations should prioritize the collection of data on poverty and inequality to inform their poverty reduction efforts. Without accurate data, proper planning and

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Empower women and girls: Gender inequality is a significant factor contributing to poverty in Africa. Empowering women and girls through education, access to healthcare, and economic opportunities can help to reduce poverty and promote more equitable societies.

6

Foster innovation and entrepreneurship: Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship can create new economic opportunities and help to drive economic growth. Governments can promote entrepreneurship through business incubators, training programs, and access to financing.

RECOMMENDATION

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Increase access to healthcare: Improved access to healthcare services, including preventive care, can help to improve the overall health and well-being of individuals and communities, reducing the burden of illness and poverty.

Thank You