

HELP INTERNATIONAL

PCA & Clustering Assignment

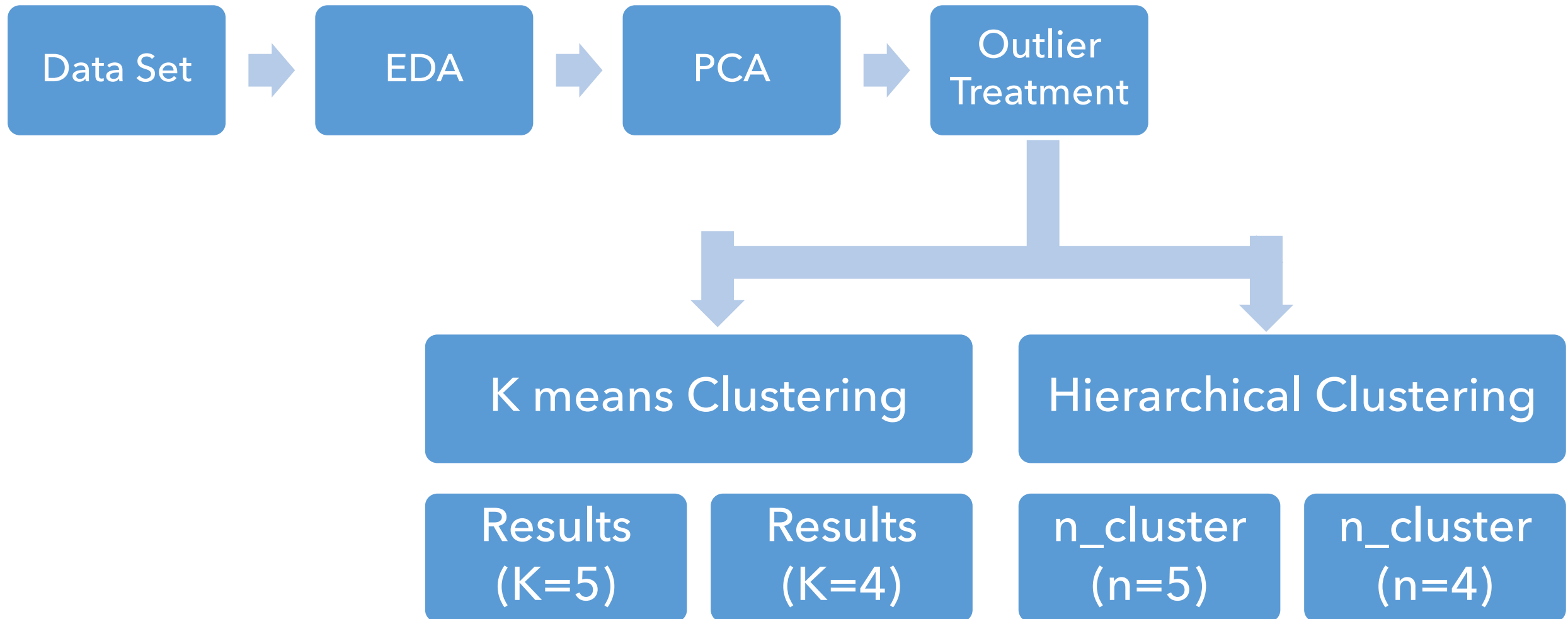
Submission:

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Business Objectives

The aim of analysis is to enable HELP International to make an investment decision, in the most strategic and effective manner. We will categorize countries on basis of certain socio-economic and health factors, that are indicators of the overall development of the country. The categorization will suggest the clusters of countries which require HELP International.

Analysis Approach



Principal Component Analysis - PCA

- High correlation in the available data set (Fig 1.)
- PCA Model is typically used in such scenarios
 - It will identify the principal components covering the maximum variance for accurate analysis of data set
 - The principal components identified through PCA are less co-related (Fig 2.)
- Scree plot suggests that 5 components are sufficient to cover 90% variance (Fig 3.)

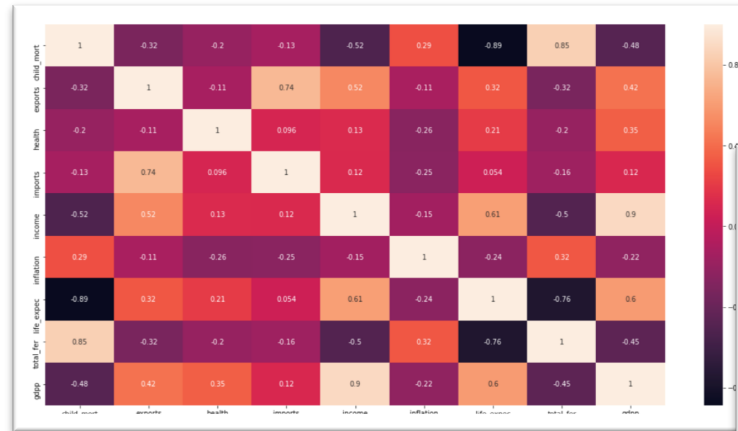


Fig 1

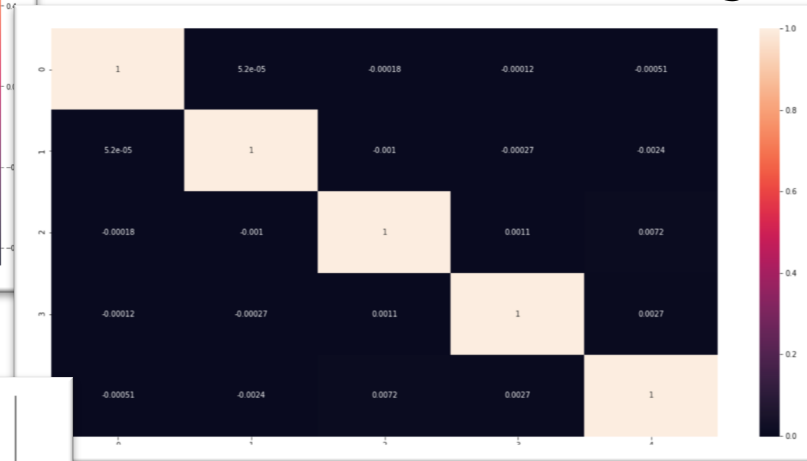


Fig 2

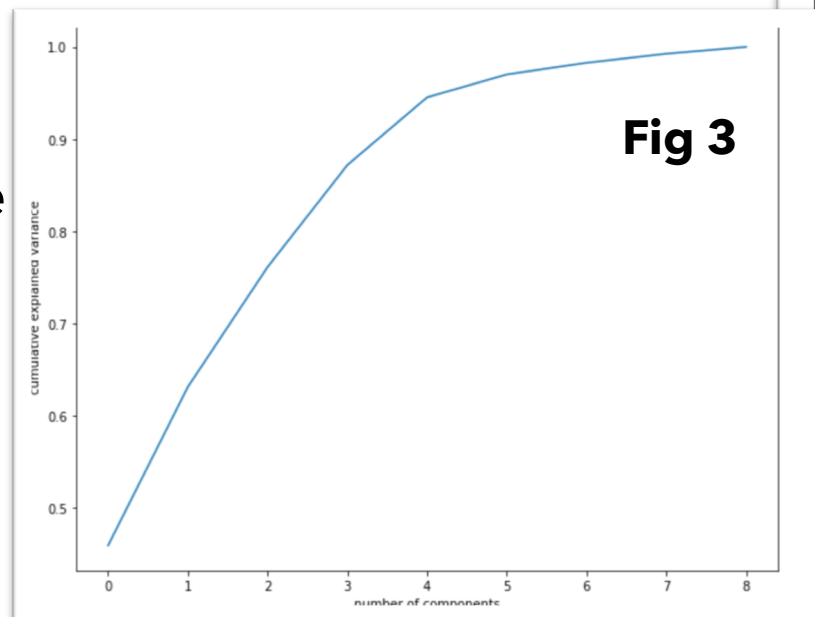
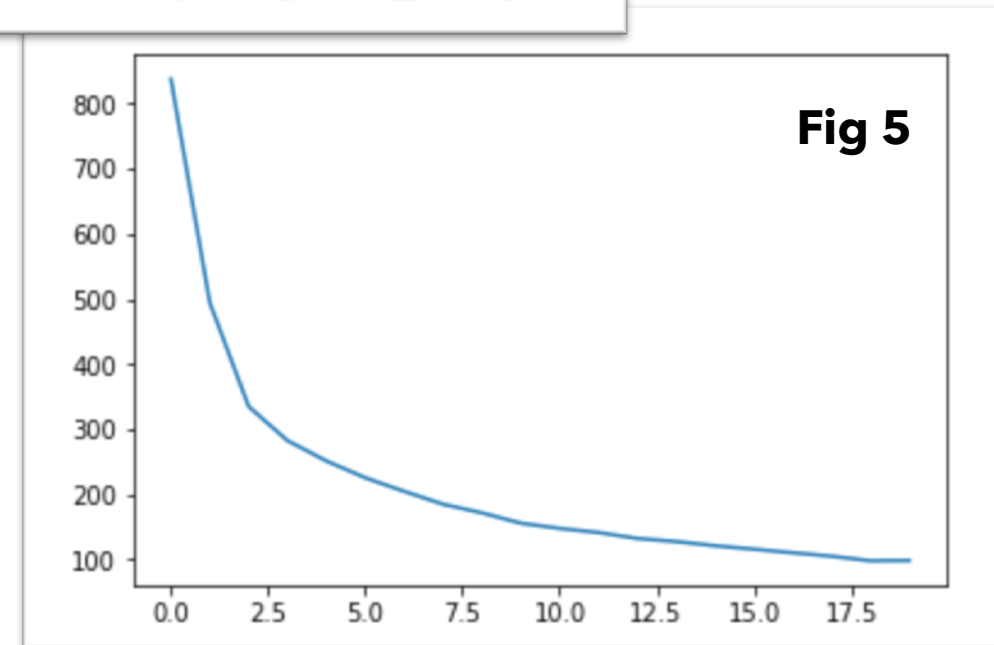
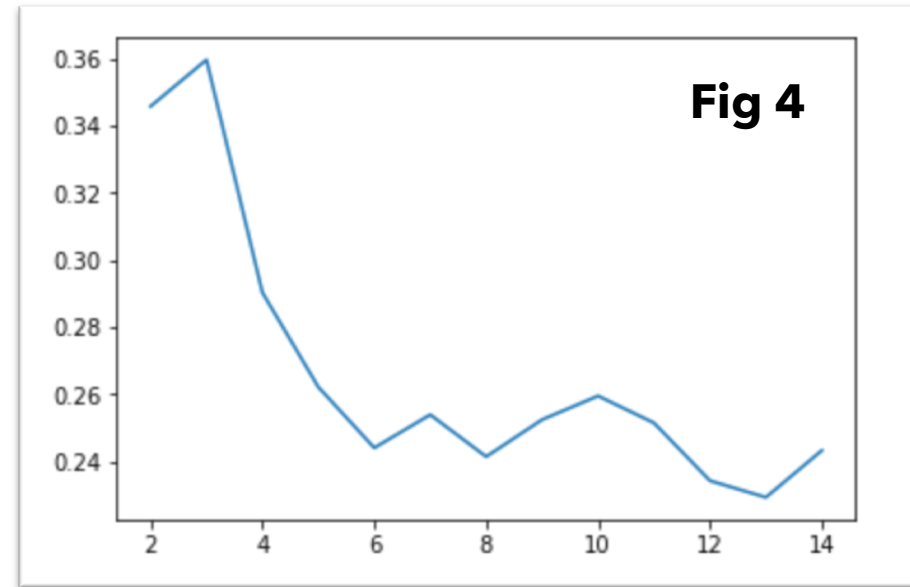


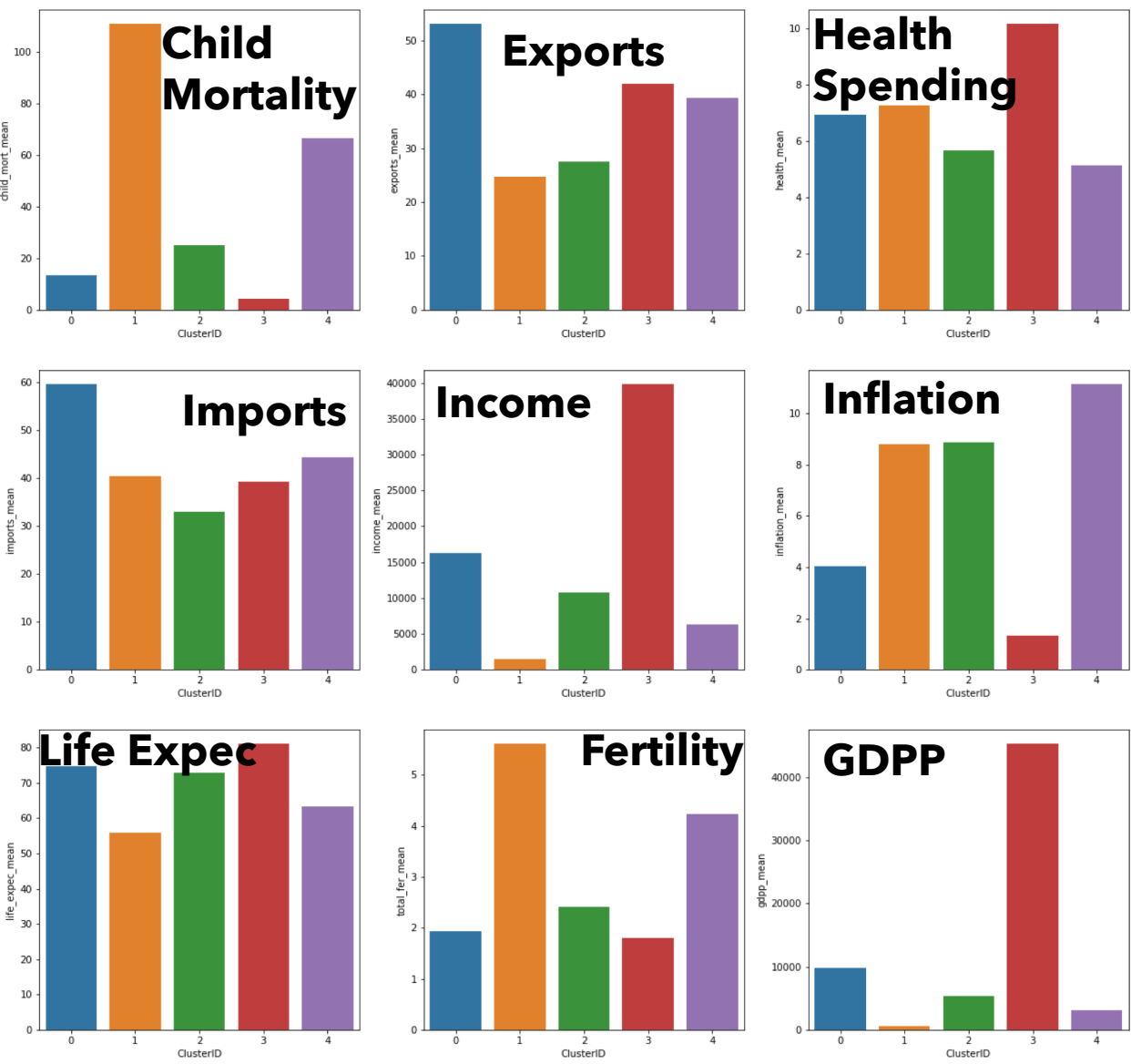
Fig 3

Clustering

- Hopkins Statistics indicate how well the data can be clustered. Our data set indicates that it has a good clustering tendency.
- Silhouette Analysis (Fig 4.) indicates that 4 and 5 is a good value for clustering
- Sum of Squared Distance analysis (Fig 5.) also indicate that 4 and 5 is a good value for clustering



K-Means Clustering (K=5)

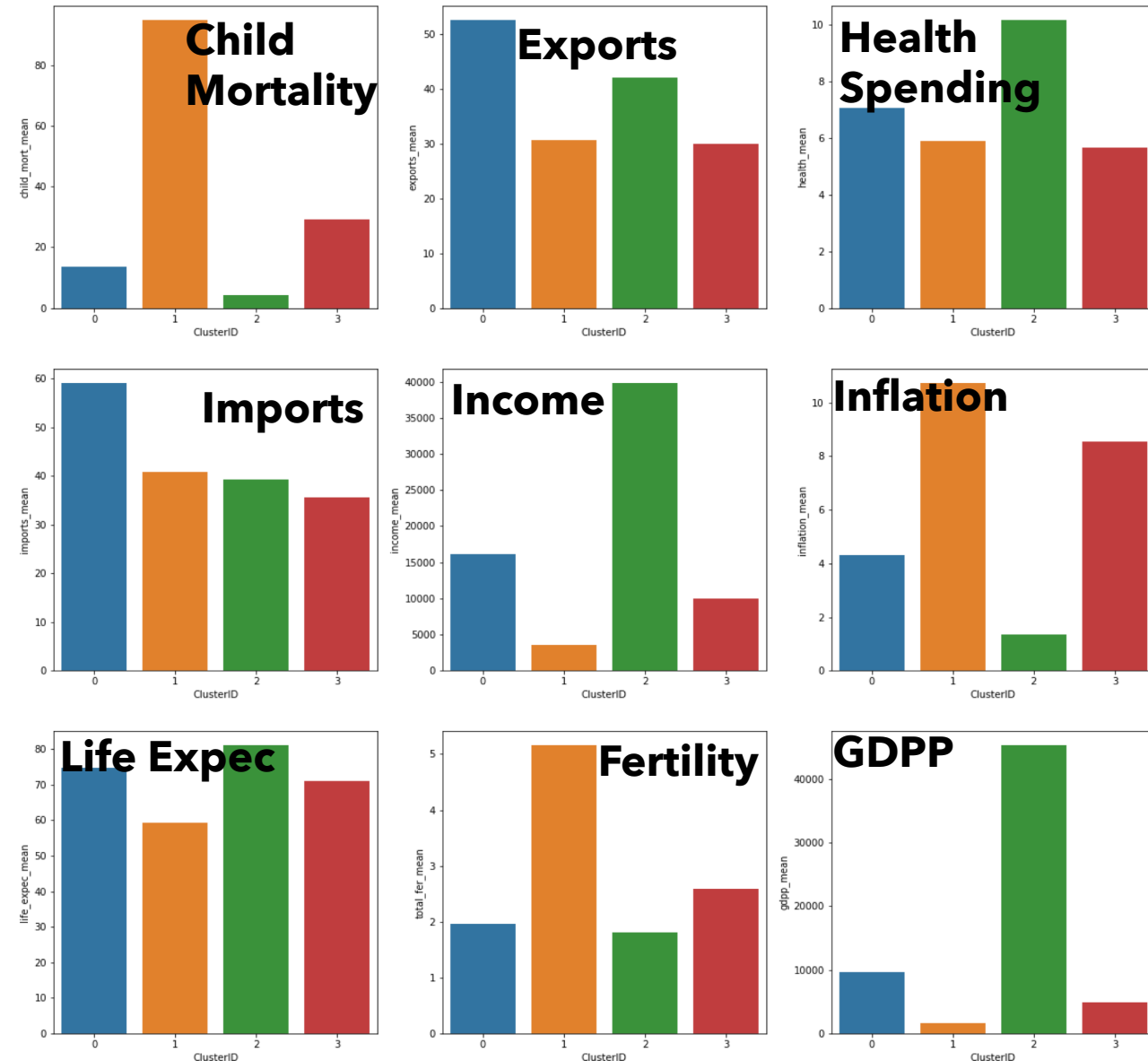


• Cluster 1 countries can be the most effective deployment of investment, as:

- Socio-economic:
 - Low exports, High imports, Low GDPP
 - Low Income
 - High Inflation
- Health
 - Low Life expectancy
 - High Child Mortality
 - High Fertility



K-Means Clustering (K=4)

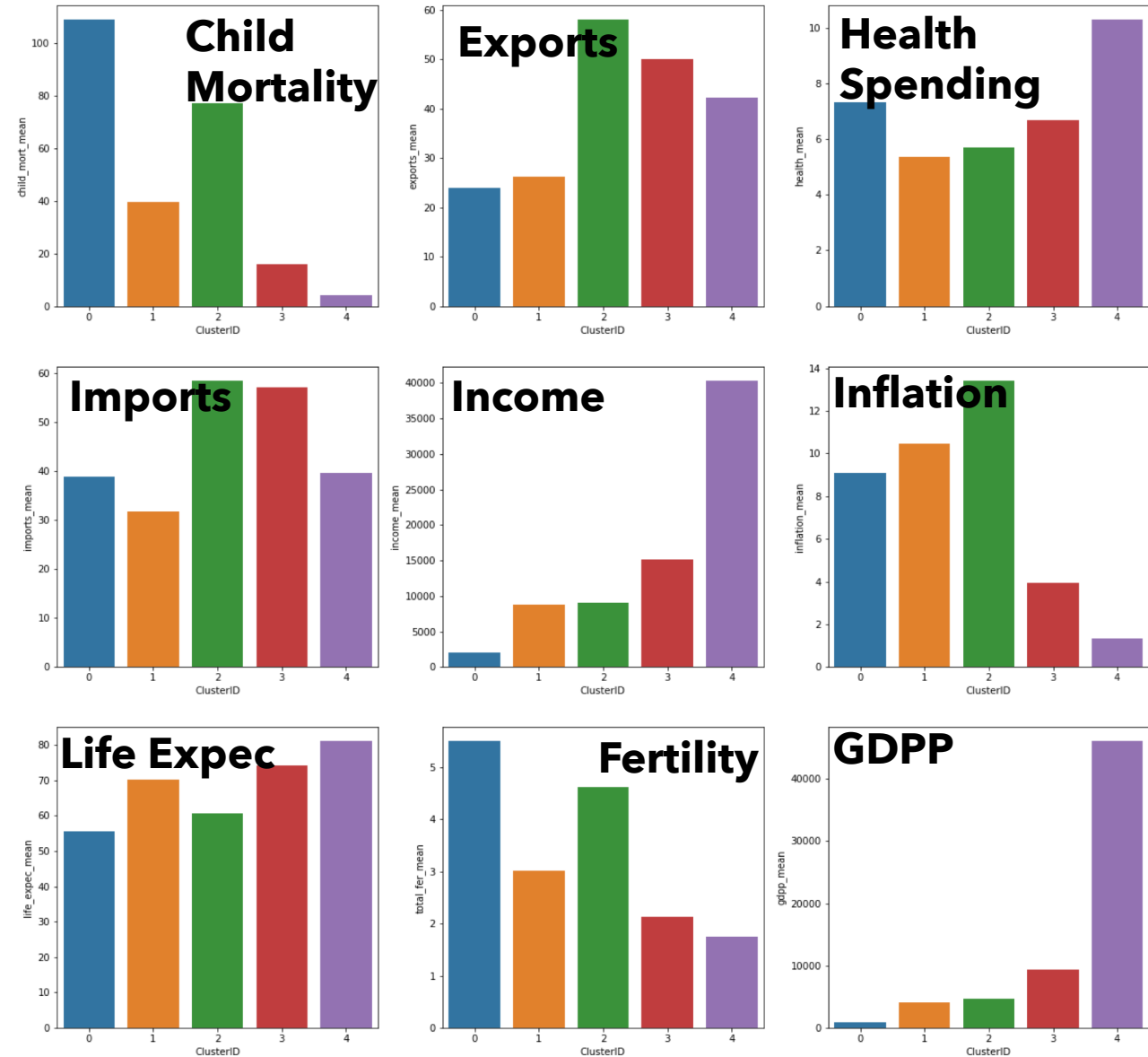


• Cluster 1 countries can be the most effective deployment of investment, as:

- Socio-economic:
 - Low exports, High imports, Low GDP
 - Low Income
 - High Inflation
- Health
 - Low Life expectancy
 - High Child Mortality
 - High Fertility
 - Low Health Spending



Hierarchical Clustering (n_clusters=5)

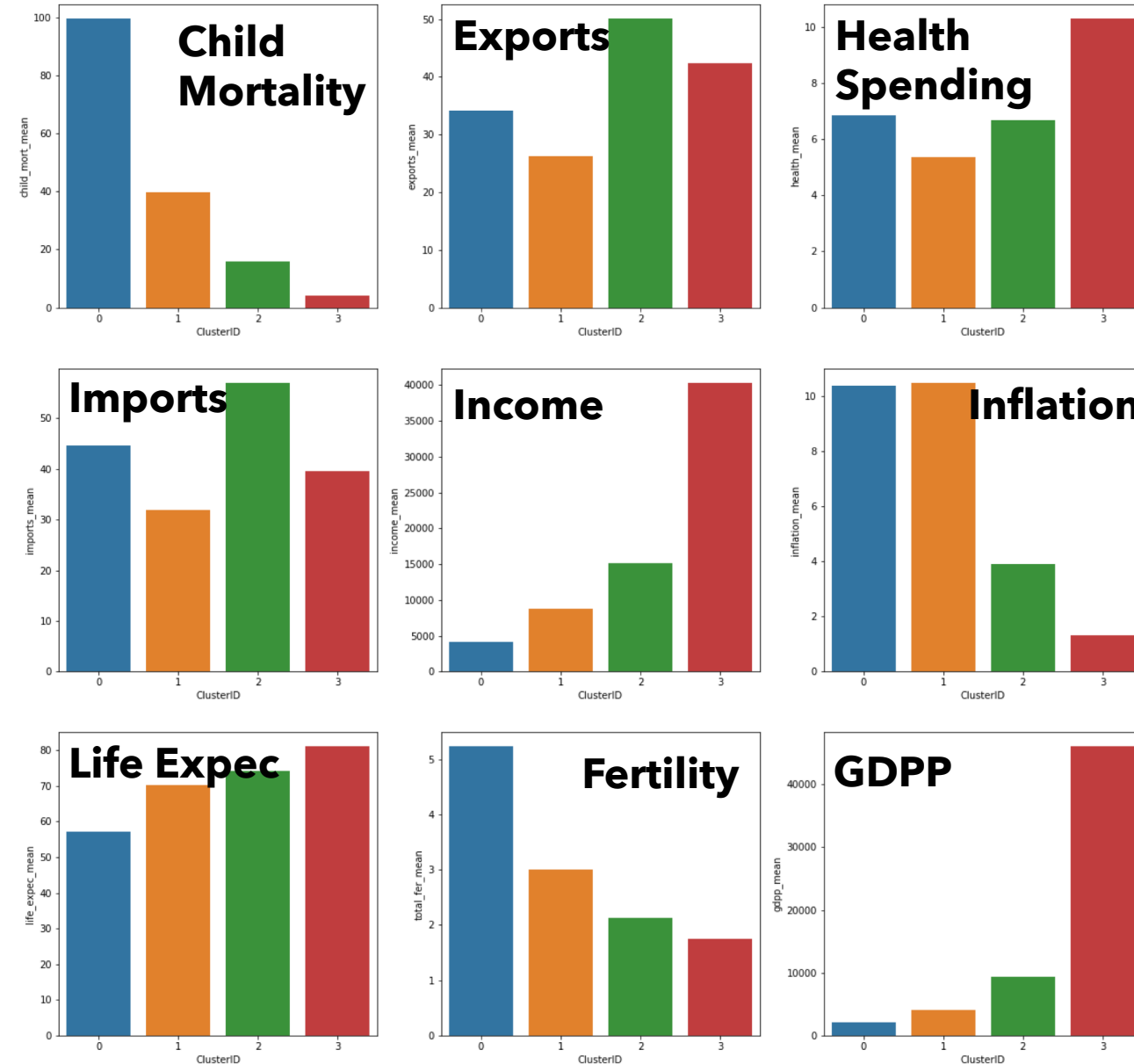


- Cluster 0 countries can be the most effective deployment of investment, as:

- Socio-economic:
 - Low exports, High imports, Low GDP
 - Low Income
 - High Inflation comparatively
- Health
 - Low Life expectancy
 - High Child Mortality
 - High Fertility



Hierarchical Clustering (n_clusters=4)



• Cluster 0 countries can be the most effective deployment of investment, as:

- Socio-economic:
 - Low exports, High imports, Low GDP
 - Low Income
 - High Inflation
- Health
 - Low Life expectancy
 - High Child Mortality
 - High Fertility

K-means Clustering - Countries

K=5

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 13. Niger |
| 2. Burkina Faso | 14. Rwanda |
| 3. Burundi | 15. Sierra Leone |
| 4. Chad | 16. Tanzania |
| 5. Congo, Dem. Rep. | 17. Togo |
| 6. Cote d'Ivoire | 18. Uganda |
| 7. Guinea | 19. Zambia |
| 8. Guinea-Bissau | |
| 9. Haiti | |
| 10. Malawi | |
| 11. Mali | |
| 12. Mozambique | |

K=4

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 13. Gambia | 26. Niger |
| 2. Angola | 14. Ghana | 27. Pakistan |
| 3. Burkina Faso | 15. Guinea | 28. Rwanda |
| 4. Burundi | 16. Guinea-Bissau | 29. Senegal |
| 5. Chad | 17. Haiti | 30. Sierra Leone |
| 6. Comoros | 18. Kenya | 31. Sudan |
| 7. Congo, Dem. Rep | 19. Lao | 32. Tanzania |
| 8. Congo, Rep. | 20. Madagascar | 33. Togo |
| 9. Cote d'Ivoire | 21. Malawi | 34. Uganda |
| 10. Equatorial Guinea | 22. Mali | 35. Yemen |
| 11. Eritrea | 23. Mauritania | 36. Zambia |
| 12. Gabon | 24. Mozambique | |
| | 25. Namibia | |

Hierarchical Clustering - Countries

n_cluster=5

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 11. Mali |
| 2. Burkina Faso | 12. Mozambique |
| 3. Burundi | 13. Niger |
| 4. Chad | 14. Rwanda |
| 5. Congo, Dem. Rep. | 15. Sierra Leone |
| 6. Cote d'Ivoire | 16. South Africa |
| 7. Guinea | 17. Tanzania |
| 8. Guinea-Bissau | 18. Uganda |
| 9. Haiti | 19. Zambia |
| 10. Malawi | |

n_cluster=4

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. Afghanistan | 12. Guinea-Bissau | 24. Tanzania |
| 2. Angola | 13. Haiti | 25. Togo |
| 3. Botswana | 14. Malawi | 26. Uganda |
| 4. Burkina Faso | 15. Mali | 27. Zambia |
| 5. Burundi | 16. Mauritania | |
| 6. Chad | 17. Mozambique | |
| 7. Congo, Dem. Rep. | 18. Namibia | |
| 8. Congo, Rep. | 19. Niger | |
| 9. Cote d'Ivoire | 20. Rwanda | |
| 10. Equatorial Guinea | 21. Sierra Leone | |
| 11. Guinea | 22. Solomon Islands | |
| | 23. South Africa | |

Conclusion

- From all the four clusters, we select the countries which are common across all clusters
- We get 17 countries in total which match the criteria
- Socio-Economic factors:
 - Export, Import, GDPP
 - Income
 - Inflation
- Health Factors:
 - Fertility
 - Child Mortality
 - Health Spending
 - Life Expectancy

1. Afghanistan
2. Burkina Faso
3. Burundi
4. Chad
5. Cote d'Ivoire
6. Guinea
7. Guinea-Bissau
8. Haiti
9. Malawi
10. Mali
11. Mozambique
12. Niger
13. Rwanda
14. Sierra Leone
15. Tanzania
16. Uganda
17. Zambia