

EXPLORING POVERTY, LIFE EXPETANCY AND GDP DYNAMICS FOR SUSTAINABLE GROWTH IN AFRICA.

Data is filtered for only the last two decades



Eastern Africa

Middle Africa

Northern Africa

Southern Africa

Western Africa

Year

All

Number Of Countries
 54

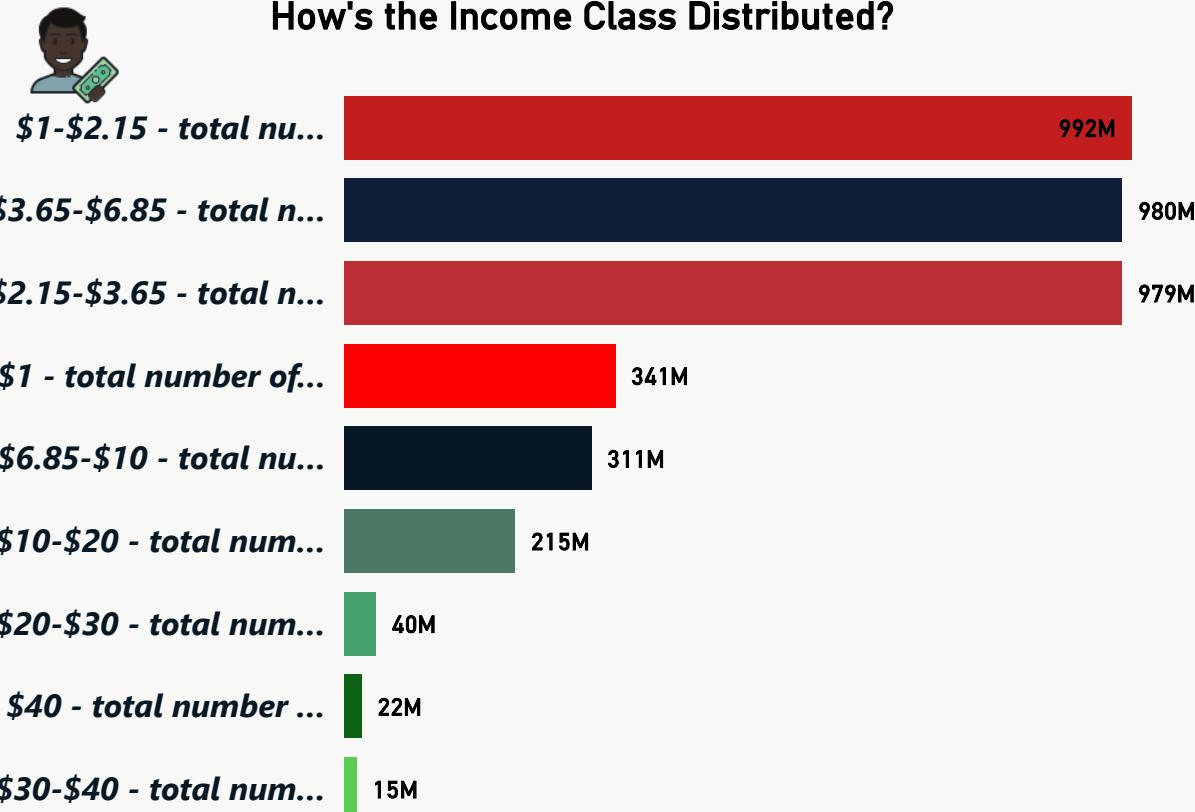
Average Population
 1.4bn

Average GDP
 \$35.14bn

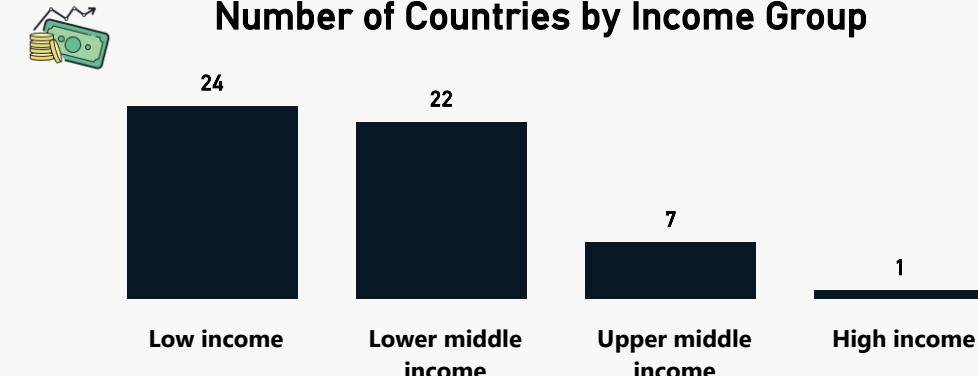
Average Life Expectancy
 59.72

Region
All

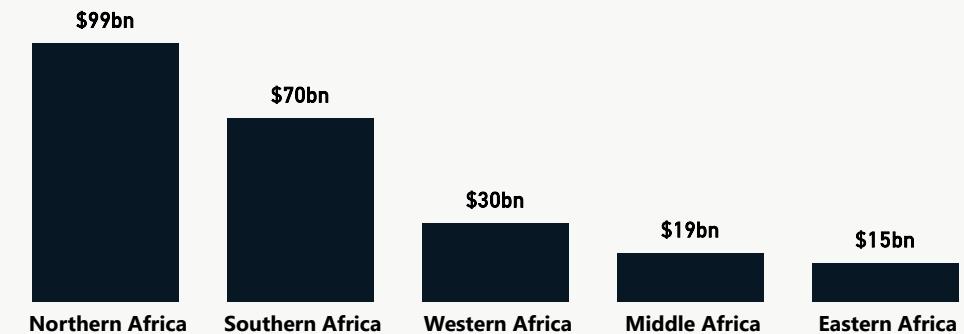
How's the Income Class Distributed?



Number of Countries by Income Group



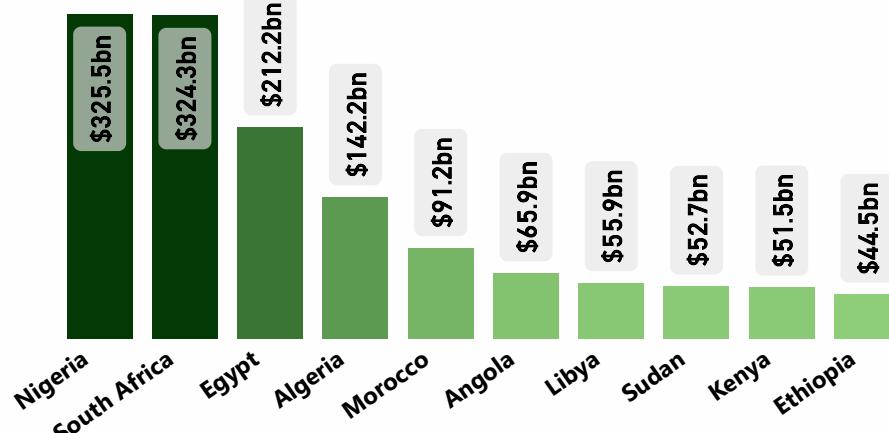
Average of GDP Value by Region



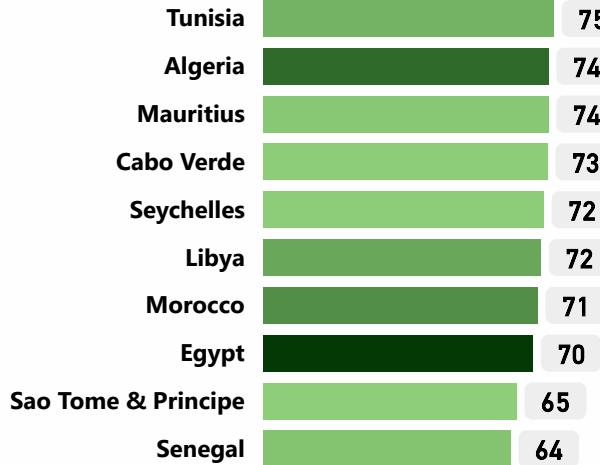
GDP AND LIFE EXPECTANCY DISTRIBUTION ACROSS COUNTRIES

Data is filtered for only the last two decades

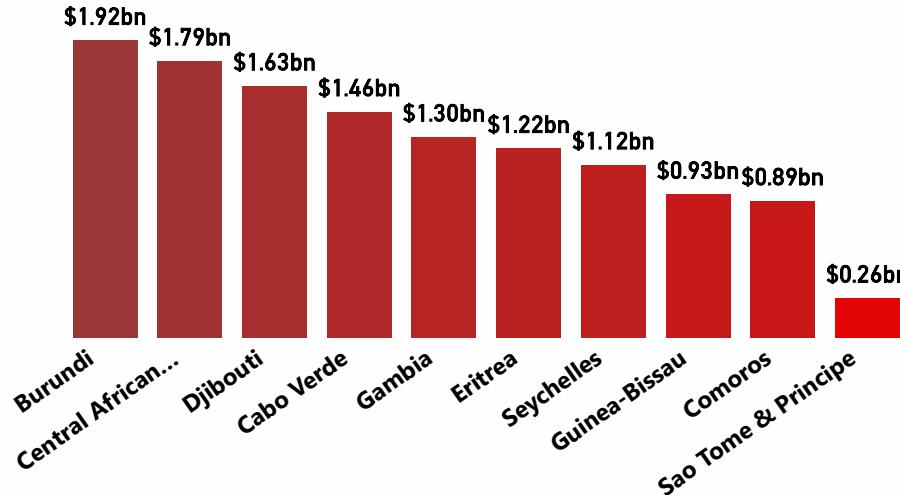
Which Countries top the GDP Chart?



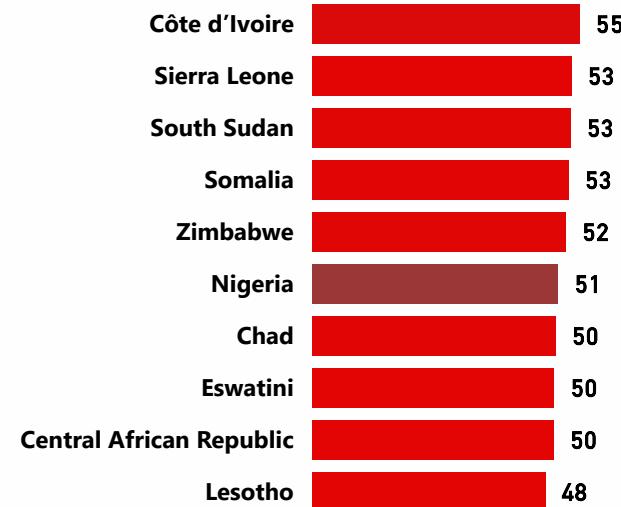
Countries with the Highest Life Expectancy



Countries with the lowest GDP



Countries with the Lowest Life Expectancy



Top 15 Countries with the Highest GDP





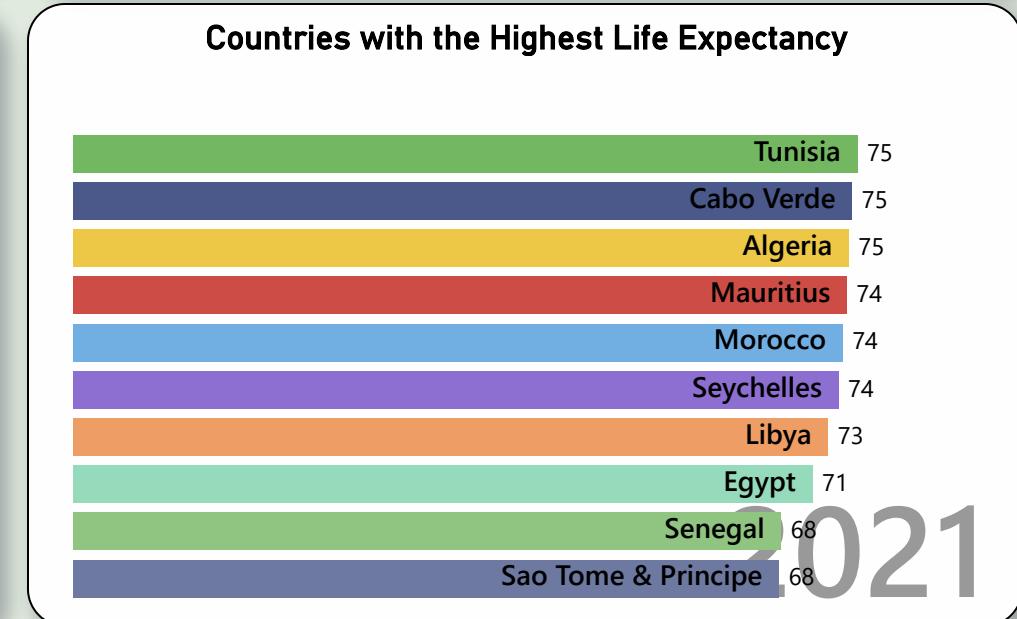
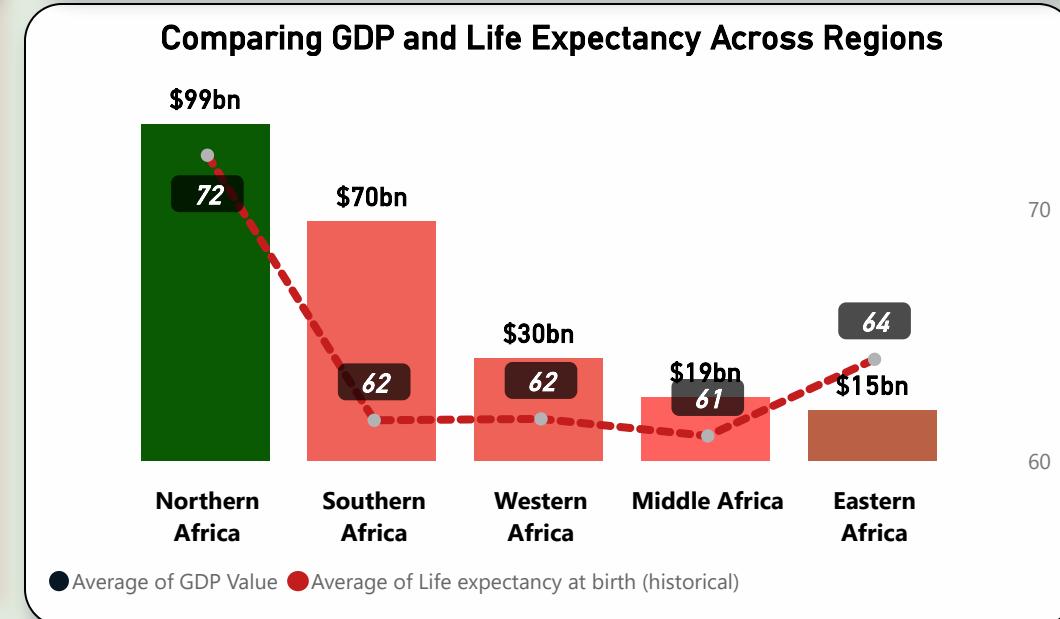
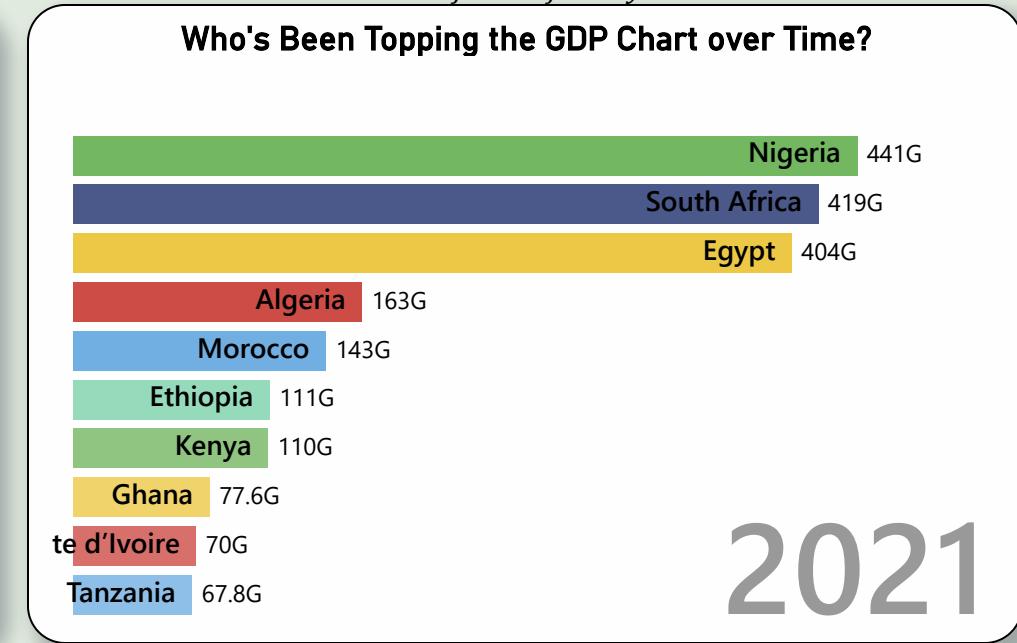
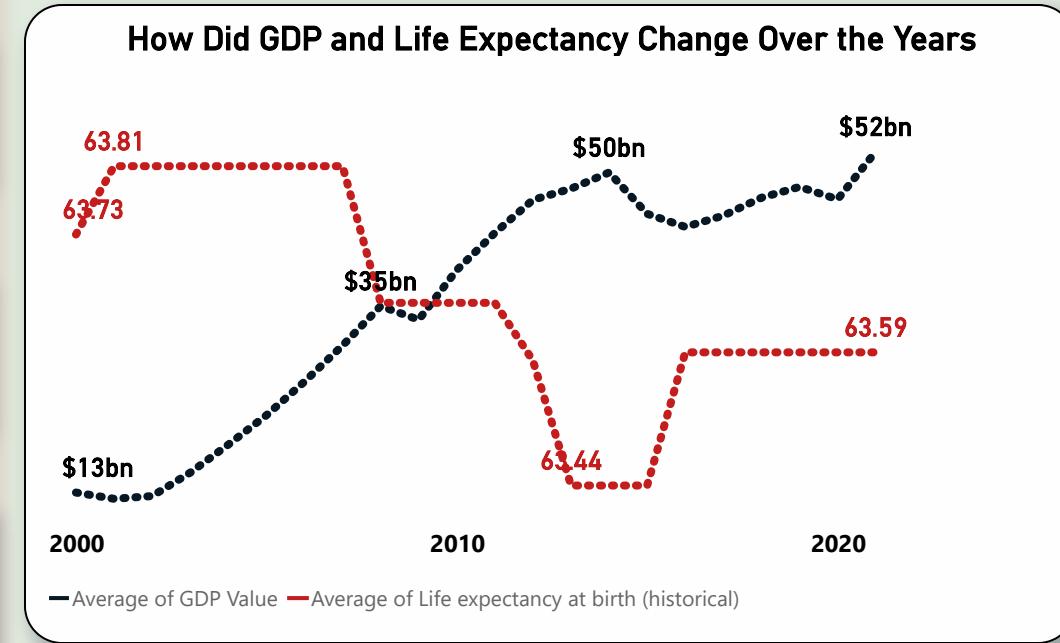
ROLE OF GDP AND INCOME GROUP TOWARDS LIFE EXPECTANCY

Data is filtered for only the last two decades

Year
2020

Region
All

Income Group
All



INSIGHTS

1. GDP alone does not guarantee a good standard of living. Despite countries like Nigeria having a high GDP, a significant portion of the population still lives below \$3 a day.
2. In Western Africa, where most citizens live below \$3 daily, it is evident that this economic condition contributes to lower life expectancy compared to the North African region.
3. South Africa, despite being in the upper-middle-income group, faces alarming life expectancy figures. It stands as an outlier with high GDP but very low life expectancy.
4. Standard of living plays a significant role in determining life expectancy. This observation is consistent across various regions in Africa.
5. North Africa exhibits relatively high life expectancy, even though most countries fall within the lower-middle-income class. Citizens in these countries tend to have a daily income above \$3.
6. It is important to note that the Southern part of Africa differs from the overall trend. Factors such as unanticipated crises or a higher prevalence of deaths might contribute to lower-than-average life expectancy. Further analysis requires detailed data on causes of death to gain a comprehensive understanding.

These insights shed light on the complexities of poverty, life expectancy, and GDP dynamics in Africa. They emphasize the critical role of standard of living in determining life expectancy. By considering these findings, stakeholders can make informed decisions and devise targeted strategies to improve economic and social conditions across the continent.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Focus on improving the standard of living: To positively impact life expectancy, it is crucial to prioritize efforts that improve the standard of living for Africans, particularly in the Western regions. This can be achieved through targeted interventions such as poverty alleviation programs, access to quality education, healthcare services, and basic amenities.
2. Promote entrepreneurship and economic empowerment: Encouraging entrepreneurship should be a key priority to boost GDP and create sustainable economic growth in Africa. Governments and stakeholders should provide support and create an enabling environment for aspiring entrepreneurs by offering training, access to finance, mentorship programs, and simplified business regulations.
3. Enhance infrastructure, particularly in the southern region: In order to address the low life expectancy rates in the southern region of Africa, it is essential to invest in the development of robust infrastructure, especially in the healthcare sector. This includes improving healthcare facilities, increasing the number of healthcare professionals, and ensuring efficient delivery of healthcare services. Adequate infrastructure will contribute to better healthcare access and improved health outcomes for the population.

By implementing these recommendations, African countries can work towards improving the standard of living, fostering economic growth, and enhancing healthcare infrastructure. These actions will contribute to sustainable development, increased life expectancy, and an overall improvement in the well-being of African citizens

