

WORLD ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MOROCCO



2021

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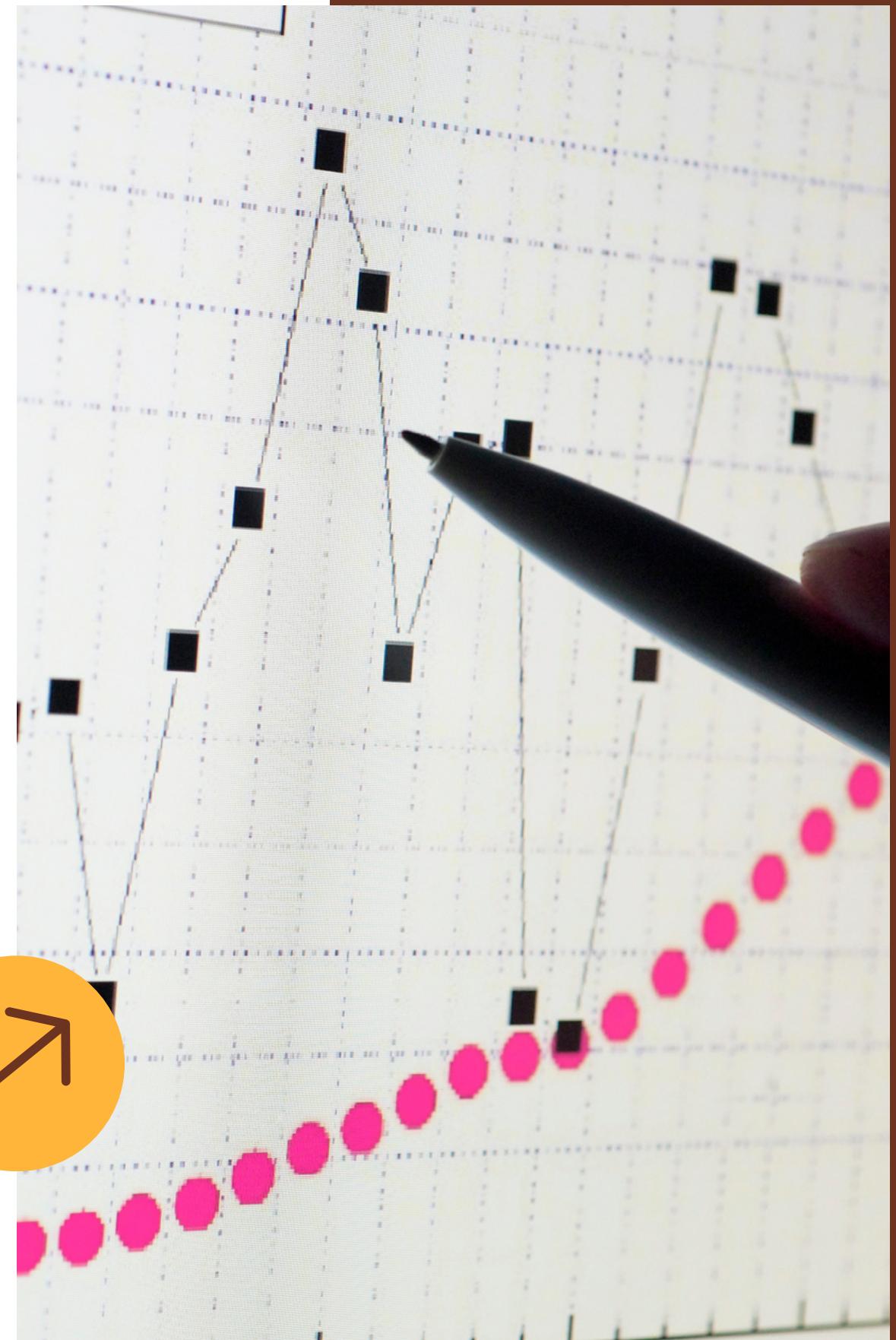
INTRODUCTION

Hafida Belayd →

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of economic and human development indicators for countries around the world, with a focus on Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, and Libya. Utilizing datasets from the World Bank and the United Nations Human Development Index (HDI), we explore trends in population and GDP growth, advancements in human development, factors correlated with life expectancy, and the disparities between high-income and low-income countries.

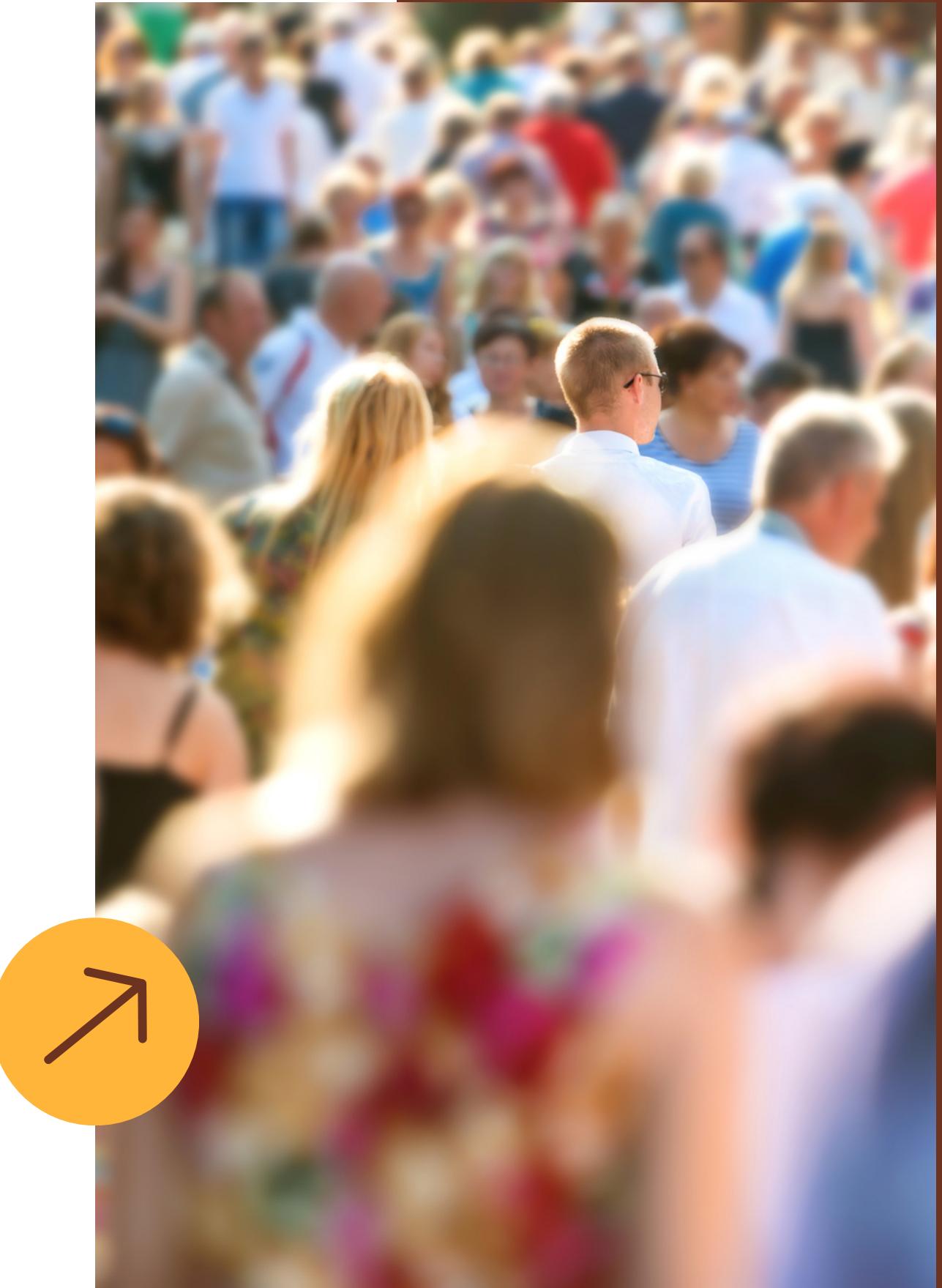
The World Bank dataset includes key economic performance indicators from 1960 to 2018, such as electricity consumption, GDP per capita, and life expectancy. The HDI dataset from the United Nations provides a composite measure of a country's development, including life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators from 1990 to 2021.

Through this analysis, we aim to identify patterns and correlations that can inform policy decisions and strategic initiatives to promote economic growth and improve quality of life.

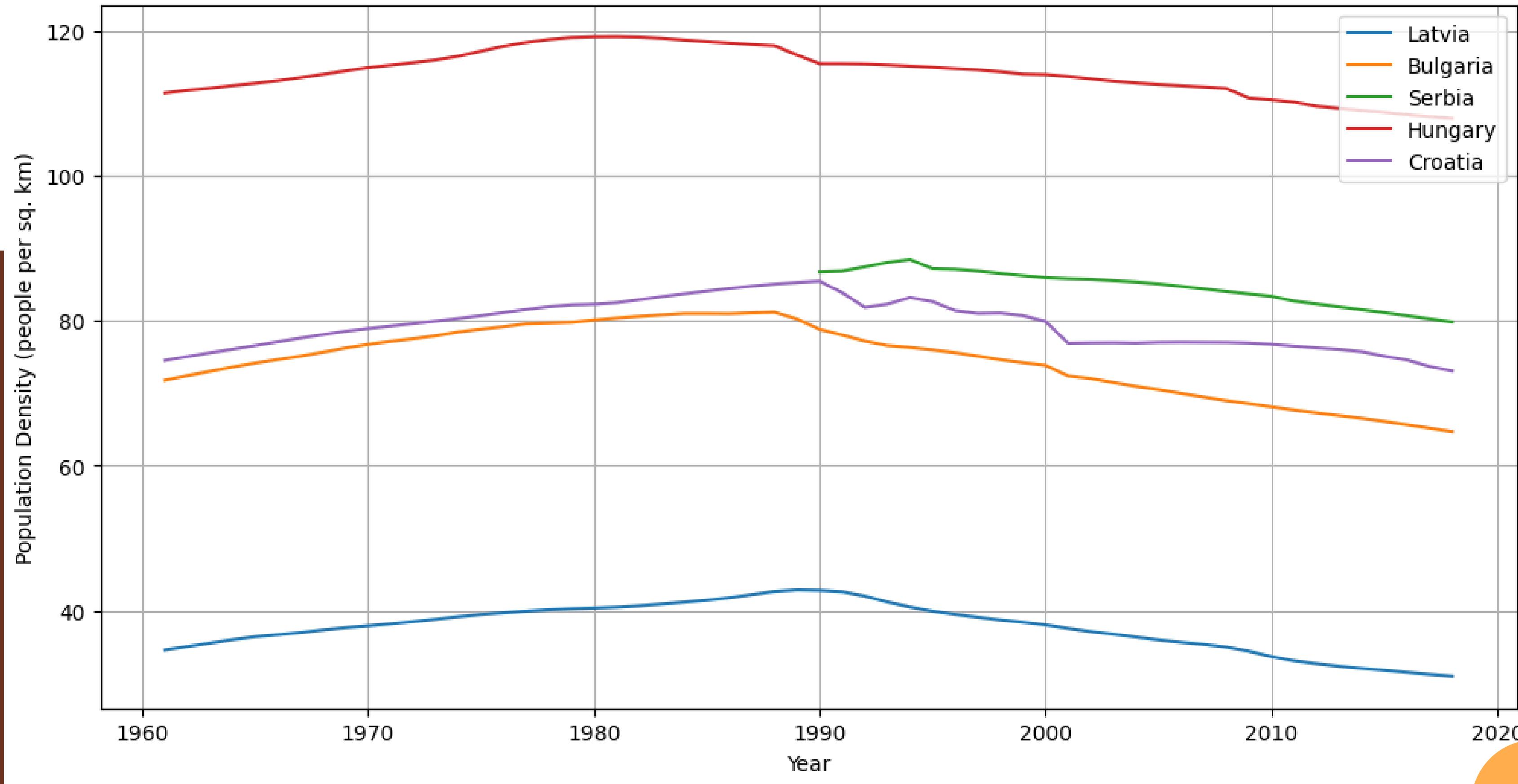


POPULATION AND GDP GROWTH

In this section of the report, we examined which countries have experienced the highest growth in population and GDP. Using the World Bank dataset, we calculated the percentage change in population density and GDP for each country over the available time period. We identified the countries with the highest growth rates and analyzed whether there was any overlap between the two lists.

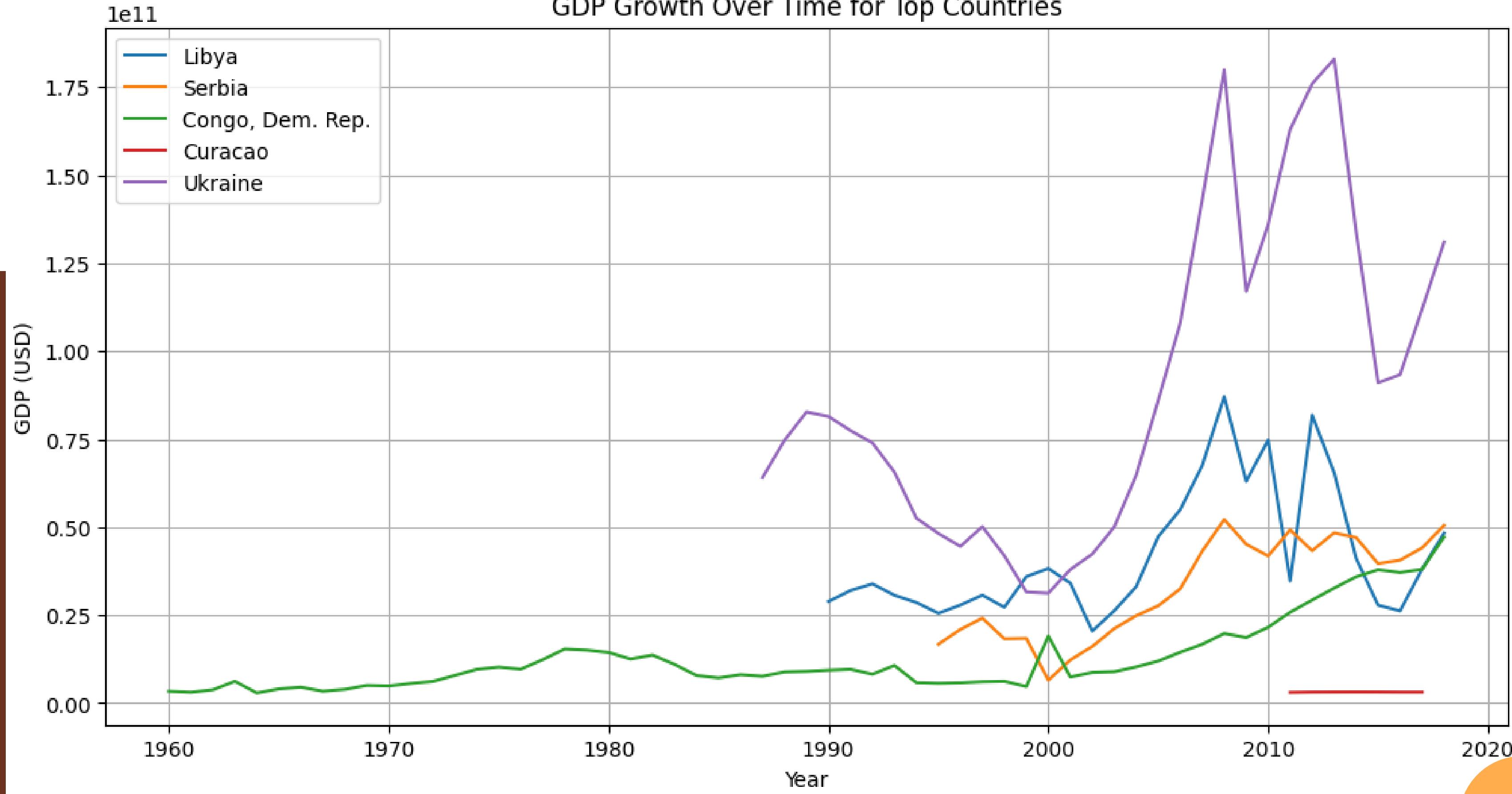


Population Growth Over Time for Top Countries

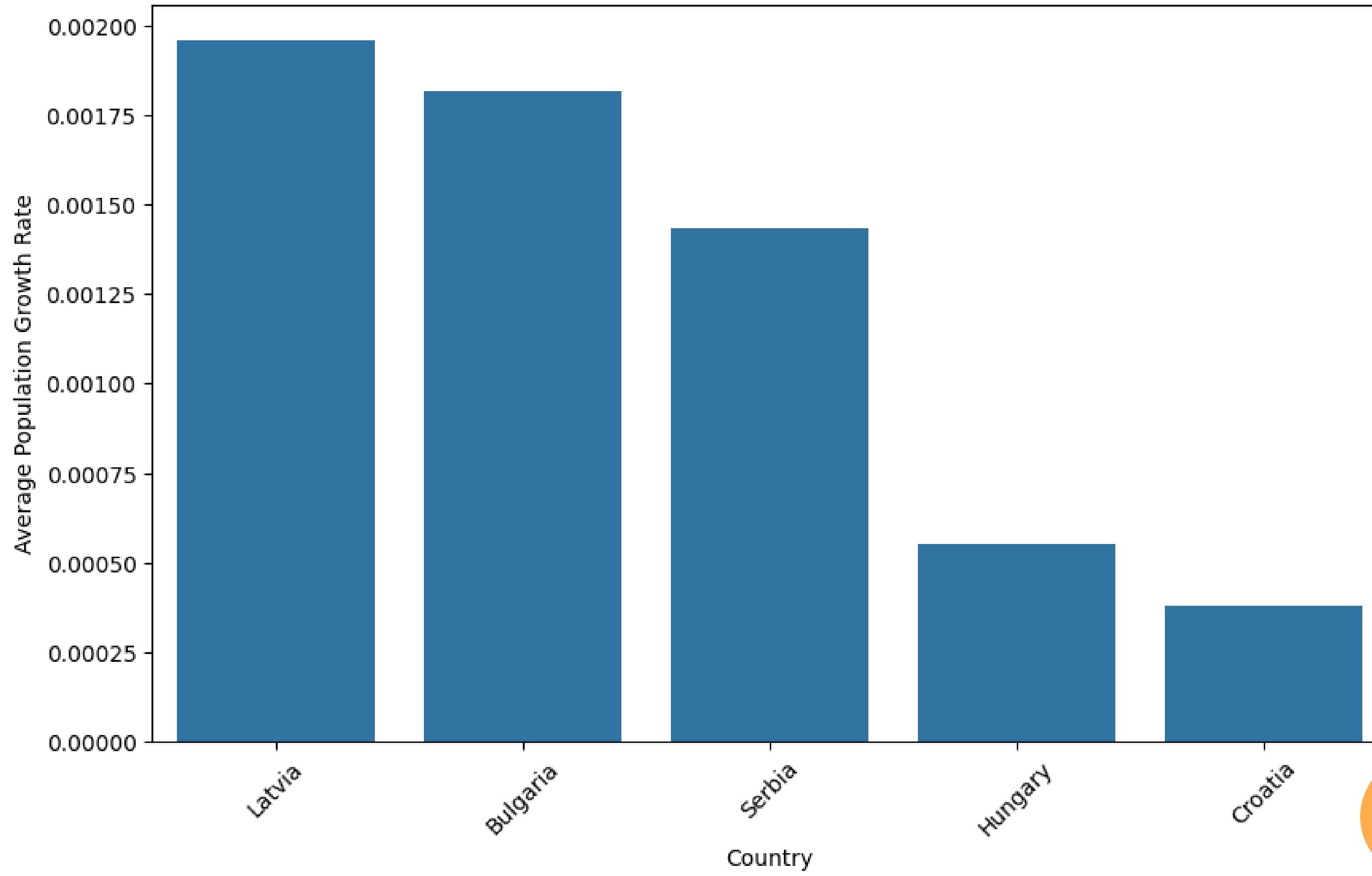


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GDP Growth Over Time for Top Countries



Average Population Growth Rate for Top Countries



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KEY FINDINGS INCLUDE

The countries with the highest average population growth rates were Latvia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, and Croatia.

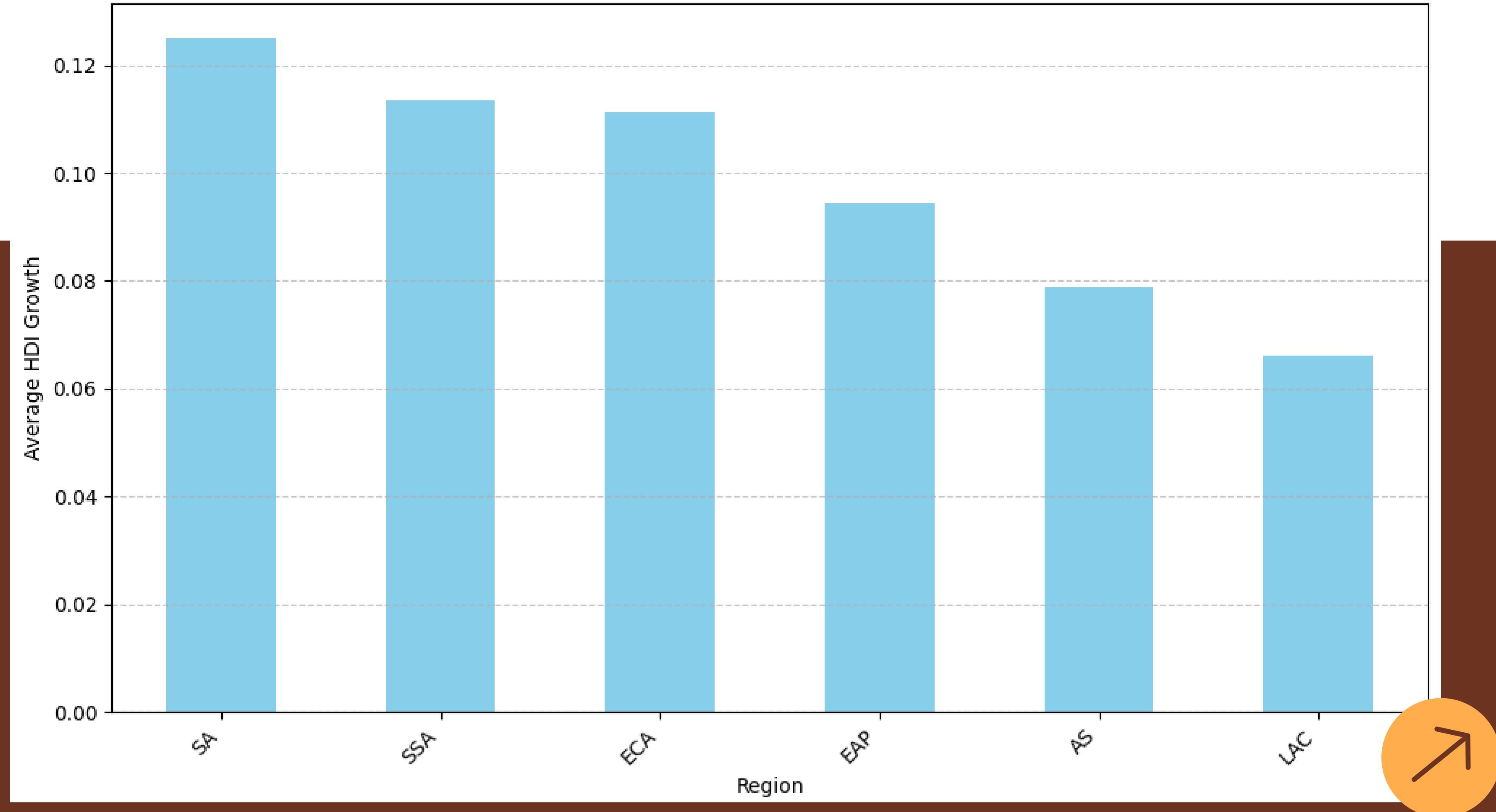
The analysis highlighted that population growth does not necessarily correlate with GDP growth, as economic performance is influenced by a multitude of factors beyond population changes.

HDI GROWTH IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a key metric used by the United Nations to assess the social and economic development of countries. We analyzed the HDI data to determine which regions experienced the most significant growth in HDI from the year 2000 to 2021. The regions were identified based on the average HDI growth rate for countries within each region.



Average HDI Growth (2000-2021) by Region





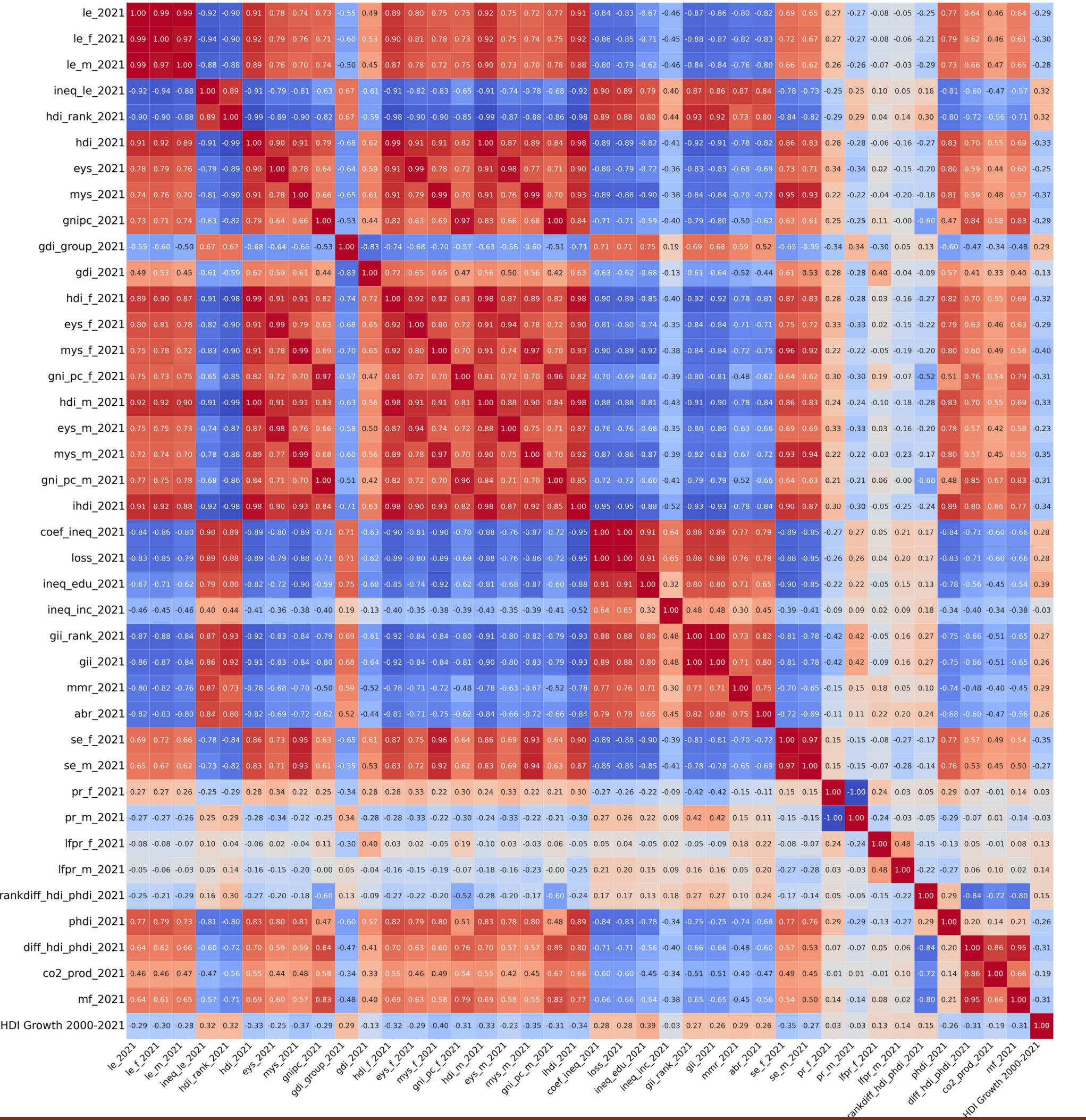
KEY FINDINGS INCLUDE

South Asia (SA) experienced the highest average HDI growth, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), Europe and Central Asia (ECA), East Asia and Pacific (EAP), Arab States (AS), and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). The substantial growth in HDI in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa suggests significant improvements in life expectancy, education, and income levels over the past two decades.

CORRELATION WITH LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy is a crucial indicator of a country's health and well-being. We explored the HDI dataset to identify factors that are highly correlated with life expectancy in the year 2021. The analysis included indicators such as education, income, and gender equality.





KEY FINDINGS INCLUDE

Life expectancy shows strong positive correlations with HDI, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, and GNI per capita.

These correlations suggest that higher levels of development, education, and income are associated with longer life spans.





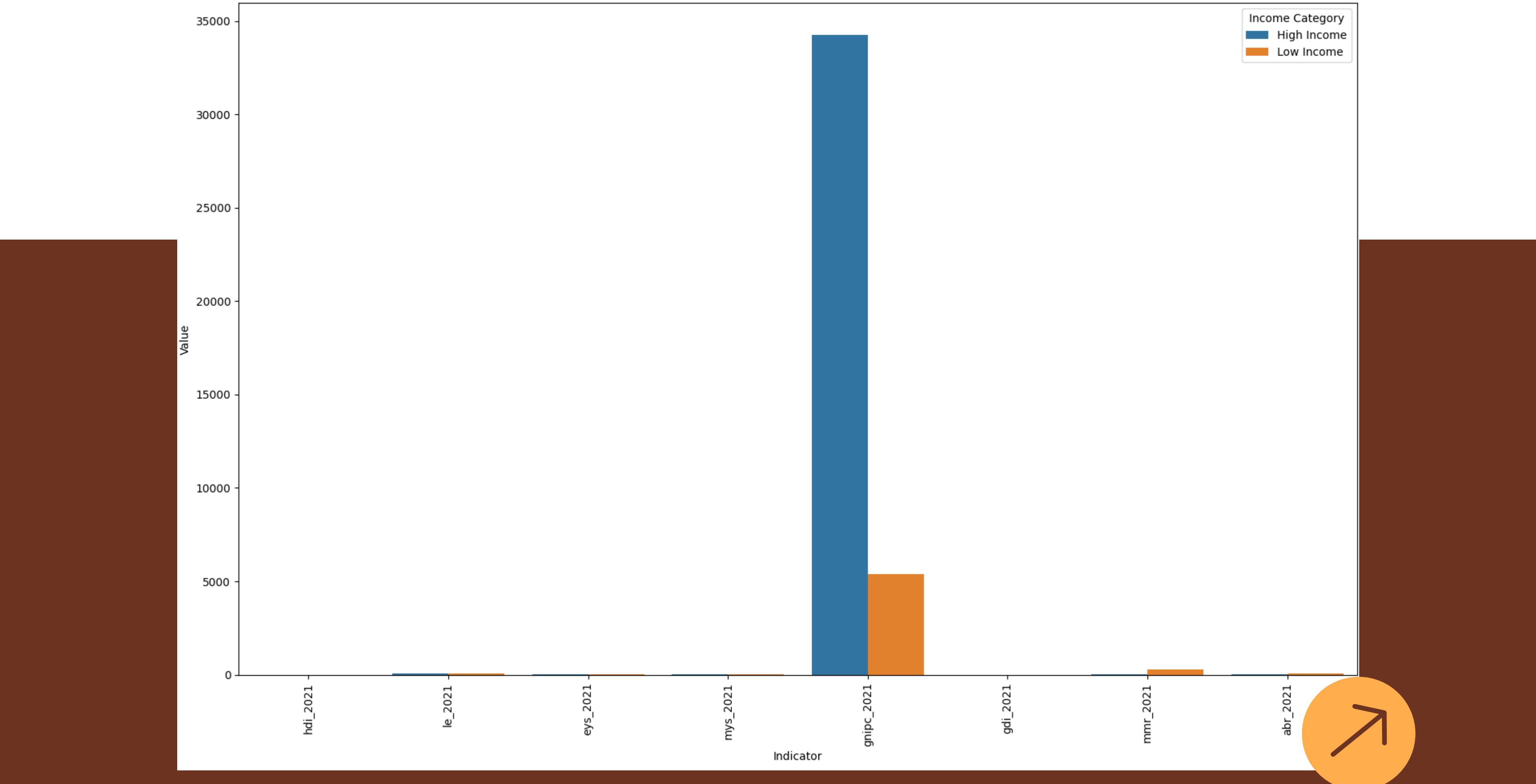
The analysis of the correlation between life expectancy and other factors for the year 2021 reveals that life expectancy for males (`le_m_2021`) and females (`le_f_2021`) is highly correlated with each other, indicating similar trends in life expectancy across genders. Additionally, the Human Development Index (HDI) for males (`hdi_m_2021`), the Inequality-adjusted HDI (`ihdi_2021`), overall HDI (`hdi_2021`), and HDI for females (`hdi_f_2021`) show strong positive correlations with life expectancy, suggesting that higher development levels are associated with longer life spans. Educational attainment, as measured by expected years of schooling (`eys_f_2021`, `eys_2021`, `eys_m_2021`) and mean years of schooling (`mys_f_2021`, `mys_2021`), along with Gross National Income per capita (`gni_pc_m_2021`, `gni_pc_f_2021`), are also significantly correlated with life expectancy, indicating that better education and higher income levels are important factors related to longer life expectancy.

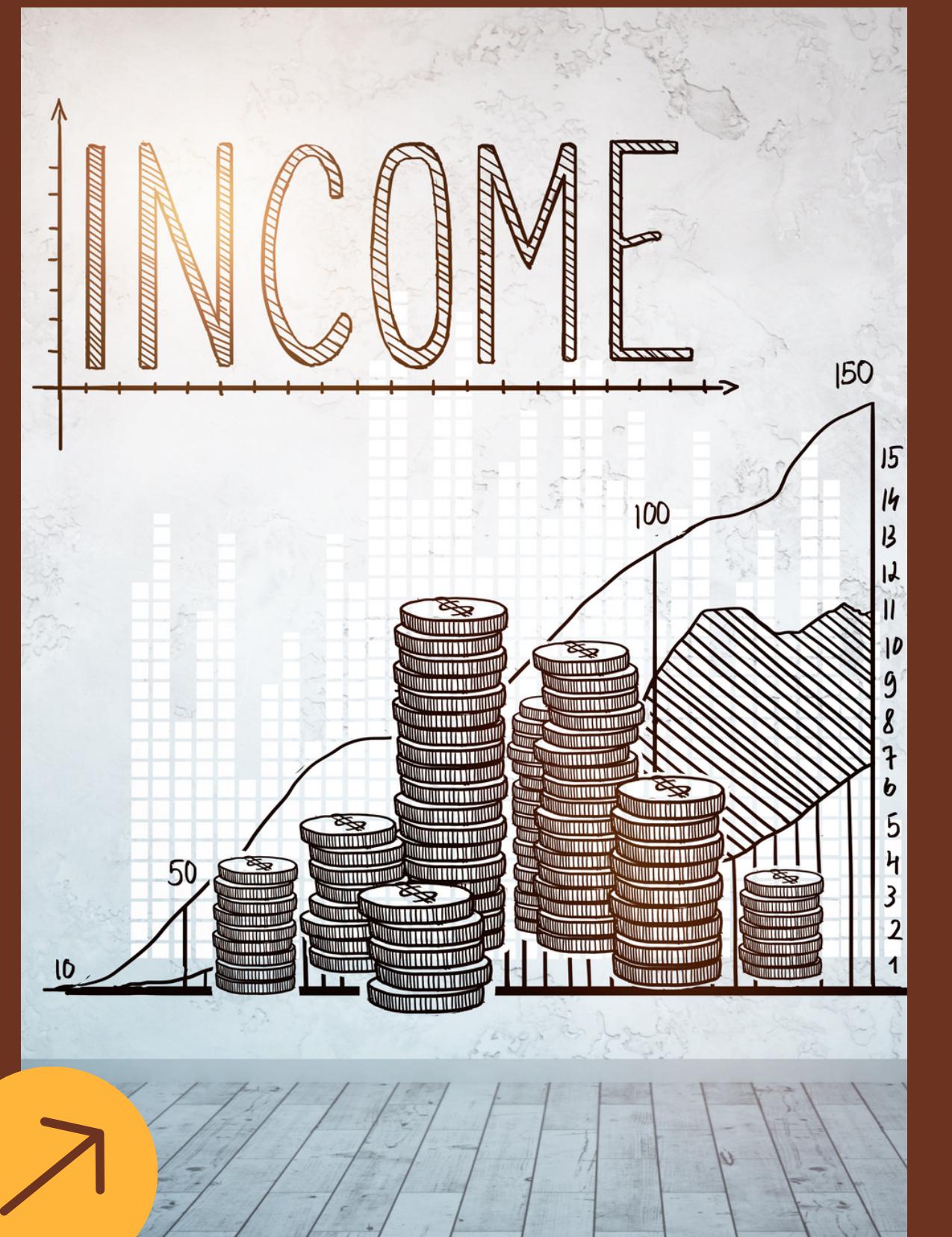
HIGH INCOME VS. LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

We compared various indicators between high-income and low-income countries using the World Bank dataset. The analysis focused on the most recent year with available data for all indicators.



Comparison of Selected Indicators by Income Category





KEY FINDINGS INCLUDE

High-income countries have significantly higher GDP and GDP per capita, as well as a higher percentage of individuals using the Internet. Population density is slightly higher in high-income countries, and the unemployment rate is marginally higher, possibly due to different economic structures and labor market dynamics.

Income



The analysis of the global Human Development Index (HDI) data reveals significant disparities between "High Income" and "Low Income" countries across a range of indicators. The most pronounced differences are observed in Gross National Income per capita (GNI per capita), with high-income countries having substantially higher GNI per capita across multiple years. This suggests that income level is a major differentiator between the two groups.

Income



Additionally, high-income countries tend to have better outcomes in indicators related to health, education, and gender equality. For instance, they have lower maternal mortality rates, higher life expectancy, greater expected years of schooling, and a higher Human Development Index. These findings underscore the wide economic and social gaps between high-income and low-income countries, with wealthier nations enjoying better living standards and access to resources.

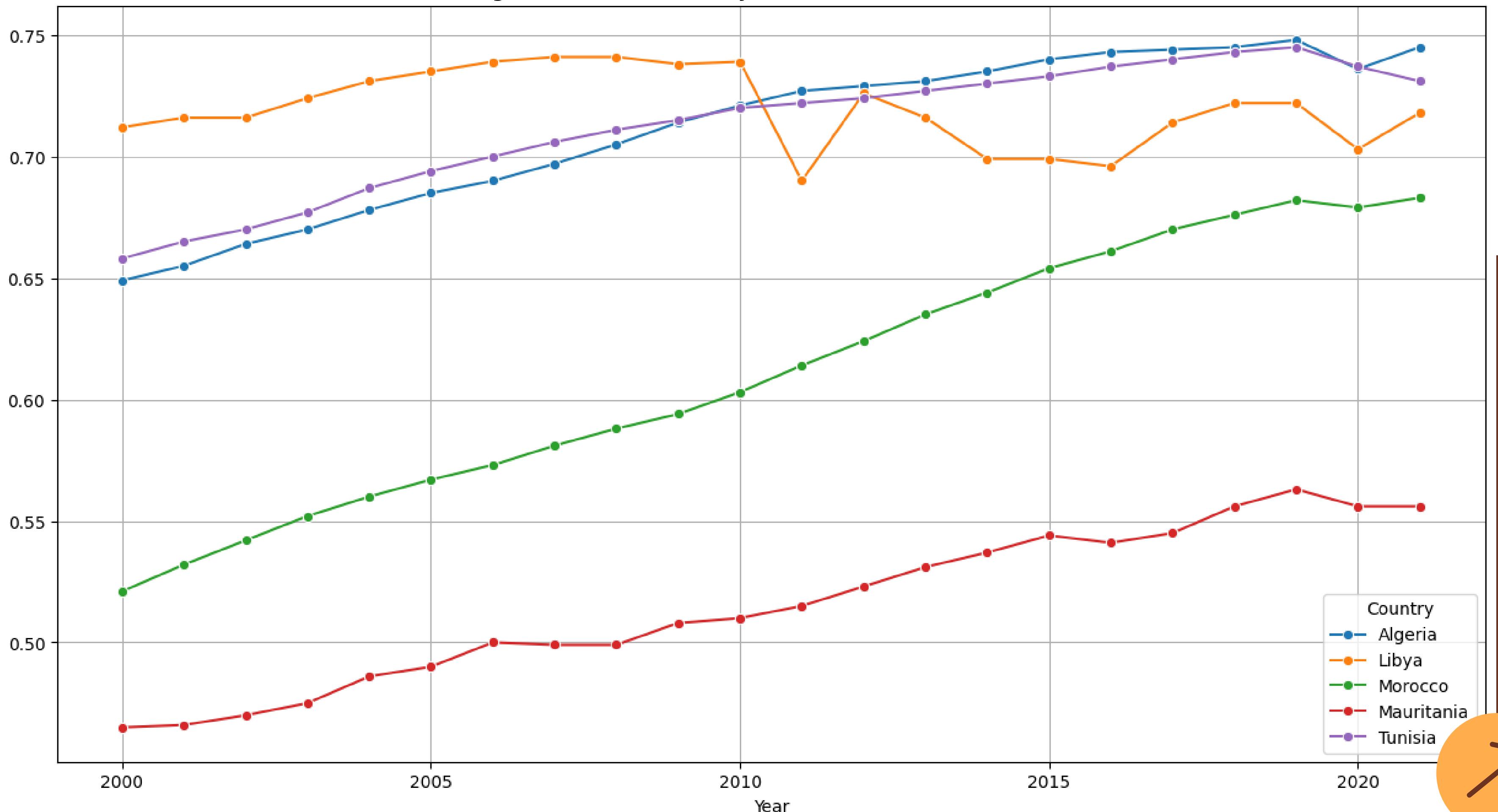


THE COMPARISON BETWEEN MOROCCO, ALGERIA, TUNISIA, MAURITANIA, AND LIBYA

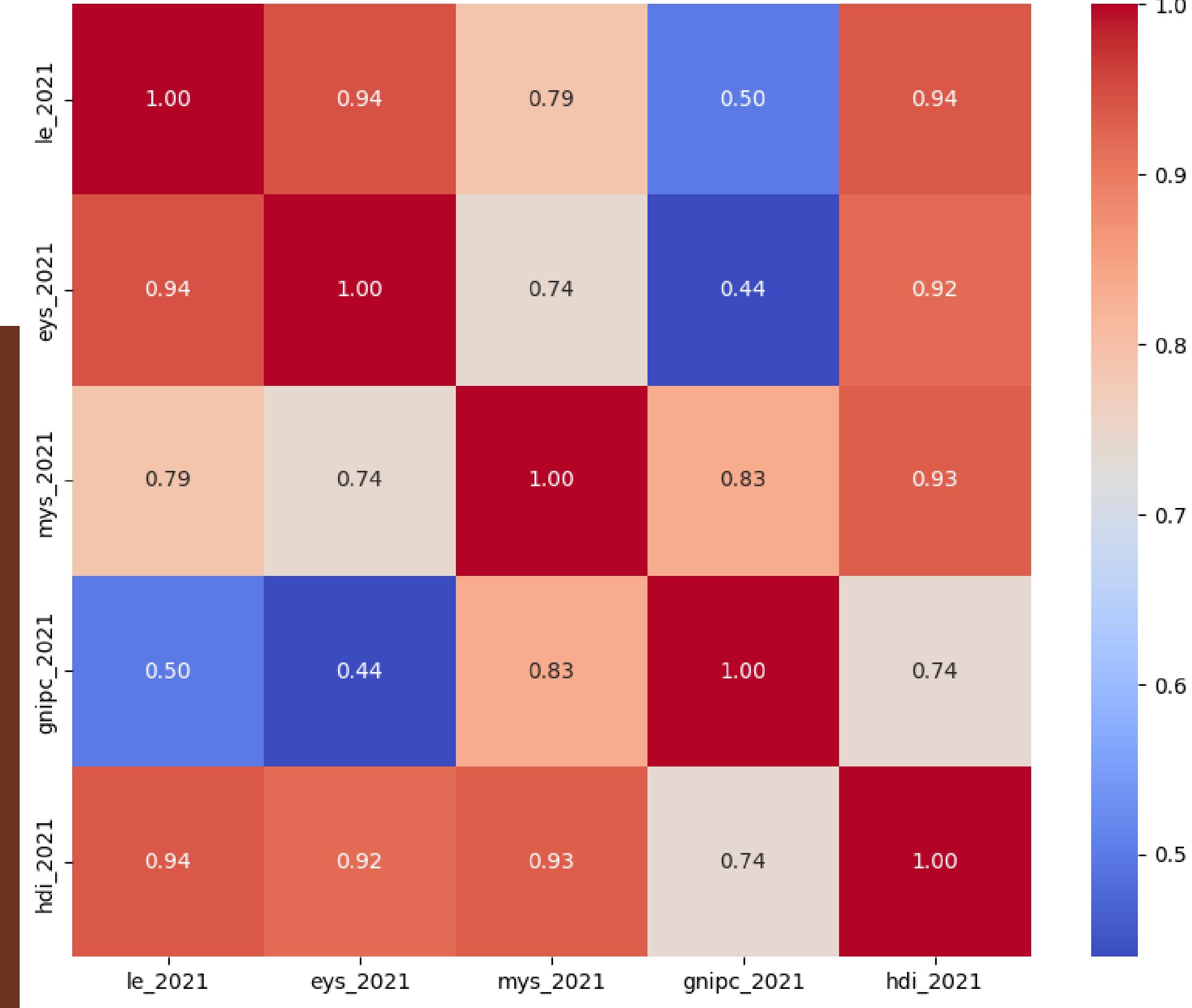


This section of the report provides a comparative analysis of the development indicators for the selected North African countries, revealing trends and correlations that can inform policy decisions and development strategies.

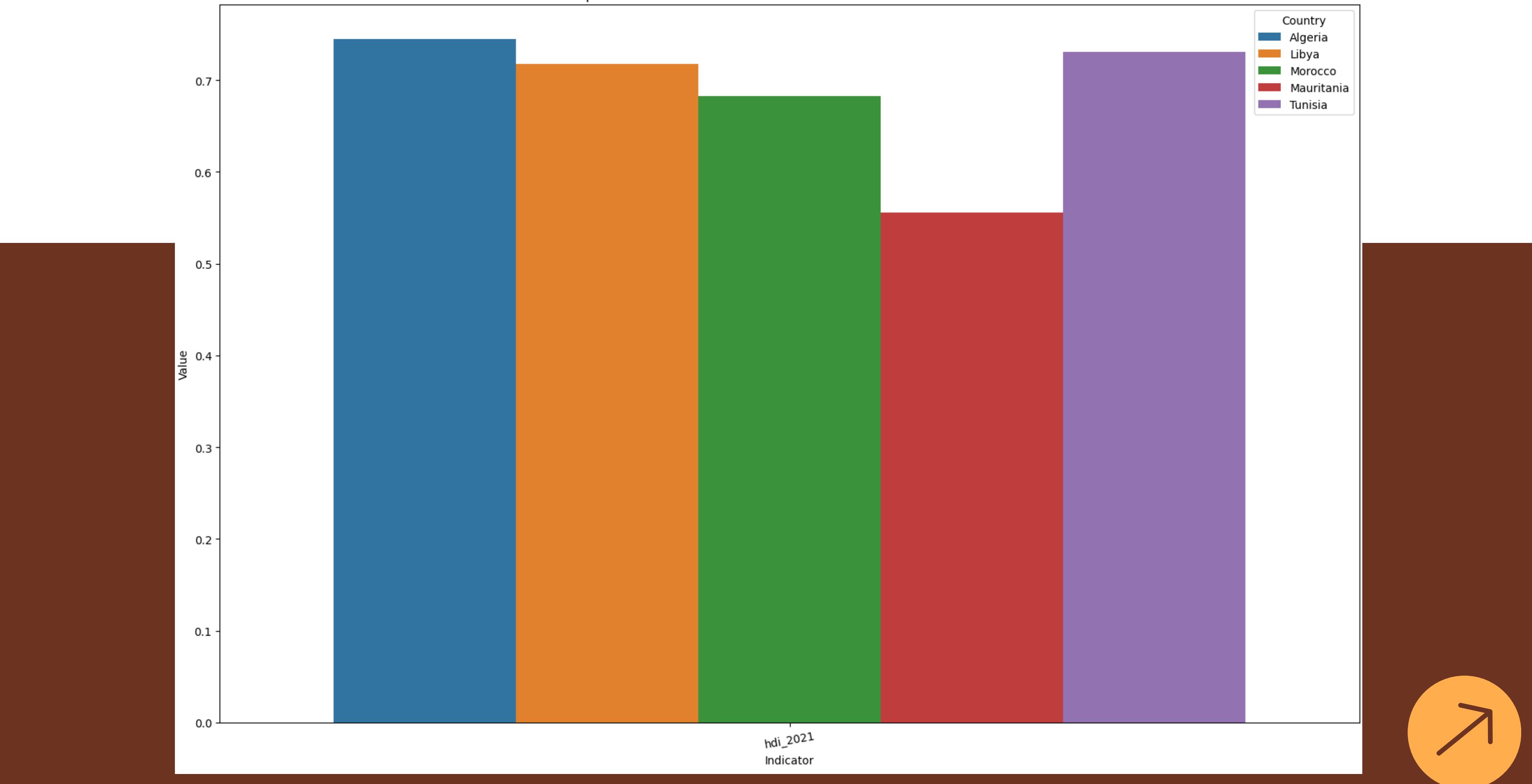
HDI Progress in the 21st Century for Selected North African Countries



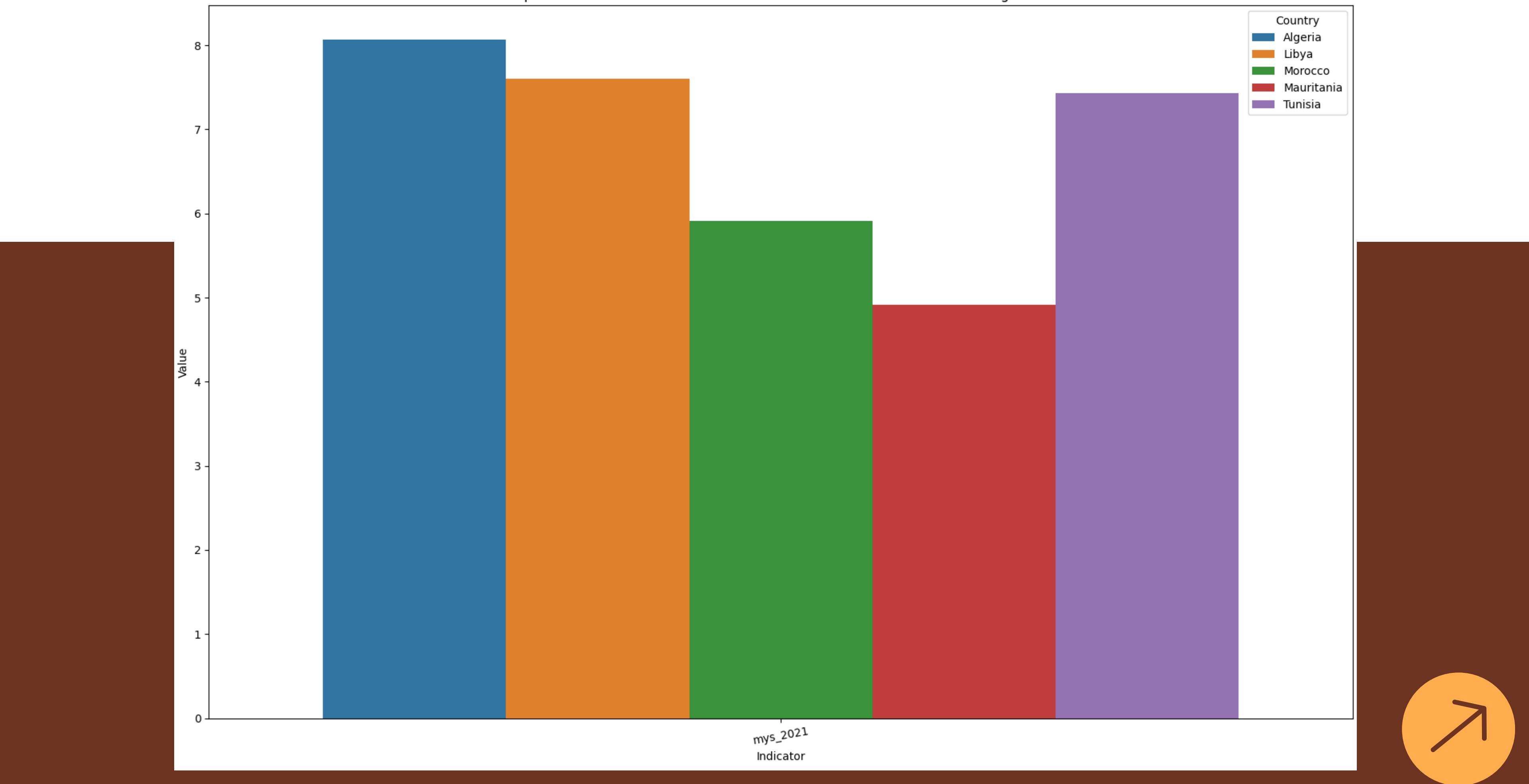
Correlation with Life Expectancy for Selected Countries



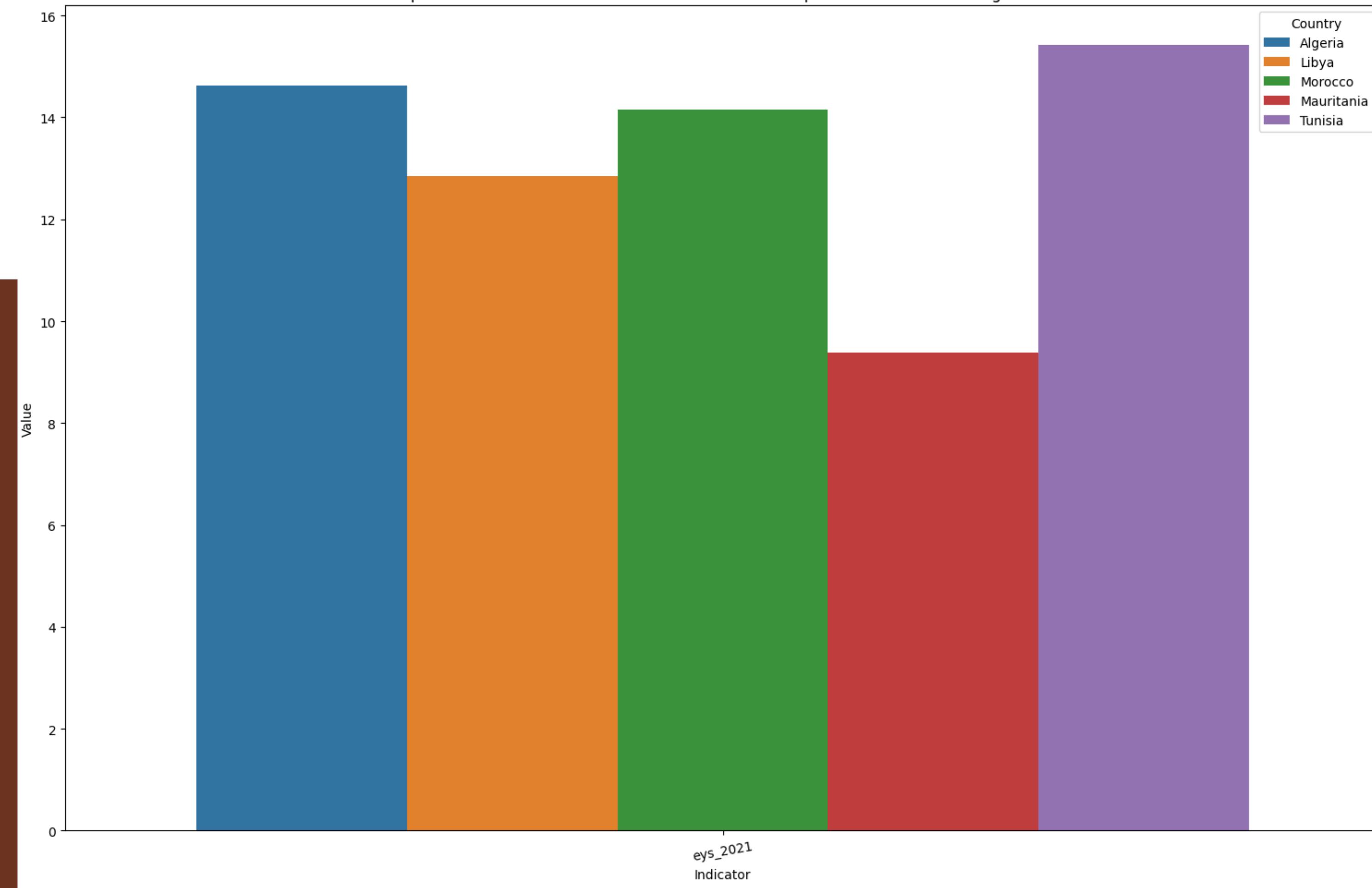
Comparison of Indicator for North African Countries - HDI rank in 2021



Comparison of Indicator for North African Countries - Mean Years of Schooling in 2021.



Comparison of Indicator for North African Countries - Expected Years of Schooling in 2021.



KEY FINDINGS INCLUDE

Human Development Index (HDI) Trends (2000-2021) :

All countries show an upward trend in HDI, suggesting improvements in human development over the past two decades.

Tunisia and Libya generally exhibit higher HDI values compared to the other countries, indicating better average achievements in health, education, and income.





Correlation Analysis (2021):

The heatmap of the correlation matrix for 2021 shows the relationships between life expectancy, expected years of schooling, mean years of schooling, gross national income per capita, and HDI.

There is a strong positive correlation between life expectancy and HDI, indicating that higher life expectancy is associated with higher human development.

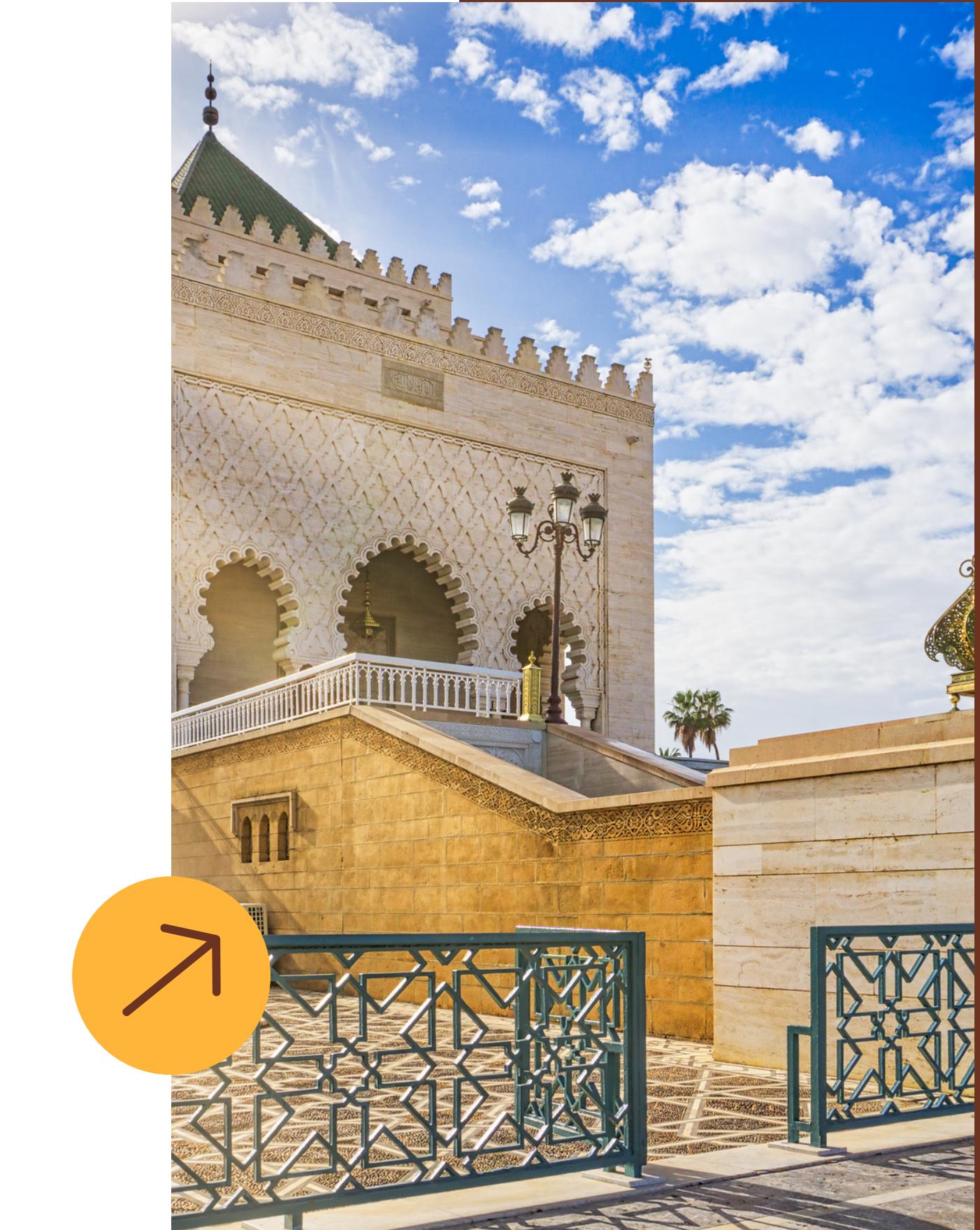
Expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling are also positively correlated with HDI, highlighting the importance of education in human development.

Gross national income per capita shows a strong positive correlation with HDI, suggesting that economic prosperity contributes significantly to the overall human development of a country.

HIGH INCOME VS. LOW INCOME COUNTRIES

Hafida Belayd →

When focusing on Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Mauritania, and Libya, the same trend is observed: GNI per capita is the most significant factor separating high-income from low-income countries within this group. Additionally, life expectancy and educational attainment (both expected and mean years of schooling) are higher in high-income countries, reflecting better health outcomes and access to education. The HDI scores also follow this pattern, with high-income countries achieving higher HDI values, indicating better overall human development.



THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

SEE YOU NEXT TIME



Hafida Belayd

