### DATA201 Presentation

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Is Human Development
Index (HDI) a
good indicator of how
well countries in the
world are doing
socially or
economically?



#### What is HDI?

- Summary measure of average achievement in <u>key</u> <u>dimensions</u> of human development
- For example:
  - a long and healthy life
  - being knowledgeable
  - decent standard of living



# Key Dimensions of human development



The <u>health dimension</u> is assessed by life expectancy at birth.



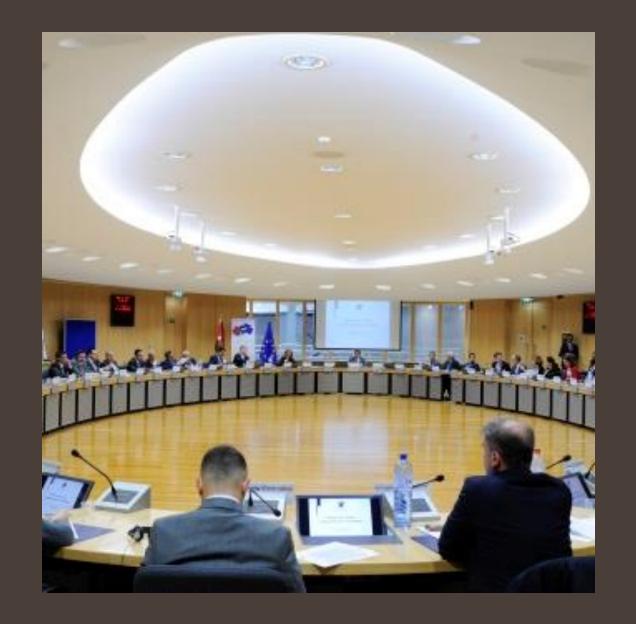
The <u>education dimension</u> is measured by mean number of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more, and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age.



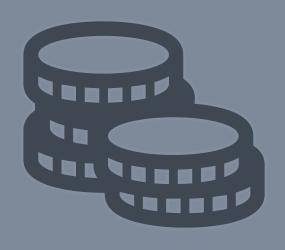
The <u>standard of living dimension</u> is measured by gross national income (GNI) per capita.

## Reasons for our choice of topic

- Extremely relevant to societies
- Educates on the circumstances of people from all over the world
- Stimulate discussions on global, regional and local issues
- Crucial role in policy related decision making



## Economic indicators



- Income Index
- Unemployment Rate
- Income Inequality
- Male vs Female labour force participation rate

## Social indicators



- Suicide Rate
- Homicide Rate





It was difficult to find a meaningful way to display correlation between the HDI index for all countries in the world.

We chose to select specific countries to provide a representation of the differences between higher and lower HDI indexes.

- Group 1: Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, Germany, Iceland, Hong Kong, Sweden, Singapore, Netherlands
- Group 2: Bahamas, Uruguay, Kuwait, Malaysia, Barbados, Kazakhstan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Palau, Seychelles, Costa Rica
- Group 3: Bolivia, Palestine, Iraq, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Nicaragua, Cabo Verde, Guyana, Guatemala
- Group 4: Mozambique, Liberia, Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Chad, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Niger

# Income Index \$

Income index is the GNI per capita expressed as an index

#### **Raw Data for Income Index**

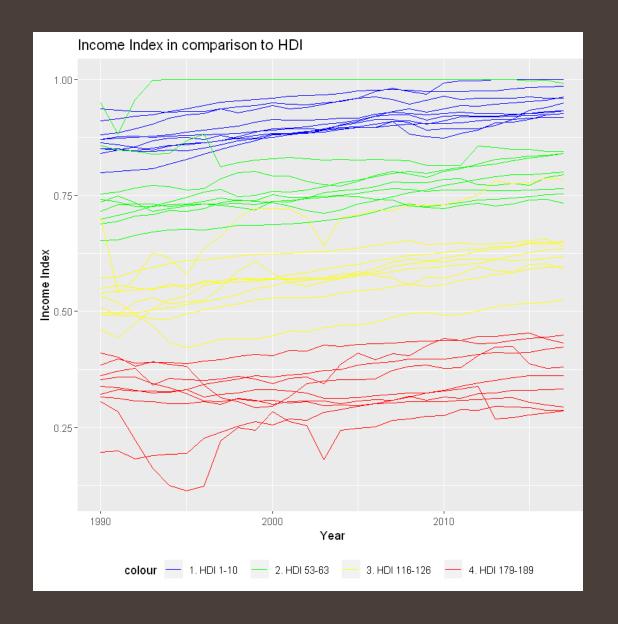
HDI	Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	 2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
168	Afghanistan	NA	 0.388	0.413	0.421	0.426	0.442	0.443	0.441	0.439	0.438	0.439							
68	Albania	0.575	0.523	0.510	0.531	0.547	0.570	0.585	0.568	 0.683	0.686	0.693	0.699	0.700	0.705	0.707	0.711	0.717	0.722
85	Algeria	0.694	0.686	0.686	0.681	0.676	0.677	0.680	0.680	 0.730	0.730	0.734	0.734	0.734	0.734	0.737	0.739	0.744	0.744
35	Andorra	0.904	0.902	0.897	0.891	0.890	0.891	0.897	0.910	 0.931	0.924	0.916	0.910	0.910	0.914	0.920	0.924	0.927	0.931
147	Angola	0.456	0.453	0.450	0.403	0.363	0.443	0.468	0.485	 0.583	0.613	0.603	0.601	0.602	0.613	0.620	0.625	0.617	0.613
70	Antigua and Barbuda	0.755	0.762	0.762	0.769	0.775	0.764	0.770	0.776	 0.822	0.801	0.790	0.784	0.786	0.787	0.792	0.797	0.803	0.806

#### **Wrangled Data**

Country	Year	Factor
Norway	1990	0.911
Switzerland	1990	0.936
Australia	1990	0.850
Ireland	1990	0.799
Germany	1990	0.870
Iceland	1990	0.850

#### Income Index (grouped by HDI)

- Visible correlation between the Income Index and the HDI
- Income Index appears to generally linearly increase over time, which is expected as GNI increases
- The countries in the lowest HDI bracket appear to not have as much as an increase in growth as the more developed countries.

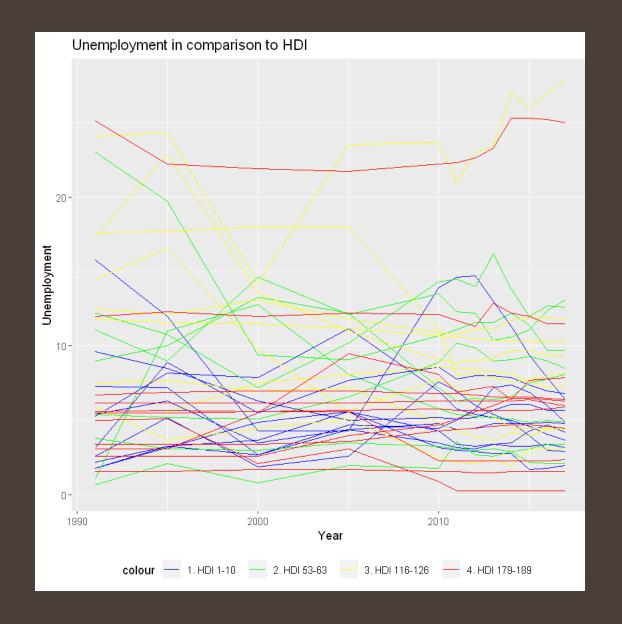


#### Unemployment rates (grouped by HDI)

Percentage of the labour force population ages 15 and older that is not in employment but is available for work

This generated a plot that didn't show a clear pattern between the groups.





#### IMF Unemployment Data

Projections of economic developments at the global level.

Medium-term projections are available for selected indicators, such as unemployment.



#### **Raw Data from IMF website**

								S	Shaded cells indicate IMF staff estimate			
Country	Subject Descriptor	Units	Scale	Country/Series- specific Notes	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Australia	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		B	5.583	5.292	4.793	4.792	4.792	4.788	4.795	4.790
The Bahamas	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		B	10.100	9.200	9.046	9.028	8.914	8.820	8.725	8.628
Barbados	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		В	9.880	10.118	10.425	10.506	10.295	9.976	9.656	9.337
Bolivia	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		В	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000
Burkina Faso	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force										
Burundi	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force										
Cabo Verde	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		В	9.000	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.500
Central African Republic	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force										
Chad	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force										
Costa Rica	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		В	9.293	10.200	9.659	9.600	9.600	9.500	9.300	9.300
El Salvador	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		ii ii	6.800	6.685	6.702	6.802	6.852	6.852	6.852	6.852
Germany	Unemployment rate	Percent of total labor force		B	3.758	3.392	3.391	3.315	3.276	3.244	3.205	3.149

4.854 3.839 3.739 3.639 3.539 3.439 3.339 3.239

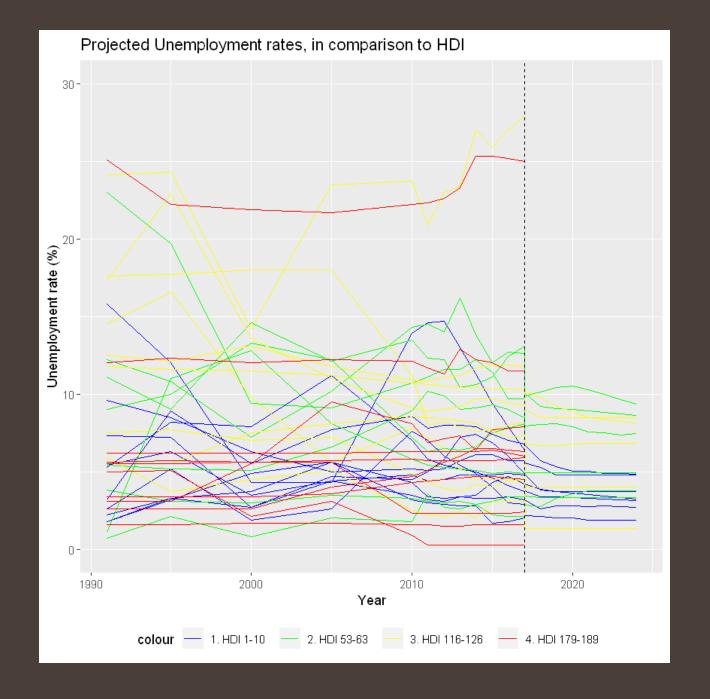
**Scraped and Wrangled Data** 

10

	Country	Subject Descriptor			Units	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	202	2 2023	2024
5	Barbados	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force	9.880	10.118	10.425	10.506	10.295	9.97	6 9.656	9.337
6	Bolivia	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.00	00 4.000	4.000
7	Burkina Faso	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force								
8	Burundi	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force								
9	Cabo Verde	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force	9.000	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.500	8.50	00 8.500	8.500
10	Central African Republic	Unemployment rate		Percent of tota	l labor force								
		Country	HDI	2017	2018	2	019	2020	202	21 2	2022	2023	2024
1		<b>Country</b> Norway	<b>HDI</b>	<b>2017</b> 4.216	<b>2018</b>		<b>019</b> 700	<b>2020</b> 3.700	3.70		<b>2022</b> 3.700	<b>2023</b> 3.700	<b>2024</b> 3.700
1 2				4.216		3.			3-0.00	00 3			
		Norway	1	4.216	3.854	3.	700	3.700	3.70	00 3 50 2	3.700	3.700	3.700
2		Norway Switzerland	1 2	4.216 3.186 5.583	3.854	3. 3. 2. 4.	700 819	3.700 2.793	3.70 2.70	00 3 60 2 92 4	3.700 2.779	3.700 2.746	3.700
2	Hong Kong	Norway Switzerland Australia	1 2 3	4.216 3.186 5.583	3.854 2.628 5.292	3. 2. 4. 5.	700 819 793	3.700 2.793 4.792	3.70 2.70 4.79	00 3 50 2 92 4	3.700 2.779 4.788	3.700 2.746 4.795	3.700 2.714 4.790
2 3 4	Hong Kong	Norway Switzerland Australia Ireland	1 2 3 4	4.216 3.186 5.583 6.725	3.854 2.628 5.292 5.692	33 22 4.2 4.2 5.3 3.2 3.2	700 819 793 335	3.700 2.793 4.792 5.041	3.70 2.70 4.79 5.0°	200 3 200 2 200 2 2 200 2 200	3.700 2.779 4.788 4.866	3.700 2.746 4.795 4.884	3.700 2.714 4.790 4.853

Country	Year	Value
Barbados	2017	9.880
Bolivia	2017	4.000
Cabo Verde	2017	9.000
Costa Rica	2017	9.293
El Salvador	2017	6.800
Germany	2017	3.758
Hong Kong SAR	2017	3.119
Iceland	2017	2.825

# Unemployment and IMF Projected Unemployment



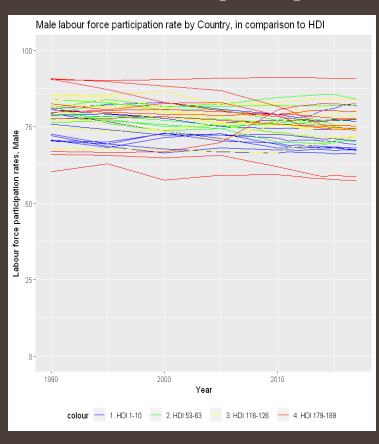
## Male vs Female labour force participation rates

There is not a visible correlation between HDI and each genders workforce participation rate here.

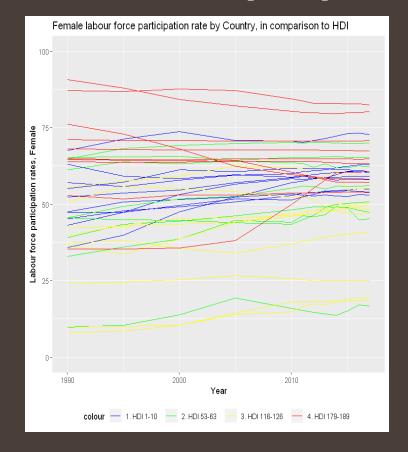
The overall trend is lower female workplace participation rates in many countries.



#### Male labour force participation



#### Female labour force participation



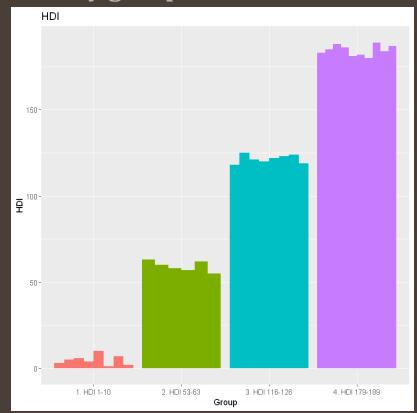
## Income Inequality (grouped by HDI)

Income inequality is the measure of the deviation of the distribution of income among individuals within a country from an equal distribution.

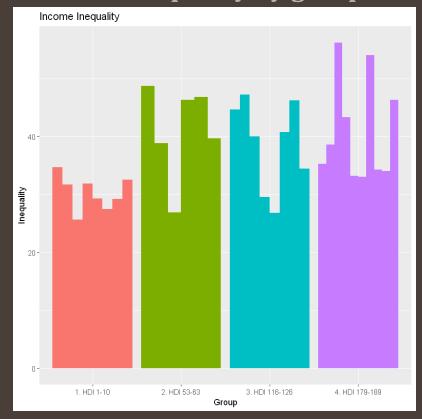
Our graph for income inequality is a bar graph that shows a minor correlation between countries that are considered more developed and having less inequality.



#### HDI by group



#### **Income Inequality by group**

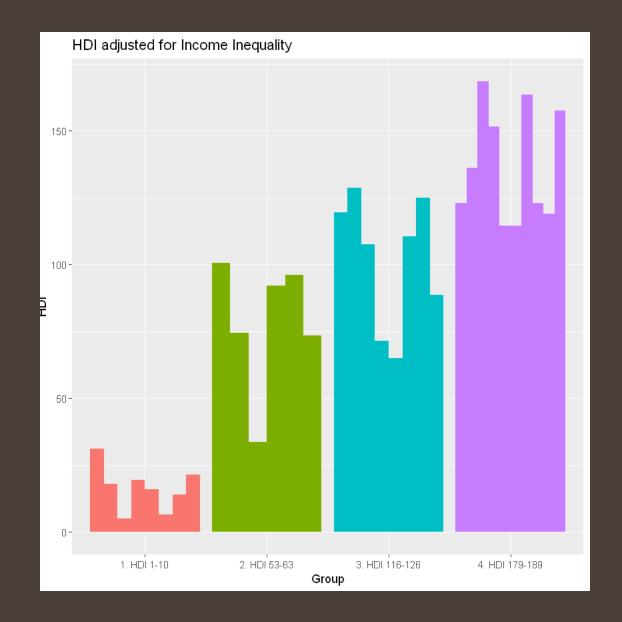


#### HDI adjusted for Income Inequality

We chose to attempt to alter the HDI index for these 40 countries to consider the inequality index.

We ranked each country based on income inequality

Took the average of the HDI and inequality index to show an example of what HDI might look like if it had been adjusted for income inequality.



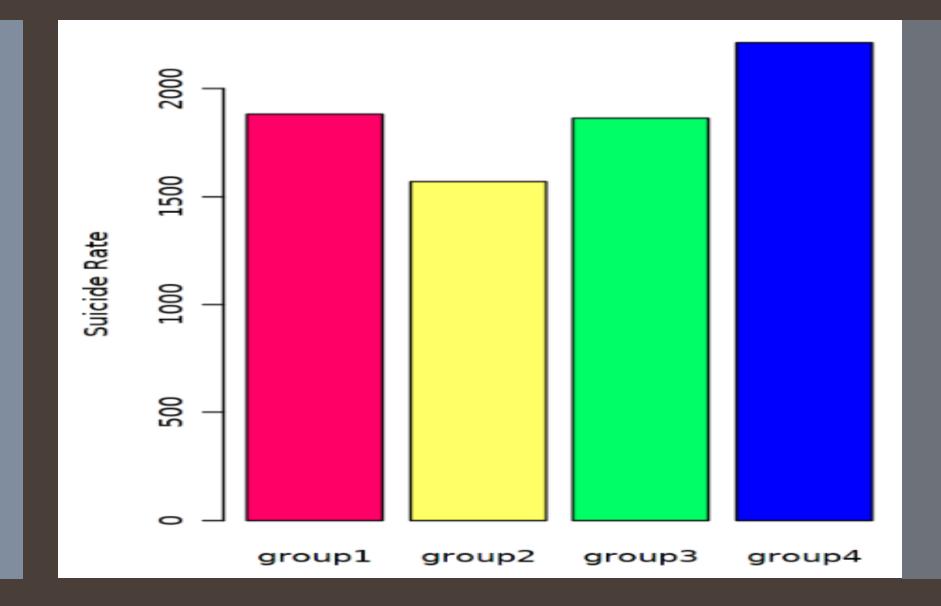
### Suicide rate

#### Raw data of suicide rate in male and female (2010-2015)

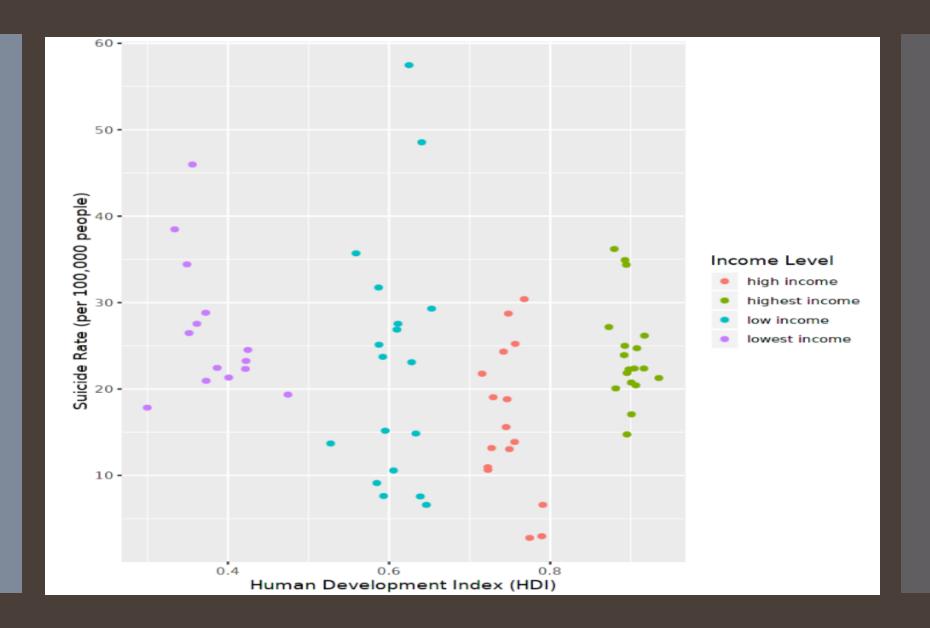
A.spec_tbl_df: 181 × 10													A spec_ti	bl_df: 181	× 10						
HDI Rank	Country	2000	X4	2005	X6	2010	X8	2015	X10	HDI R	ank (2017)		Country	2000	X4	2005	X6	2010	X8	2015	X10
<dbl></dbl>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr>&gt;</chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr></chr>		<dbl></dbl>		<chr></chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr>&gt;</chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr>&gt;</chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr>&gt;</chr>	<dbl></dbl>	<chr>&gt;</chr>
168	Afghanistan	10.9		11.7		11.1		10.9			168		Afghanistan	2.3		2.6		2.8		3.1	
68	Albania	9.8		9.5		7.3		5.3			68		Albania	3.1		3.6		2.8		2.4	
85	Algeria	4.8		5.4		5.3		5.0			85		Algeria	2.3		2.1		1.4		1.3	
147	Angola	36.3		38.5		38.8	Ψ.	38.1			147		Angola	12.0		13.3		14.3		14.3	
70	Antigua and Barbuda	4.6		3.2		0.4		0.0			70	An	tigua and Barbuda	0.1		0.0		0.0		0.0	
47	Argentina	22.8		20.5		21.4		23.7			47		Argentina	5.0		4.5		4.6		4.8	
83	Armenia	6.7		7.3	C	tono	n.	Suici	ido P	ato		HDI	Armenia	1.7		1.5		1.8		1.8	
3	Australia	20.0		16.8	Ca	tego	ıy	Suicide Ra		ate	te HDI		Australia	5.2		4.9		5.1		5.6	
20	Austria	24.9		21.1		<chi< td=""><td>rs.</td><td></td><td>≺dl</td><th>hls</th><td></td><td><chr>&gt;</chr></td><td>Austria</td><td>7.8</td><td></td><td>6.3</td><td></td><td>5.4</td><td></td><td>5.3</td><td></td></chi<>	rs.		≺dl	hls		<chr>&gt;</chr>	Austria	7.8		6.3		5.4		5.3	
80	Azerbaijan	4.8		6.0						-		361117	Azerbaijan	1.0		1.4		1.3		1.1	
54	Bahamas	2.5		1.1		grou	n1		188	2.5	HDLE	Rank 1-22	Bahamas	1.0		0.2		1.2		0.4	
43	Bahrain	9.0		10.2		9,00	۲.				11011	tariit 1-22	Bahrain	3.5		3.4		3.1		2.9	
136	Bangladesh	6.6		5.2		grou	p2		156	7.9	HDI Ra	nk 53-74	Bangladesh	8.6		9.2		8.3		6.6	
58	Barbados	3.3		3.7		5							Barbados	0.6		0.3		0.3		0.1	
53	Belarus	68.7	-	56.0		grou	р3		186	3.4	HDI Rank	116-136	Belarus	10.1		9.5		7.2		5.4	
17	Belgium	28.2		24.8									Belgium	10.4		8.7		9.1		9.1	
106	Belize	16.5		11.2		grou	р4		221	0.9	HDI Rank	170-189	Belize	2.5		1.3		2.4		2.0	
163	Benin	21.8		22.9		22.5	-	22.1			163		Benin	7.9		8.2		8.3		8.4	
134	Bhutan	20.0		17.2		14.5		13.9	-		134		Bhutan	13.7		11.7		10.5		9.9	
118	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	36.7		32.6		29.7		26.7	-		118	Bolivia (Plu	rinational State of)	19.2		18.5		16.4		14.4	
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	14.7	-	11.1	-	7.5		7.1	-		77	Bosni	a and Herzegovina	3.5		2.6		2.0		1.9	
101	Botswana	23.9		23.2		20.7		19.5	-		101		Botswana	7.7		7.7		6.9		6.2	
79	Brazil	9.5	-	10.1	-	9.4		9.6			79		Brazil	2.2		2.6		2.7		2.7	
39	Brunei Darussalam	1.3		2.4		0.9		1.4	-		39		Brunei Darussalam	0.9		1.1		0.3		1.3	
51	Bulgaria	24.4		19.9		18.0		18.3			51		Bulgaria	7.8		5.6		4.9		4.8	
183	Burkina Faso	25.9		25.0		24.9		25.1			183		Burkina Faso	8.5		8.8		9.4		10.1	
185	Burundi	20.3		21.7	-	21.5		20.3			185		Burundi	6.2		6.9		7.0		6.3	
125	Cabo Verde	22.6		18.7		18.8		18.5			125		Cabo Verde	8.9		7.8		7.9		7.0	

## Suicide rate (grouped by HDI)

- HDI Rank 1-22
- HDI Rank 53-74
- HDI Rank 116-136
- HDI Rank 170-189

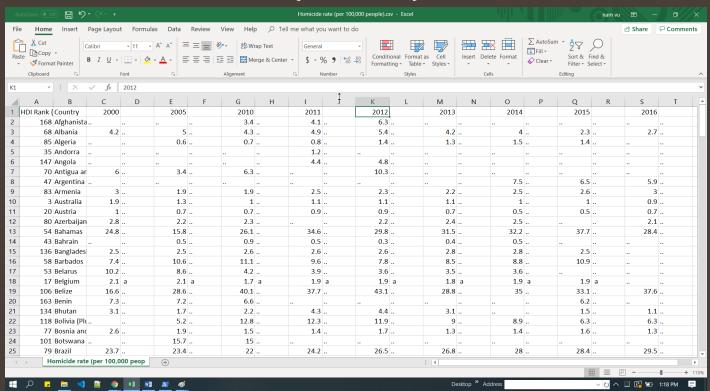


Relation between HDI (20 countries per group) and suicide rate



#### Homicide Rate

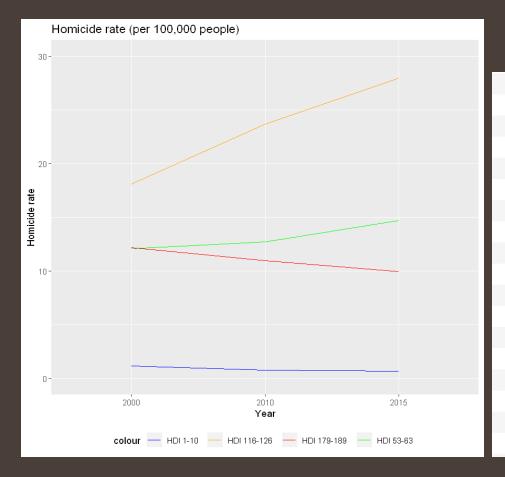
#### Raw data of Homicide Rate(2000-2016)



Wrangled Data



# Homicide rate (grouped by average HDI)



159	Mauritania	13.7	12.4	10.9					9.9	
161	Madagascar	11.4	10.0	9.2					7.7	
162	Uganda		8.7	9.3	10.7	11.2	10.3	11.5		
163	Benin	7.3	7.2	6.6					6.2	
164	Senegal	10.0	9.3	8.5					7.4	
165	Comoros	10.4	9.5	8.5					7.7	
165	Togo	10.5	10.7	9.6					9.0	
167	Sudan									
168	Afghanistan			3.4	4.1	6.3				
168	Haiti			6.8	9.0	10.0				
170	C <f4>te d'Ivoire</f4>	16.1	14.7	12.6					11.6	
171	Malawi	6.2	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.7				
172	Djibouti	8.9	8.1	7.4					6.5	
173	Ethiopia	10.7	9.4	8.5					7.6	
174	Gambia	12.4	9.8	9.8					9.1	
175	Guinea	10.9	10.1	9.4					8.8	
176	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	14.1	14.7	14.3					13.5	
177	Guinea-Bissau	13.0	11.7	10.5					9.6	

### Conclusion

Is HDI a good indicator of how well countries in the world are doing socially or economically?

Advantage: Useful indicator in many contexts

<u>Disadvantage</u>: Only focuses on certain aspects of development (with some of our graphs having little to no correlation with HDI)

Researchers must keep in mind it has a **limited range** and it cannot provide a complete view of human development

A more useful measure would be a **combination of HDI and other useful indicators** to get a more accurate view

Questions

