DIFFERENT ECONOMIC INDICATORS AFFECT THE HEALTH AND WELL BEING OF A COUNTRY'S POPULATION

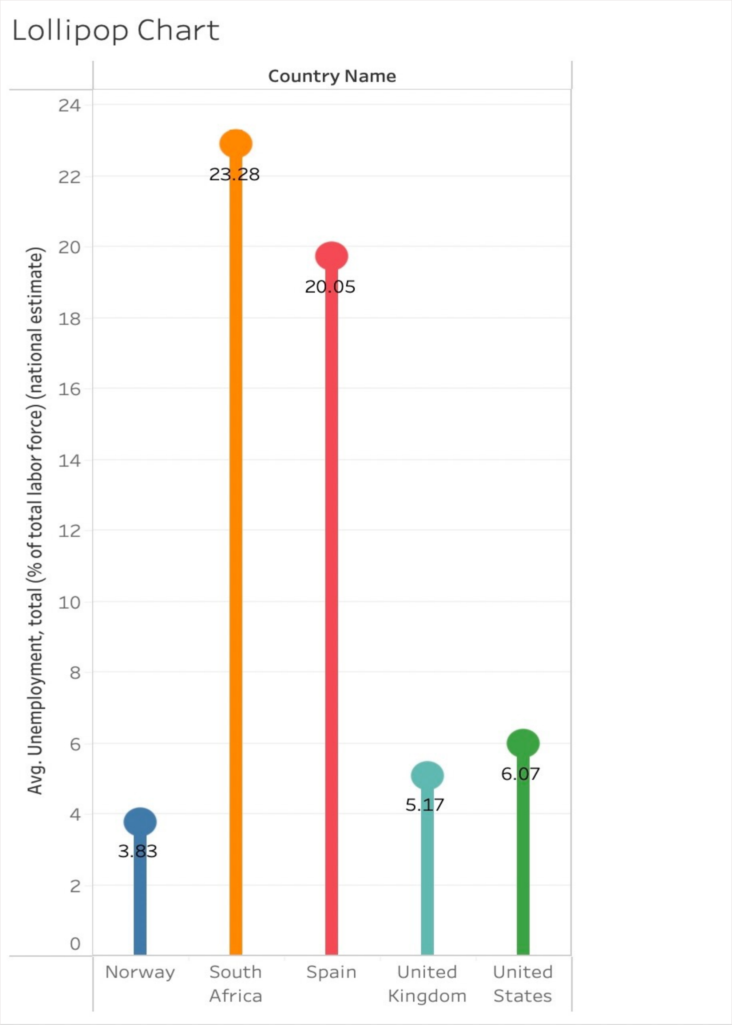
Unemployment is a major economic indicator that affects the health and well-being of a country's population. In the years from 2011 to 2020, the average unemployment rate was recorded for each of these five countries.

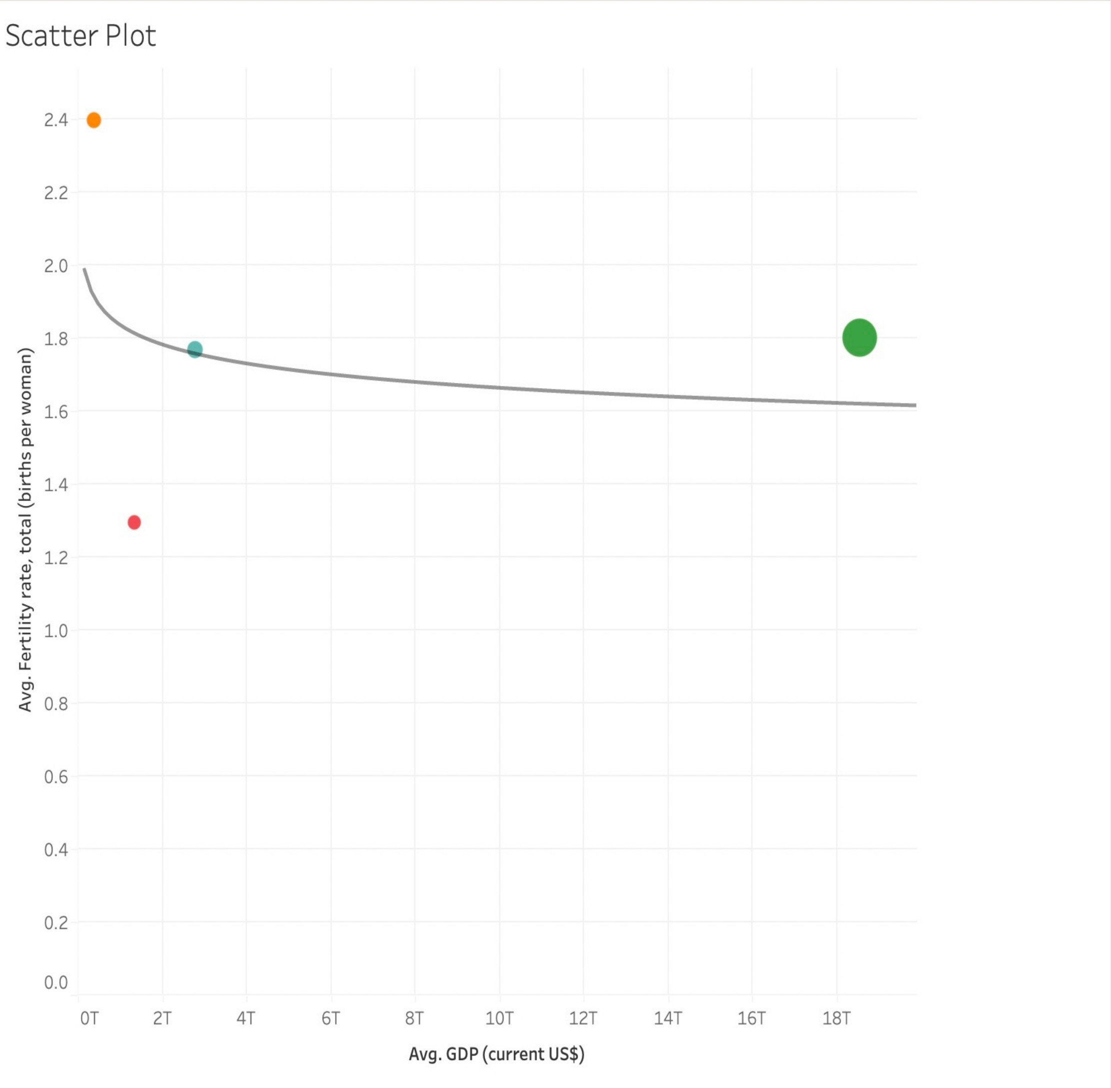
At the top of the lollipop chart was South Africa. Despite its rich natural resources and diverse population, South Africa struggled with high unemployment rates that impacted the quality of life for many citizens. which contributed to higher rates of poverty, inequality, and social unrest.

Meanwhile, UK, US and Spain were middle-of-the-pack countries, with average unemployment rates that varied from year to year. Although these nations faced challenges related to poverty, corruption, and political instability, their growing economies offered some hope for the future.

At the bottom of the lollipop chart was Norway, a nation known for its high standard of living, progressive social policies, and abundant natural resources. Despite occasional economic downturns, Norway's unemployment rate remained consistently low during the years from 2011 to 2020, which helped to support the health and well-being of its citizens.

High unemployment rates can lead to lower standards of living, increased poverty, and reduced access to healthcare and other social services



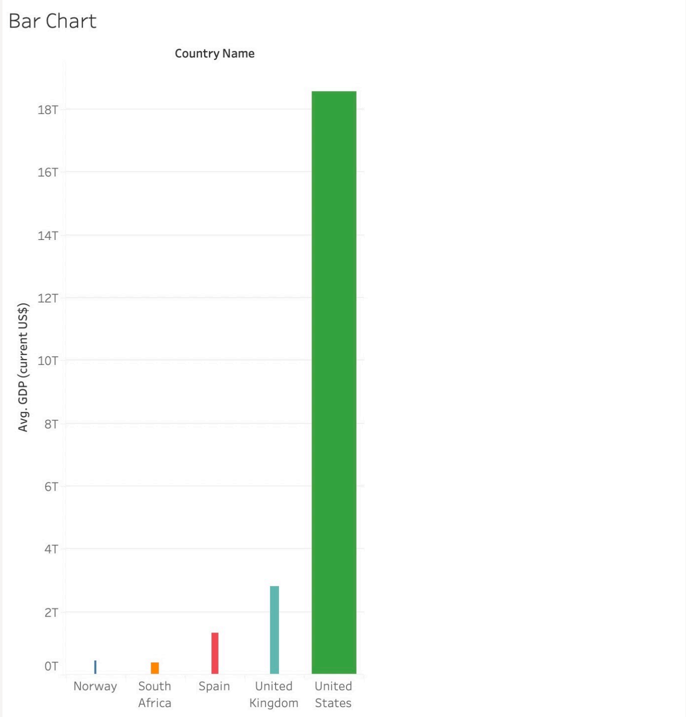


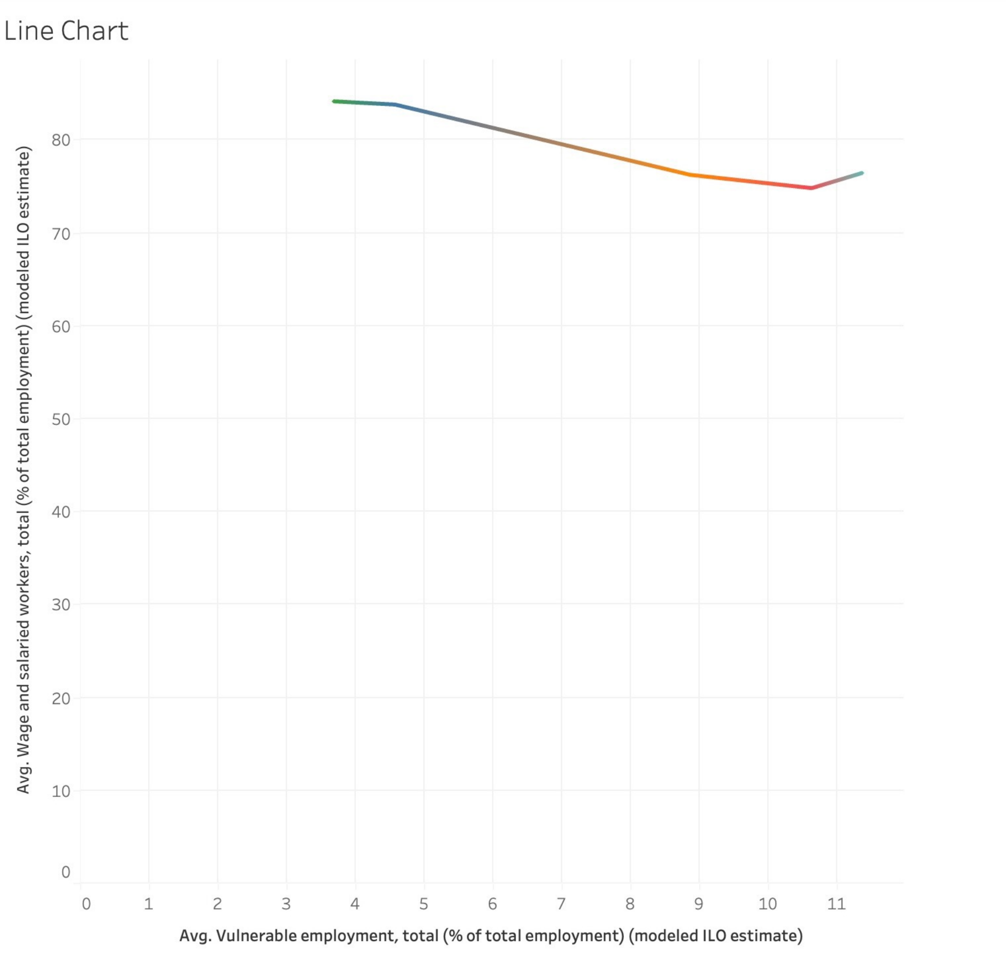
Fertility Rate and GDP This scatter plot visualizes the relationship between a country's fertility rate (births per woman) and its GDP (current US$).Each dot on the plot represents a country, and the size of the dot corresponds to the country's population.

There is a negative correlation between a country's fertility rate and its GDP. Countries with higher GDP tend to have lower fertility rates, while countries with lower GDP tend to have higher fertility rates. This is because as countries become more developed, people tend to have fewer children as they become more educated, and women tend to work outside the home more often. United States have higher GDP and lower fertility rate with higher population among other four countries. This visualization helps to illustrate the economic and demographic implications of a country's fertility rate.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is one of the most used economic indicators to measure the economic health of a country. GDP per capita refers to the total value of all goods and services produced by a country divided by the number of people living in that country.

In the Bar Chart, United States have higher GDP and the size of bar is represented with the average of total population. Countries with higher GDP per capita generally have higher standards of living and better access to healthcare, education, and other social services, which can contribute to the health and well-being of their populations.





This line chart visualizes the percentage of wage and salaried workers (total % of total employment) and vulnerable employment (total % of total employment) for each country. Job security and stability can have a significant impact on a country's population health and well-being. Countries with higher percentages of wage and salaried workers tend to have lower poverty rates, better access to healthcare, and longer life expectancies. Countries with higher percentages of vulnerable employment tend to have higher poverty rates, worse health outcomes, and lower life expectancies. United States have higher average wage and salaried employees while united kingdom have higher average total vulnerable employment over the years 2011-2020. This visualization helps to illustrate the importance of job security and how it affects a country's population health and well-being.