

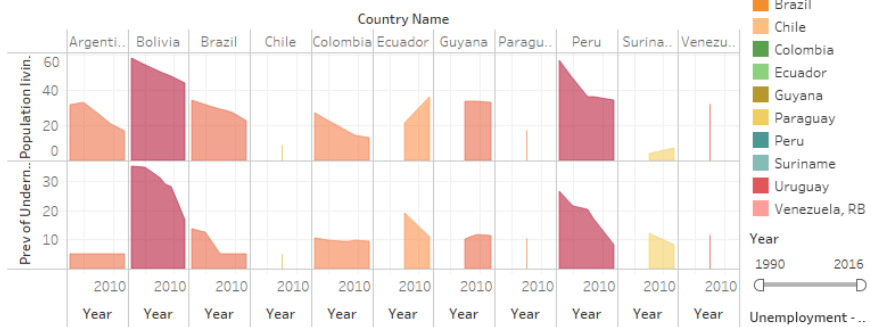
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS – WORLD BANK DATASET

World Bank Group - Focus on South America

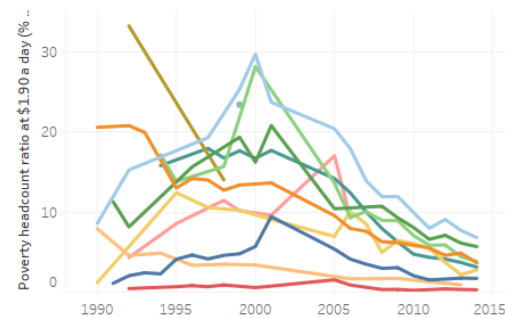
Unemployment % - 1990



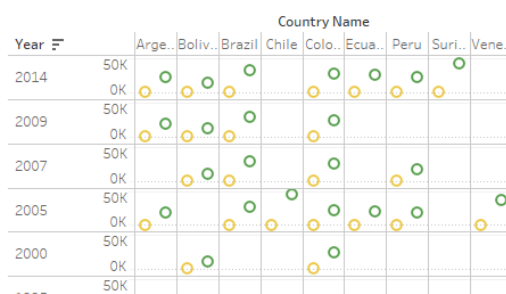
Population living in slums % of pop & Prevalence of undernourishment



Poverty Headcount ratio @ \$1.90



GDP per person employed vs Unemployment %



Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets out a new set of global goals, known as the Sustainable Development Goals.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets build on the 8 goals and 18 targets of the Millennium Development Goals but are far wider in scope and far more ambitious. They focus on five themes: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.

For this question I focused on the following 3 development goals:

- **SDG1 – NO POVERTY**
- **SDG2 – NO HUNGER**
- **SDG 8 - PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH**

I downloaded the following datasets from the World Bank in order to investigate the 3 Development goals:

- Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
- Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%)
- GDP per person employed (constant 2011 PPP \$)
- Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate)
- Unemployment, total (% of total labour force) (national estimate)
- Population growth (annual %)
- Population living in slums (% of urban population)
- Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)

Workflow

After downloading the data from the World Bank, I used Excel to clean and prep the data. The column headings had various codes inserted so I just tidied the text up before importing into Tableau.

D		E	
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population) [SI.POV.DDAY]		Poverty gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (%) [SI.POV.GAPS]	G
..	

I focused on South America which contains 12 countries:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

When I tried to use the % data to produce some charts I found that I had to create calculated fields for each % data column.

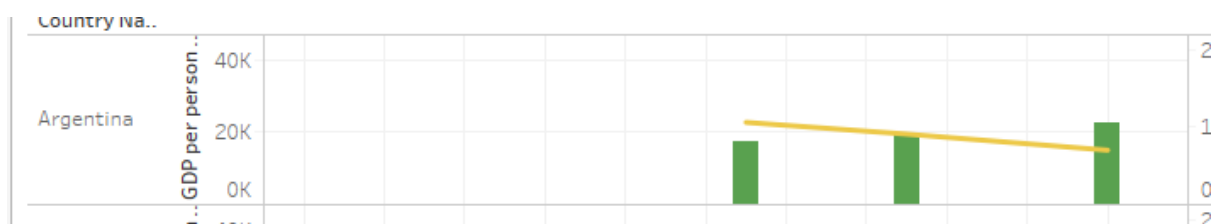
Measures

- =# Employment to pop ratio
- =# Poverty gap at \$1.90
- =# Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90
- 🌐 Latitude (generated)
- 🌐 Longitude (generated)

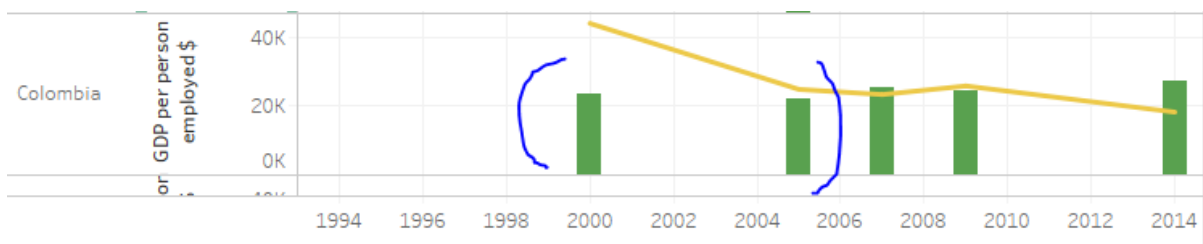
GDP per person employed vs Unemployment %

There were some interesting findings when comparing these two data sets together as follows:

You would expect that as unemployment falls the GDP per person would rise which was the case in Argentina from 2005 through to 2014, as depicted below (unemployment trend line in yellow):



Looking at Colombia from 2000 through to 2005 there was a large drop in unemployment (from 20% down to 11.6%) yet the GDP per person employed fell by €1,395. How and why did consumer and government spend fall if there were more people working? Granted the amount is small but where there other factors in the economy at play during this time? Where there aspects affecting exports or imports? Intrigued I searched for news on Colombia around this time and found that there was a mortgage crisis at the very end of the 90's. Did this play a factor in the stable GDP figures in the following years? As I work through this project, I'm finding that I have more questions about the data and it spurs you on to investigate further.



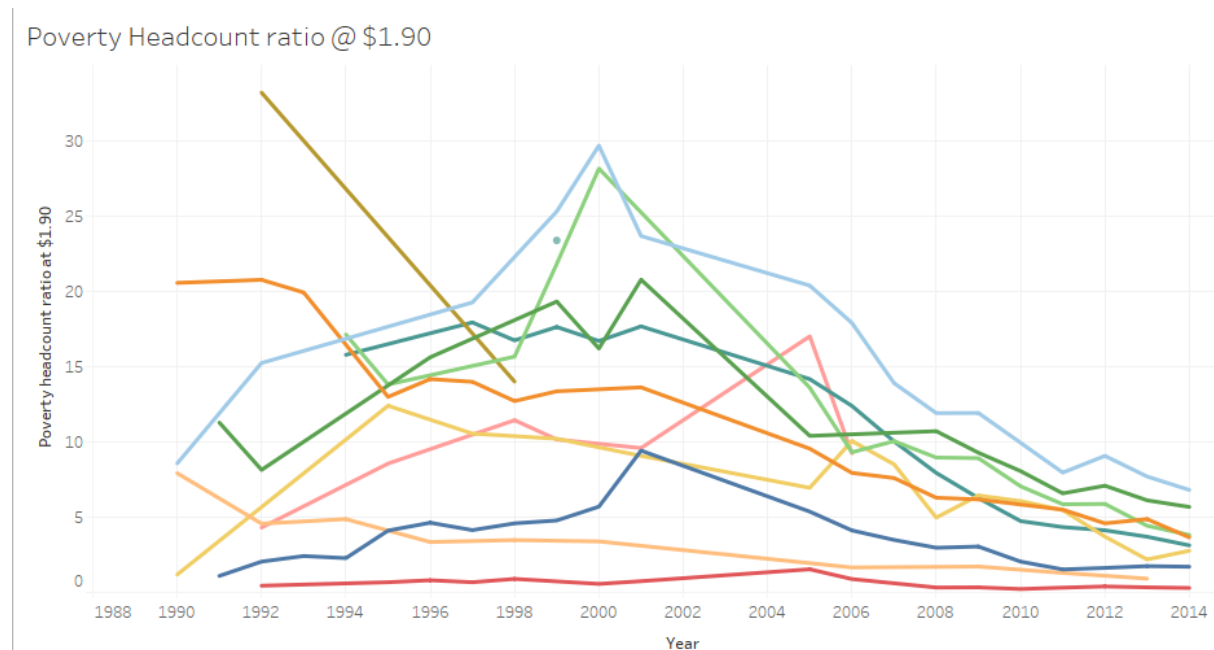
Is the World Bank succeeding in its goals?

SDG1 – NO POVERTY

I created an infographic using the Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day which represents the percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day. Looking at the graph it is clear that there is a downward trend which is great to see and evidence that the work being done by the World Bank is making a very big difference. It's also interesting to see that for most of the South American countries there was a spike in percentages 1996 and 2002 with Bolivia rising to nearly 30% in 2000. Thankfully Bolivia has had a sharp fall in this category since 2000 reaching only 6.81% in

2014. Doing some research, I found that the decline has been strongly linked to changes in labour income but also sustained economic growth, commodity boom, and exchange rate fluctuations.

Ecuador in 2000 had a similarly high poverty headcount ratio of 28% but since then has also seen a dramatic drop to only 3.82% in 2014. The country was hit with an economic and financial crisis in 2000 but since then the fall can be attributed to high oil prices, increase in real wages for the poorest people of the country, and the election of Rafael Correa in 2007 who went on to implement radical redistributive social policies.



SDG2 – NO HUNGER

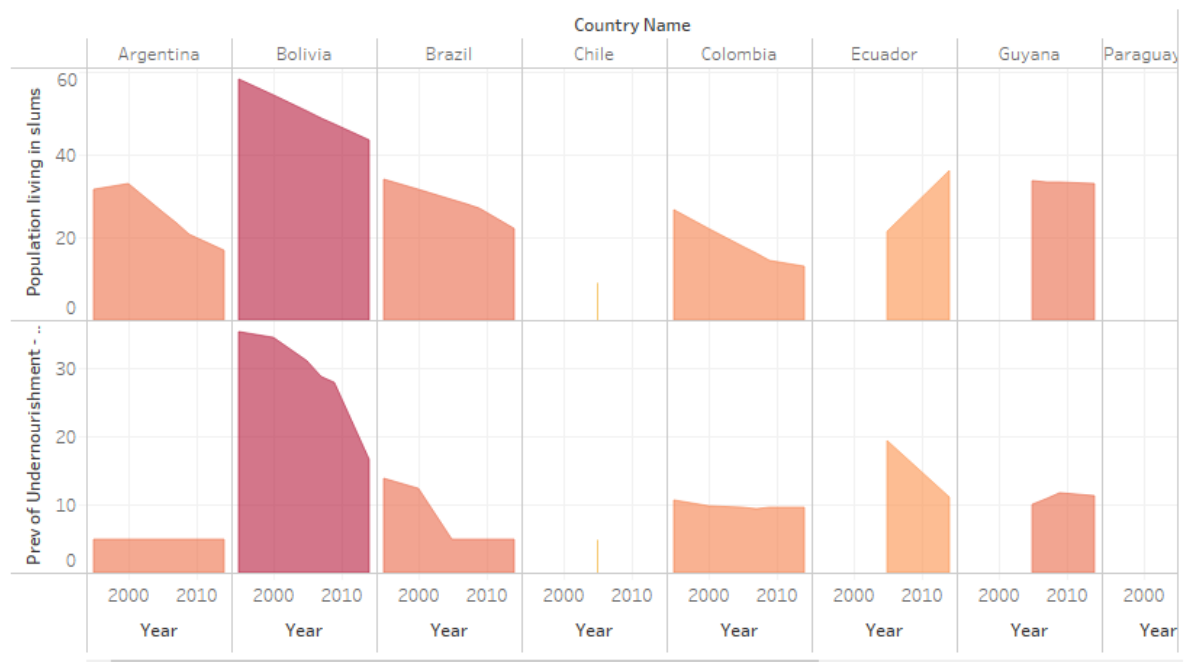
I incorporated the Population living in slums data and Prevalence of undernourishment data in one infographic to use as indicators for the No Hunger goal. 5 of the countries have seen a large drop in populations living in slums but there is limited data for countries like Chile, Paraguay, Venezuela, and none at all for Uruguay in this category. Evidence here again of Bolivia's success since 2000 with a fall in population living in slums and an even greater fall in undernourishment dropping by practically half: from 34.6% in 2000 to 16.6% in 2014!

Interestingly Ecuador shows apposing trends for these 2 categories: they have seen a rise in population living in slums since 2005 to 2014 by 14.5% but have seen a drop in undernourishment prevalence of nearly 50% from 2005 to 2014 (19.3% down to 11.1%).

Argentina has seen no change in the rate of undernourishment since 1995 it seems, staying at 5% although this is one of the lowest scores when compared to the other South American countries.

Overall then it seems the World Bank has made progress in this category in a number of countries in South America.

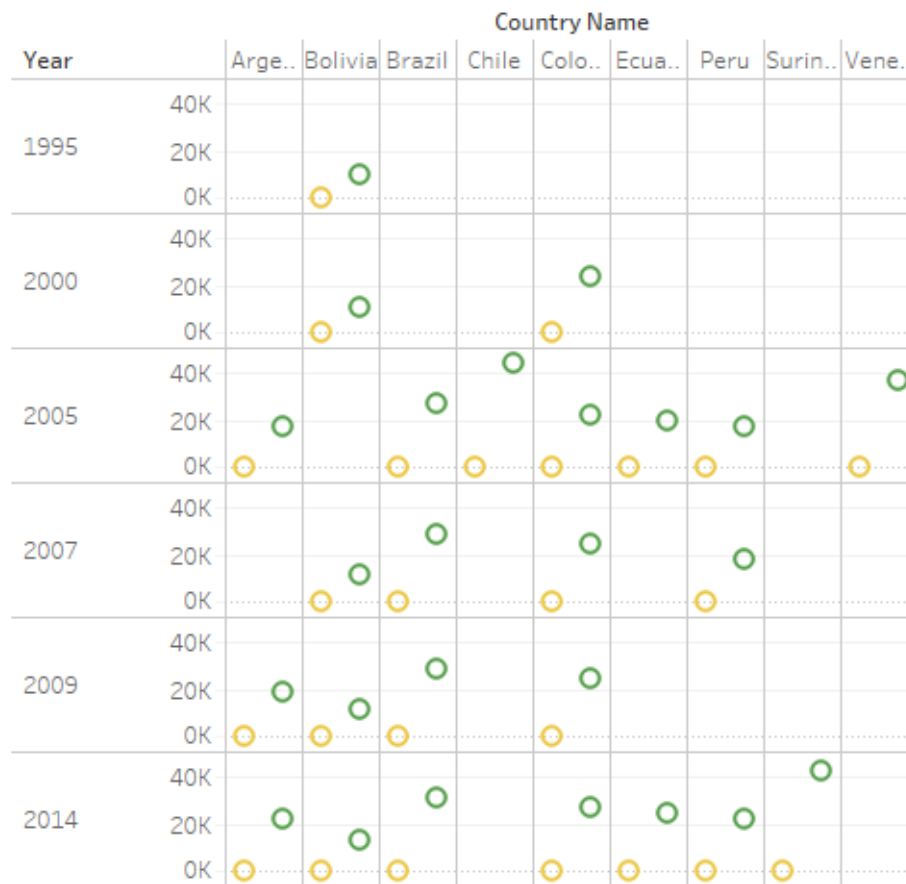
Population living in slums & Prevalence of undernourishment



SDG 8 – PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

I visualised the GDP per person employed and the Unemployment % together. This graph allows you to easily compare GDP figures across each country but also includes the unemployment %. Looking at Brazil you can see that the GDP per person has risen over the 9 years from 2005 to 2014 and in conjunction unemployment has halved from 10% to 5%! Unemployment has thankfully fallen for most the South American countries since 2000 however there is data missing for 3 or 4 of the countries over various years.

GDP per person employed vs Unemployment %



Conclusion

Overall then it is clear to see that the World Bank has completed some great work over the last 15 to 20 years but there is still more work to be done according to the new CEO Kristalina Georgieva. She has said that institutions need to be agile and adaptable to change plus there are plans to attract private investors and ask them to invest in emerging markets. In a recent speech the World Bank President Jim Yong Kim he outlined 3 paths they would follow to achieve their goals:

- Accelerate inclusive and sustainable economic growth.
- Invest more.
- Foster resilience to global shocks and threats.

As we edge closer to the year 2030 let's hope Jim Yong Kim and the new CEO Kristalina continue to make a great difference in this world and deliver on the 17 development goals they have outlined.