

# Country Clustering

For HELP International

By:

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# Aim

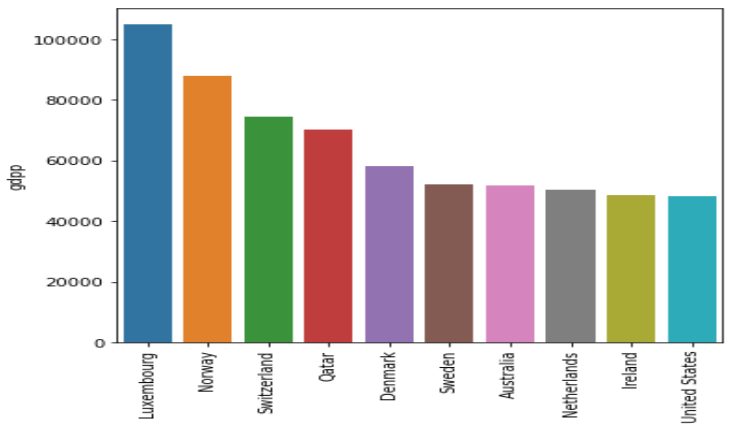
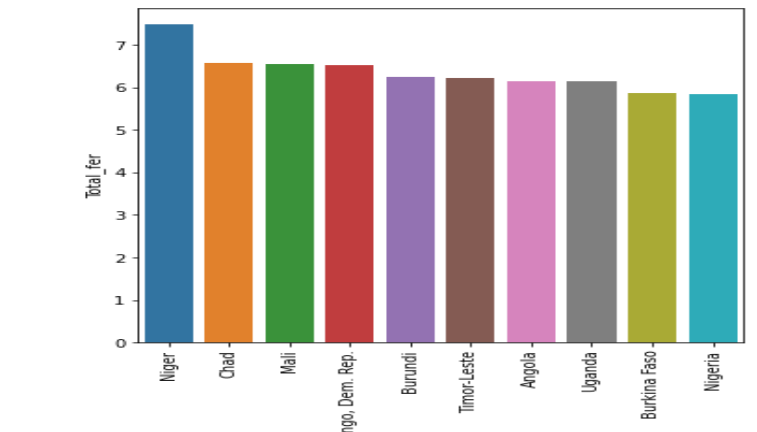
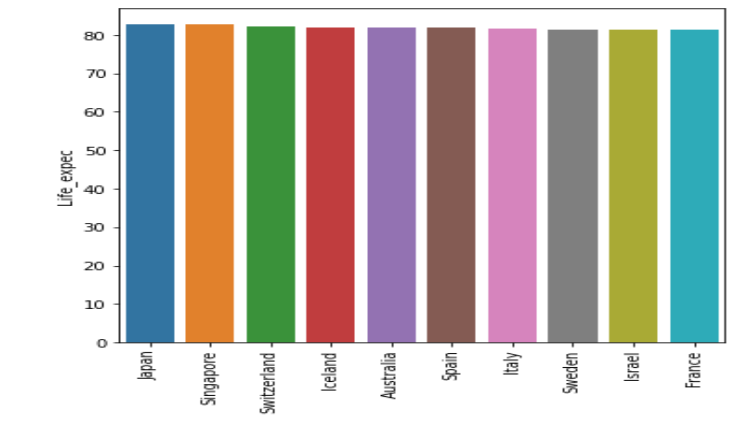
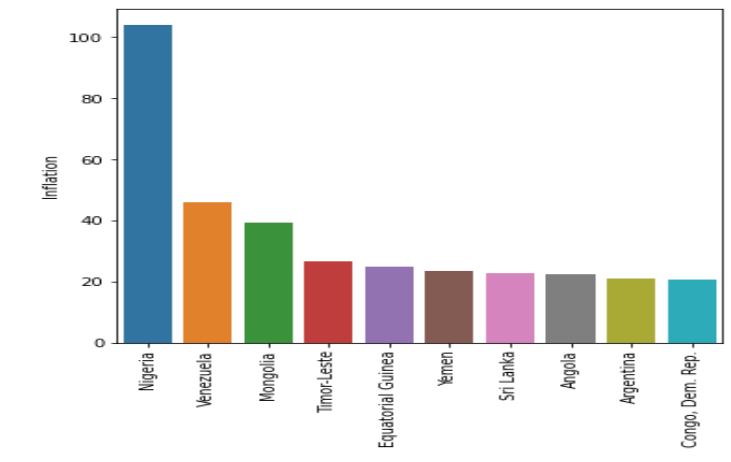
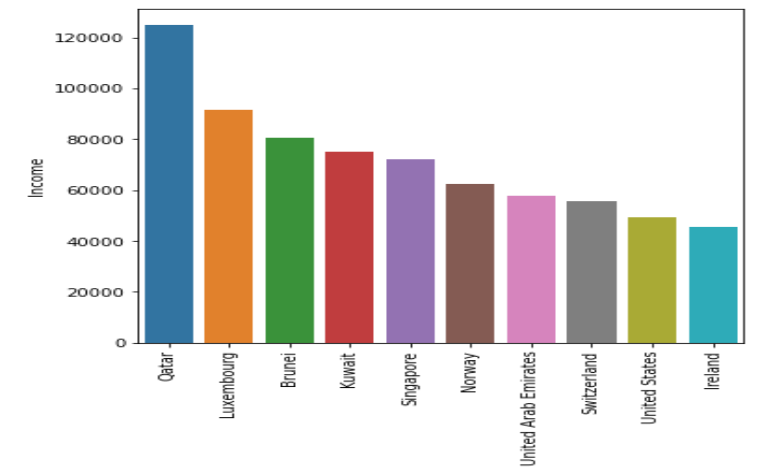
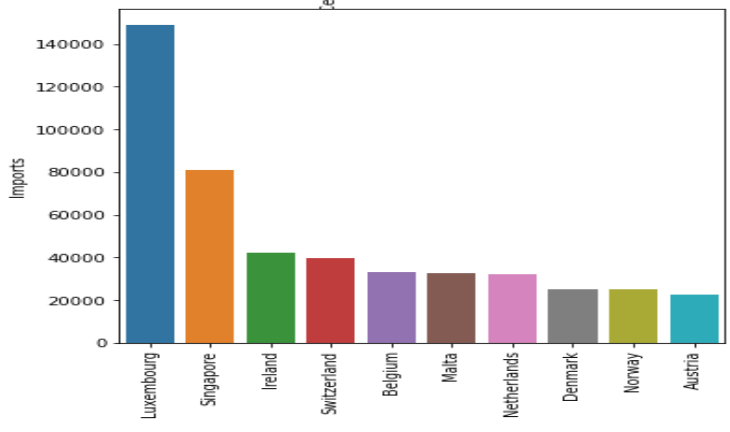
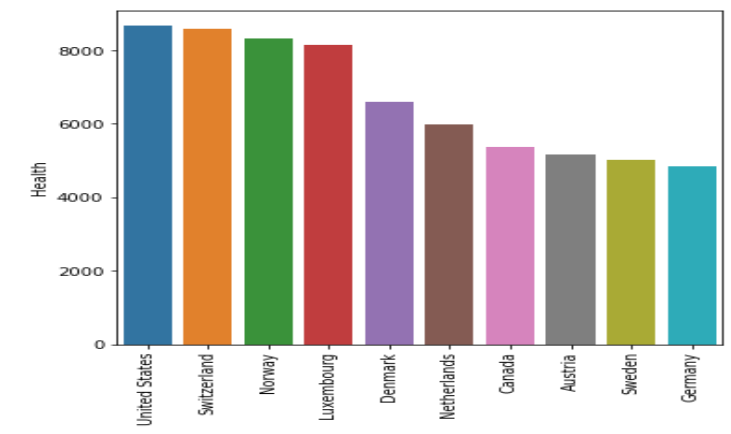
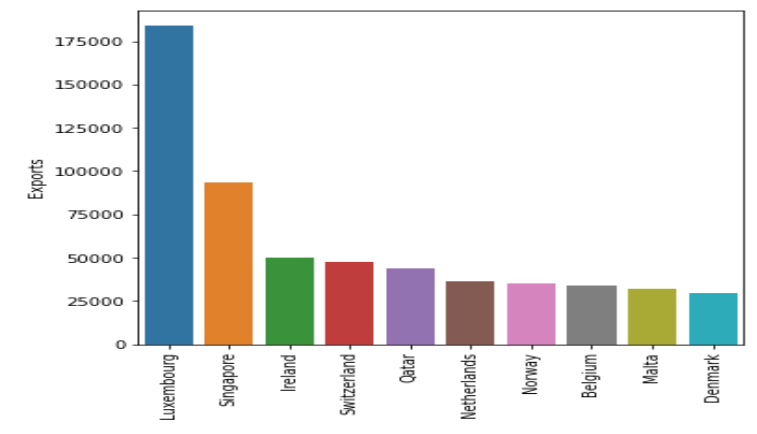
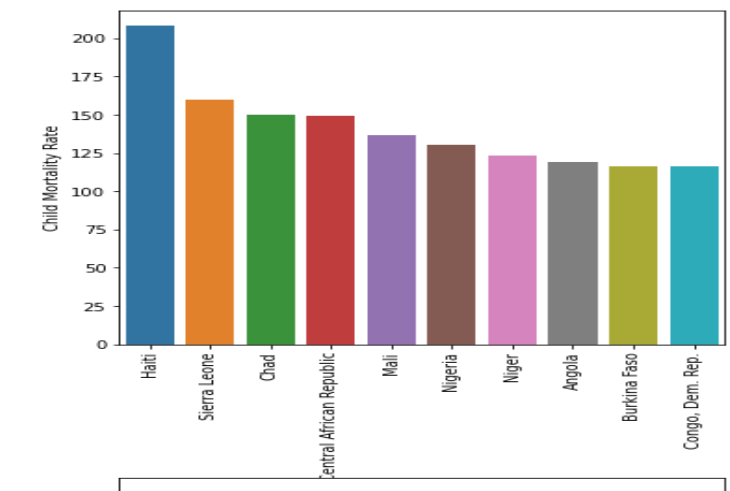
- Strategically and effectively utilise the fund that is raised (\$ 10 million)
- Selecting countries that are in direst need of aid.
- Categorising the countries on socio economic and health factors that determine the overall development of the country.

# Dataset

- The data set consists of 167 countries.
- Data about the following attributes of the countries has been collected:
  - Child\_mort
  - Exports
  - Health
  - Imports
  - Income
  - Inflation
  - Life\_Expectancy
  - Total\_fer
  - gdpp

# Data Cleaning Steps

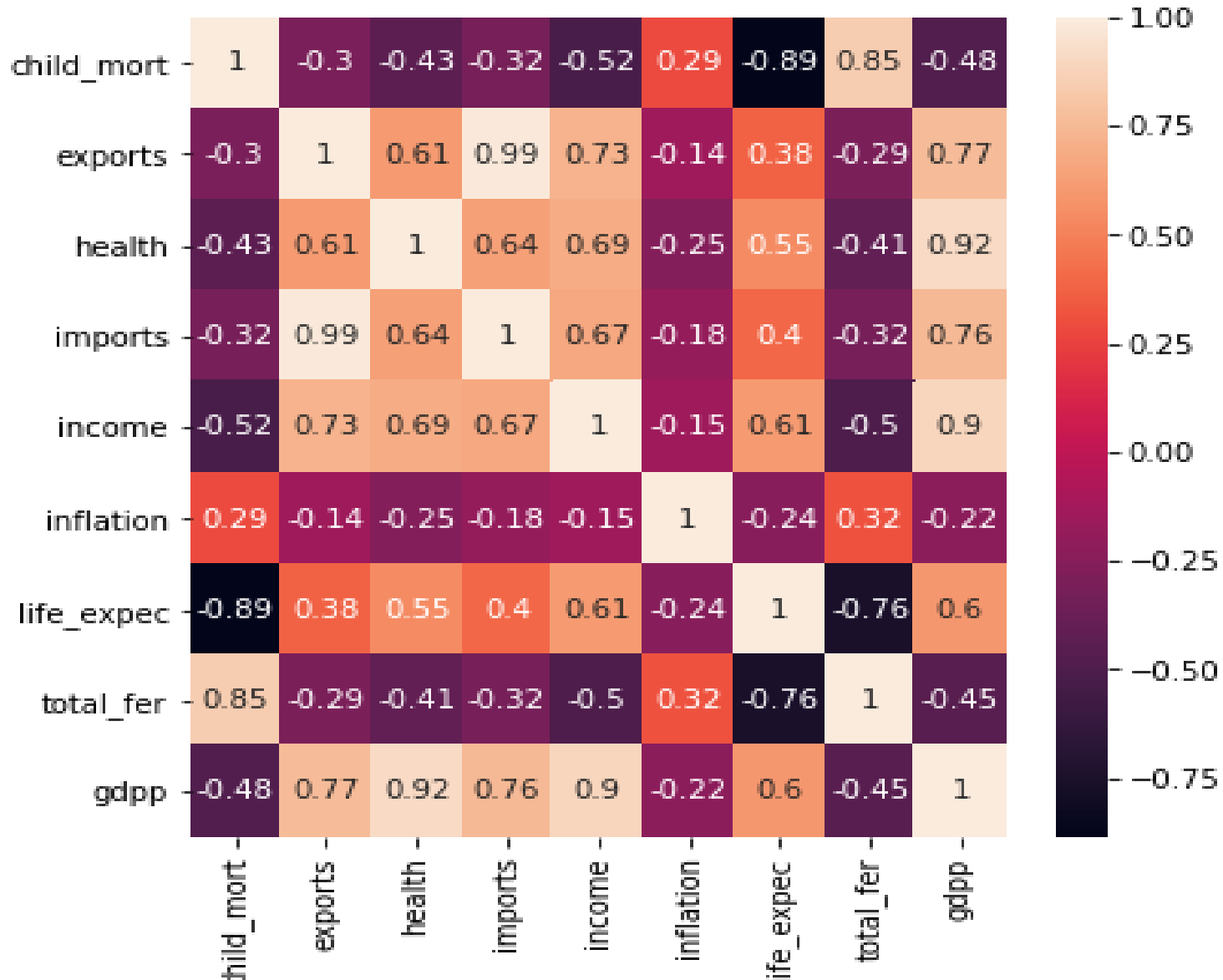
- The dataset did not have any null or missing values present.
- Columns like health, exports, imports were given as percentage of gdp, so converted them to absolute numbers.
- Next page shows plots of top 10 values of attributes with respect to the countries.



# Observations

- Countries like Haiti, Sierra Leone, Chad, Central African Republic have high Child Mortality Rate
- Countries like Luxembourg, Norway, Switzerland, Qatar have high gdpp and are highly developed.
- Countries like Niger, Chad, Mali, Congo Dem Republic have high fertility rates.

# Correlation Matrix



# Observations

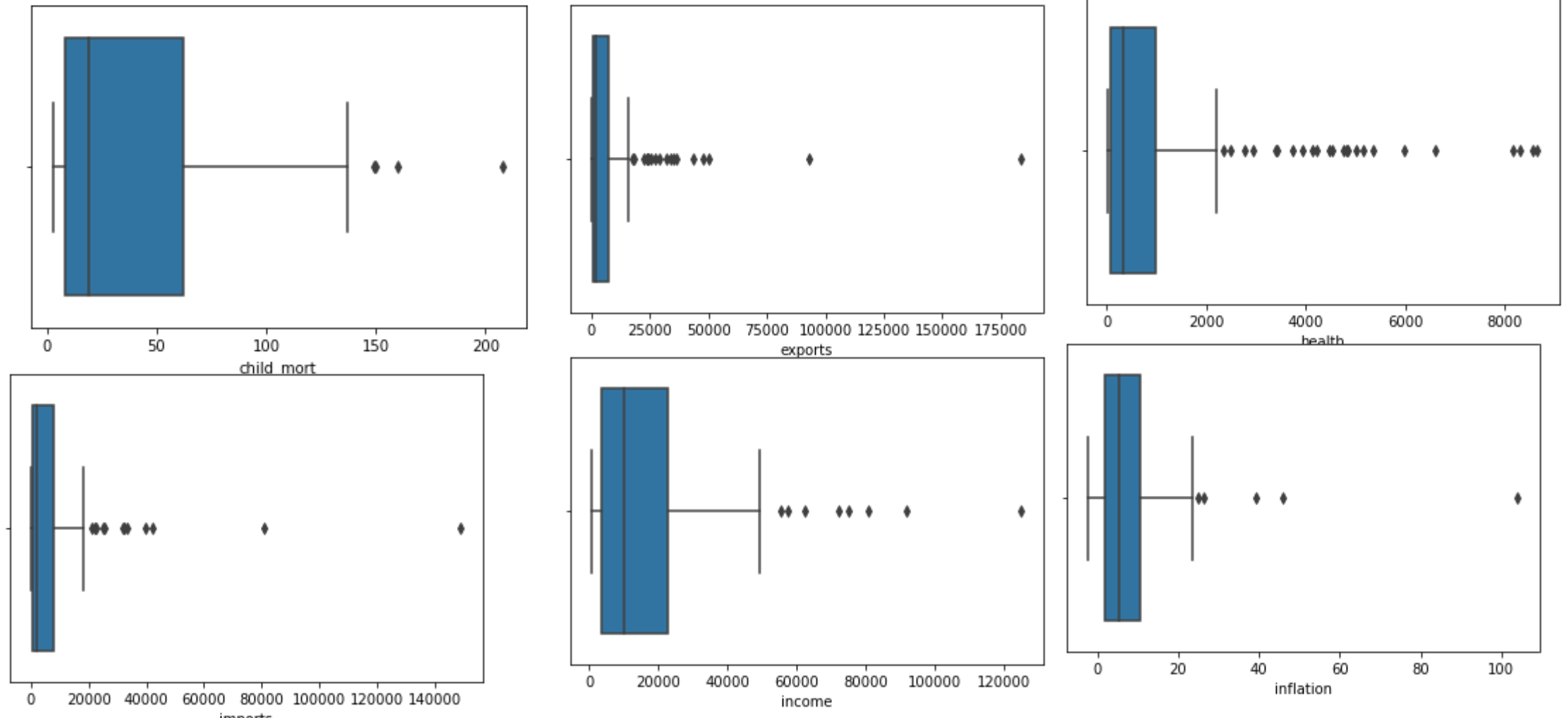
- Imports and exports are highly correlated
- life\_expec and child\_mort are highly negatively correlated
- gdpp is positively correlated with the health of citizens
- total\_fer is highly positively correlated child\_mor

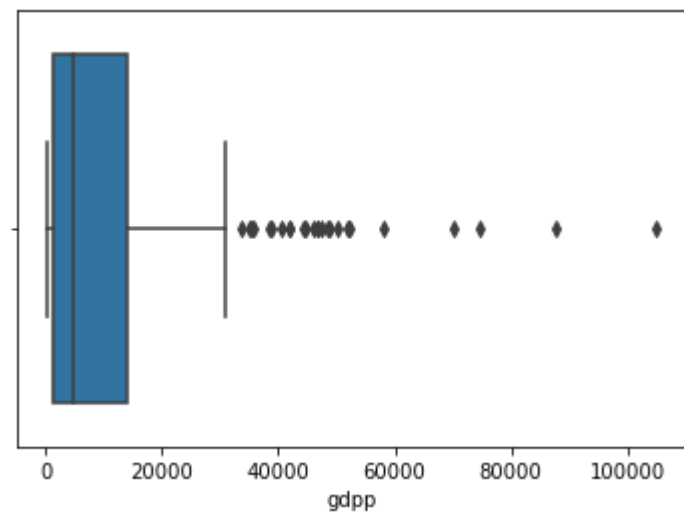
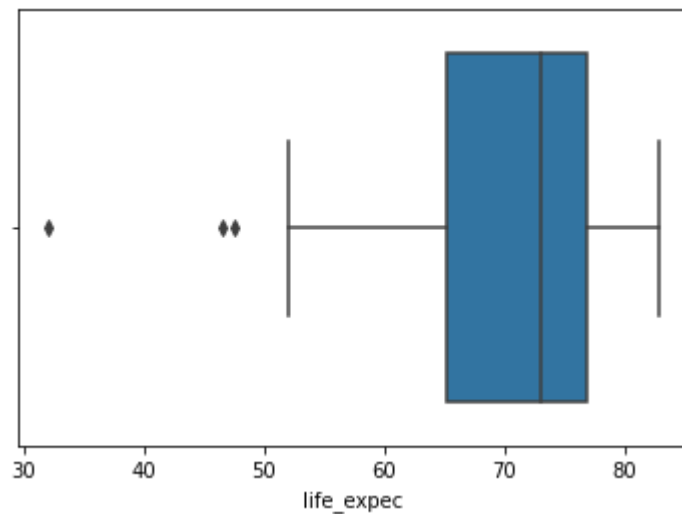
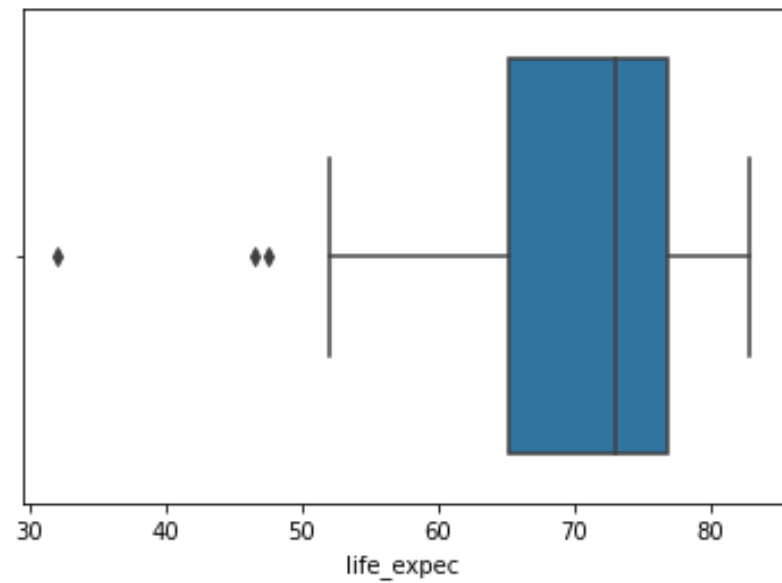


# Outlier Treatment

- Performed lower capping for variables like child\_mortality, inflation, total\_fert.
- For other attributes like gdpp, health performed upper capping as they could affect our quality of clustering and such values are not on scope of our analysis.

# Boxplots before capping





# Measuring the cluster tendency of data

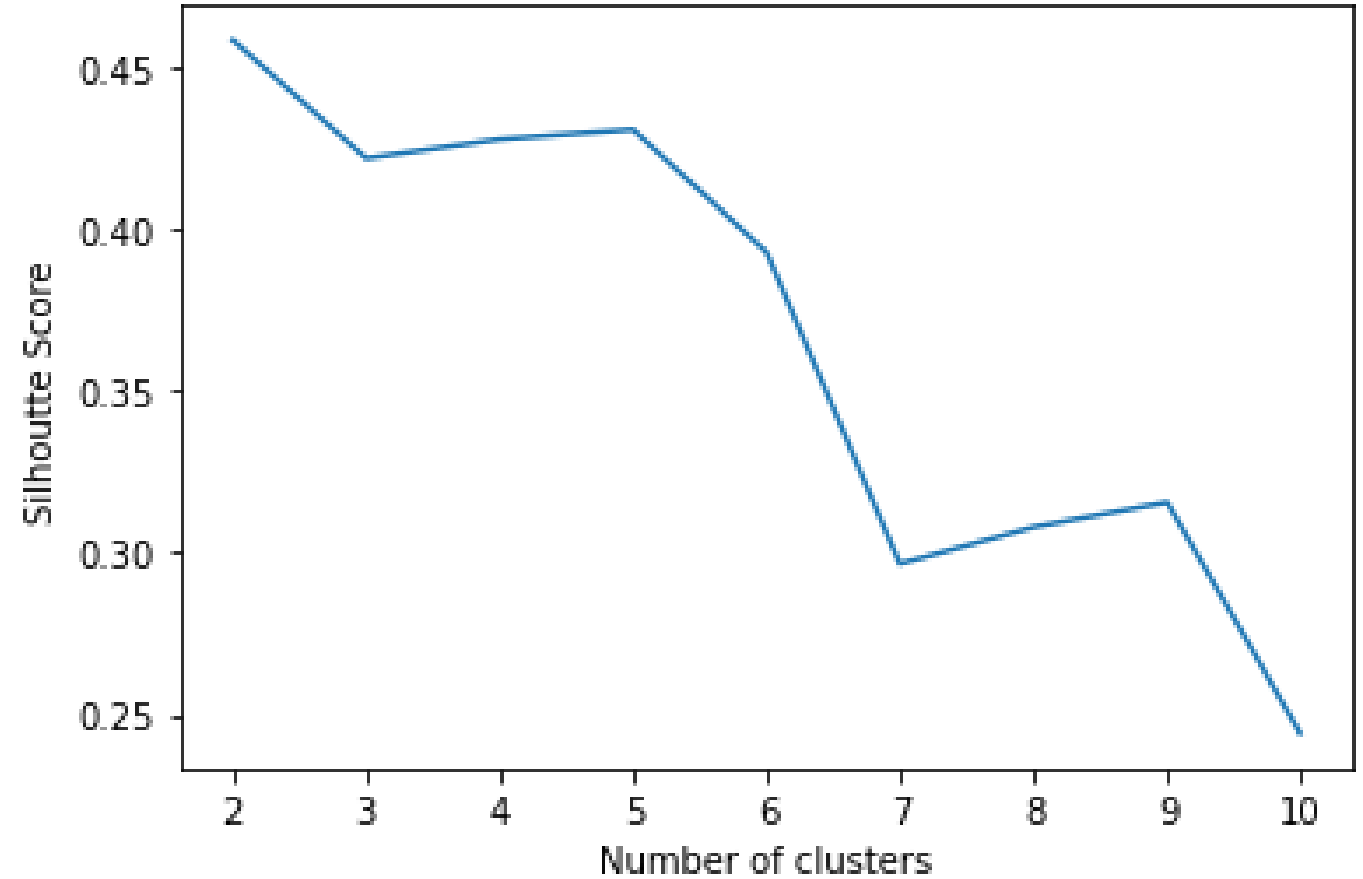
- Conducted Hopkins Test to determine how much the data is suitable for clustering
- Hopkins statistic coming out to be  $> 85\%$  which is a good measure.

# Finding the best value of k

- Used two measures to decide the value of k:
  - SSD (Sum of Squared Distances)
  - Silhouette Score

# Silhouette score graph

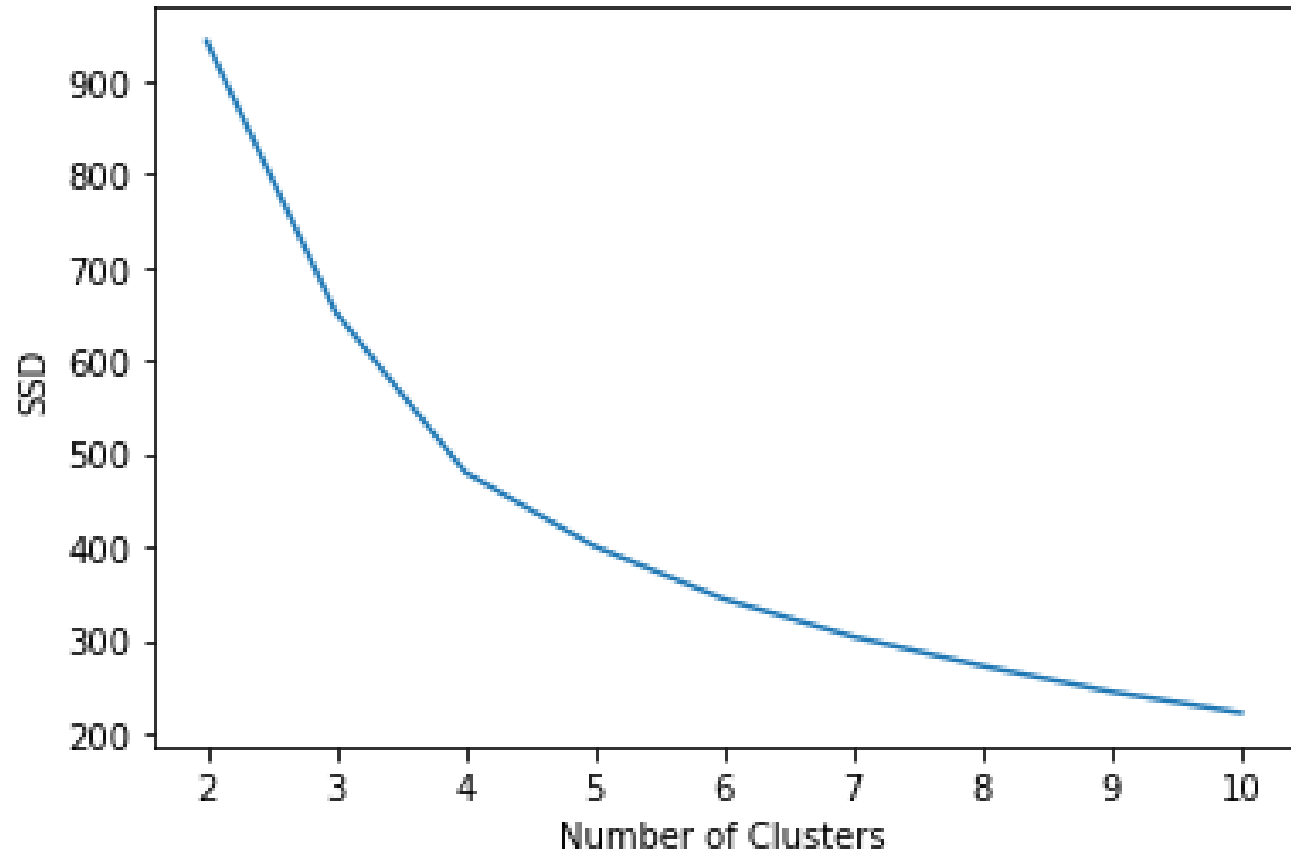
At  $k = 5$  we see a high silhouette score



# Sum of Squared Distances (Elbow Curve)

- We see a bend (elbow) in the plot at  $k = 3$  and a slight bend at  $k = 5$ .

This choosing  $k = 4$  as number of clusters.



# Performed K means on various k values

- For  $k = 5$  following was the cluster distribution:

Cluster ID	Number of countries
0	30
1	86
2	3
3	47
4	1



- $K = 4$

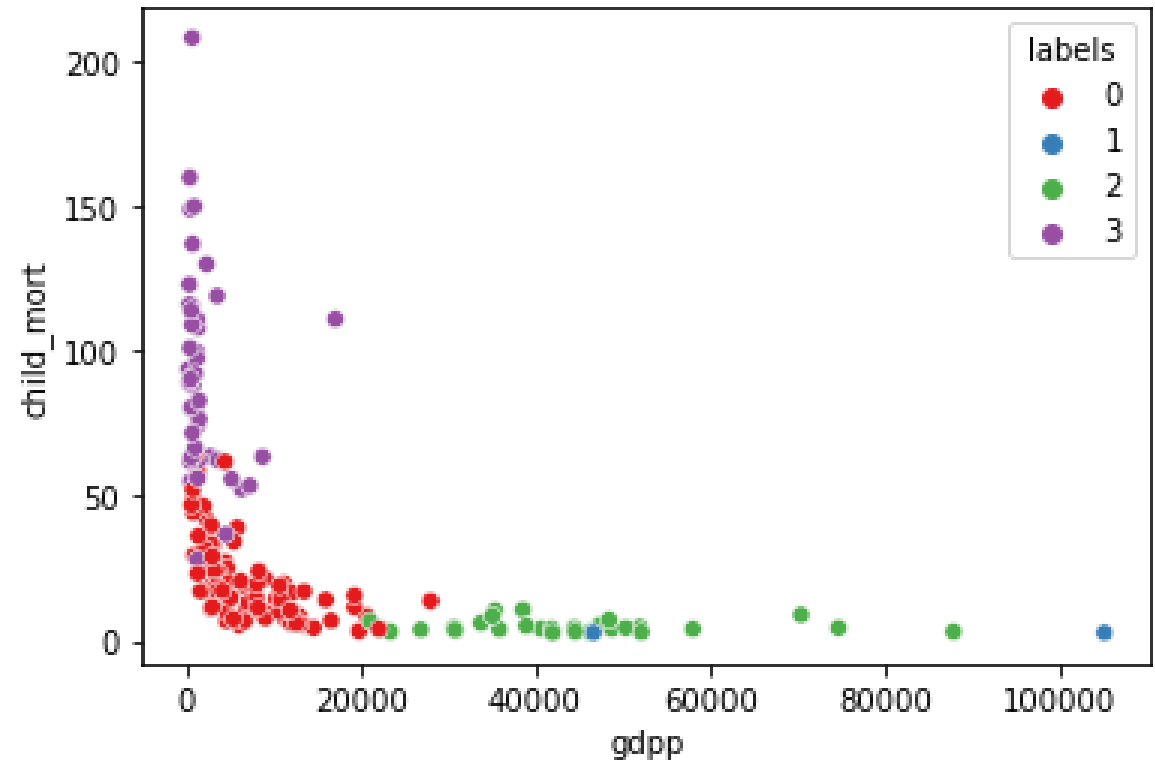
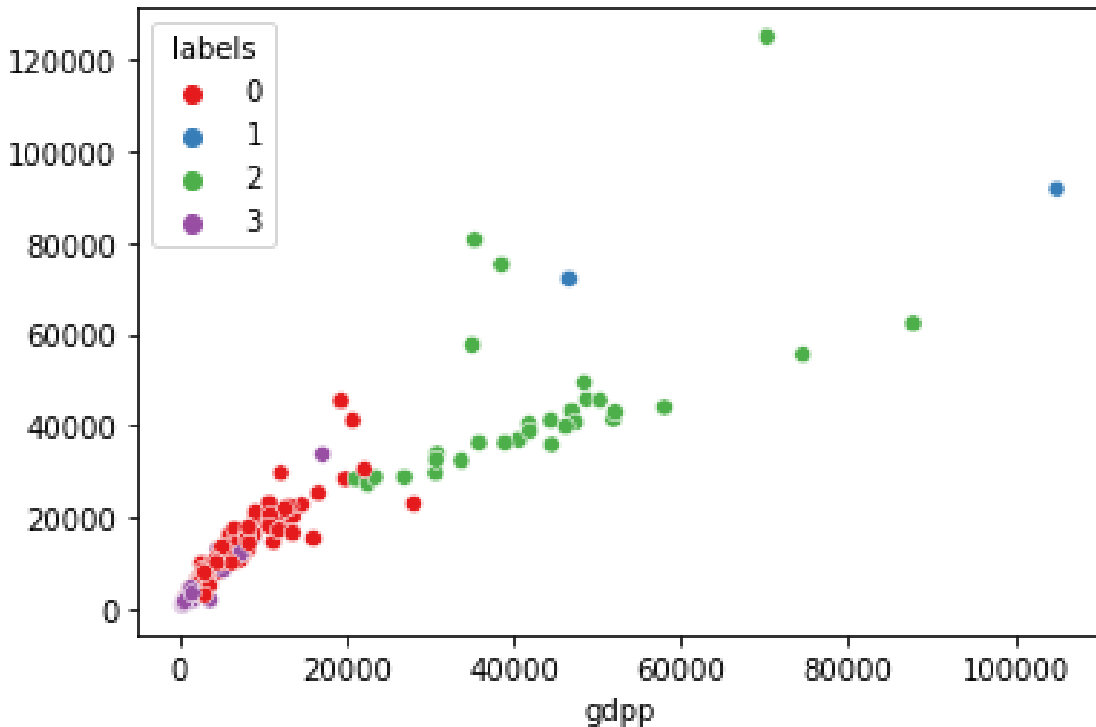
Cluster ID	Number of Countries
0	87
1	2
2	30
3	48

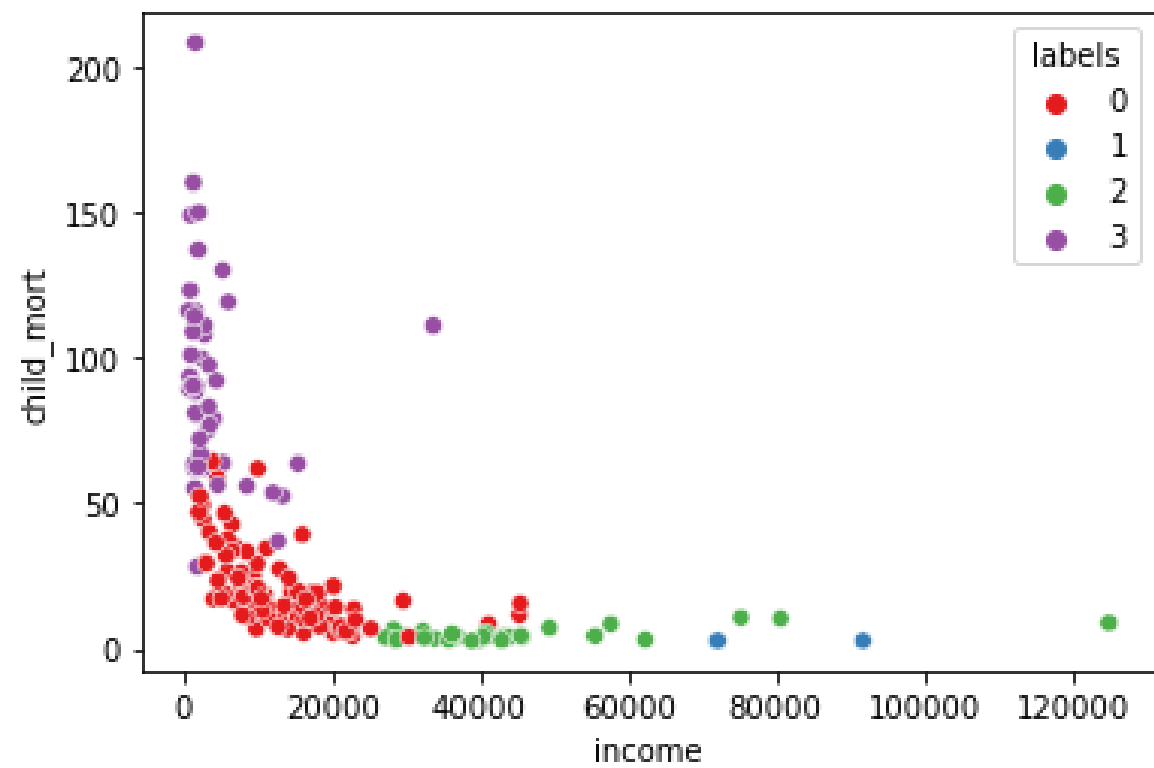
- $K = 3$

Cluster ID	Number of Countries
0	48
1	28
2	91

Taking  $k = 4$  for further analysis

# Visualising gdpp, income, labels in a scatter plot





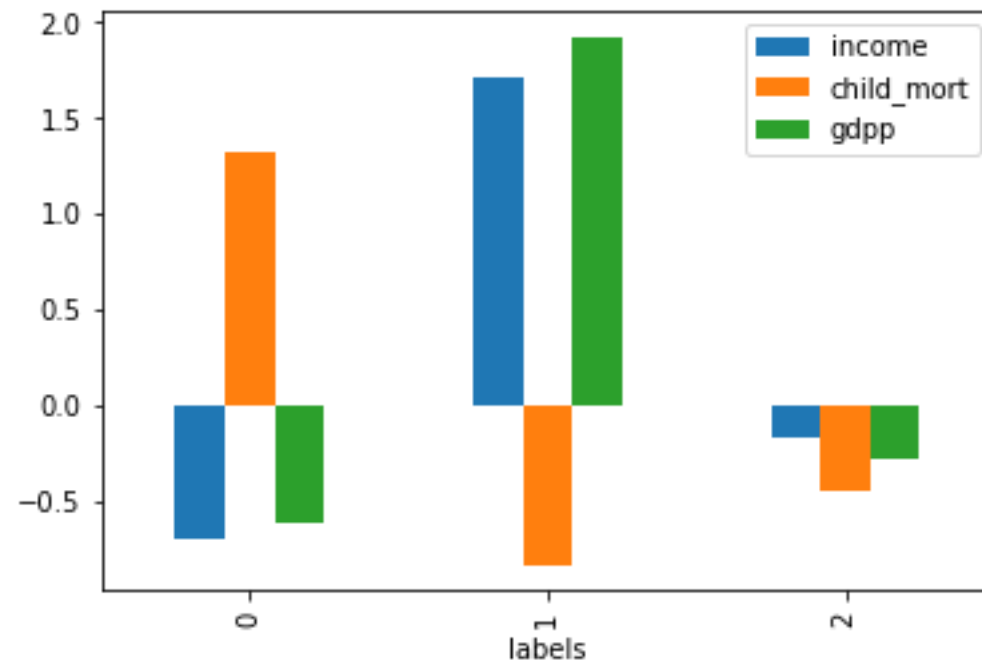
# Observations

- Observations:
- Lower income countries have high child mortality
- As income of people in a country is increasing gdpn also increases
- Countries with high gdp have low child mortality.

# Target Cluster

- Top Attributes for the target cluster selection:
  - Gdpp, income, child\_mort
  - The target cluster would have low gdpp, low income and high child\_mort
  - In order to choose that cluster performed cluster profiling

We see cluster id 0 has high child\_mort , low income and low gdpp.



- We can have a look at the clusters which fall in cluster id 0
- Sorting the countries in increasing order of income, gdpp and decreasing order child\_mort we get:

	country	child_mort	exports	health	imports	income	inflation	life_expec	total_fer	gdpp	labels
37	Congo, Dem. Rep.	116.0	137.2740	26.4194	165.664	609	20.80	57.5	6.54	334	0
88	Liberia	89.3	62.4570	38.5860	302.802	700	5.47	60.8	5.02	327	0
26	Burundi	93.6	20.6052	26.7960	90.552	764	12.30	57.7	6.26	231	0
112	Niger	123.0	77.2560	17.9568	170.868	814	2.55	58.8	7.49	348	0
31	Central African Republic	149.0	52.6280	17.7508	118.190	888	2.01	47.5	5.21	446	0

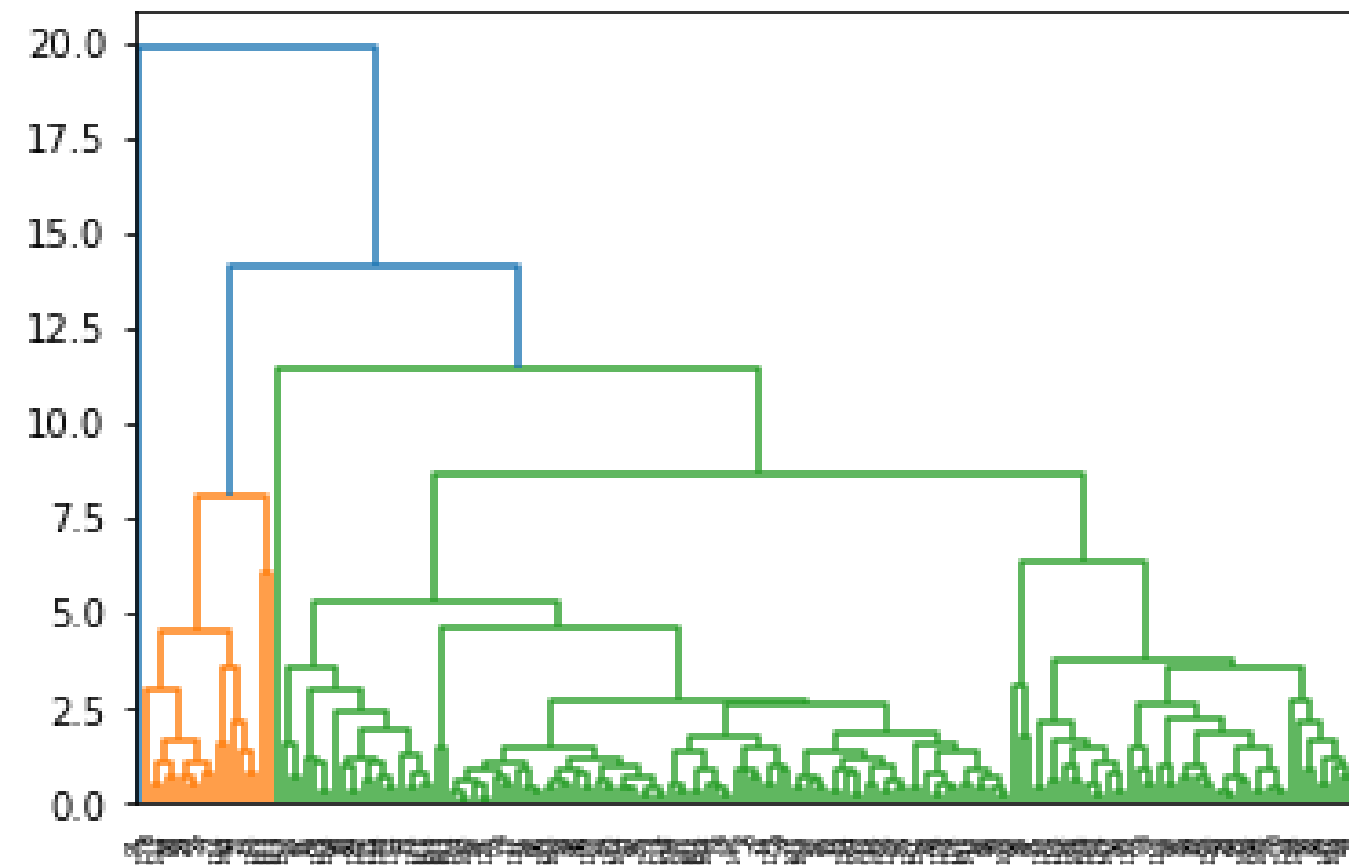


# Target Countries

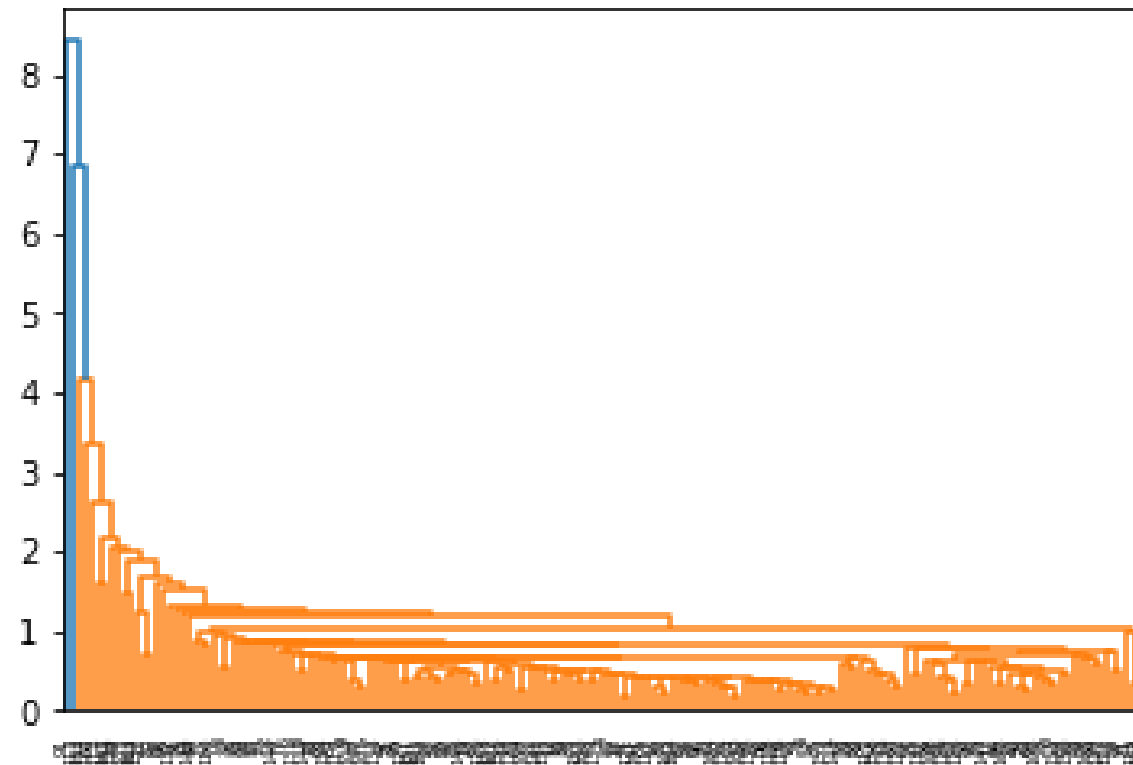
- Congo, Dem. Rep.
- Liberia
- Burundi
- Niger
- Central African Republic

# Hierarchical Clustering

- Performed clustering using another method for the problem statement – Hierarchical clustering.
- Following are the dendrogram using complete linkage and single linkage:



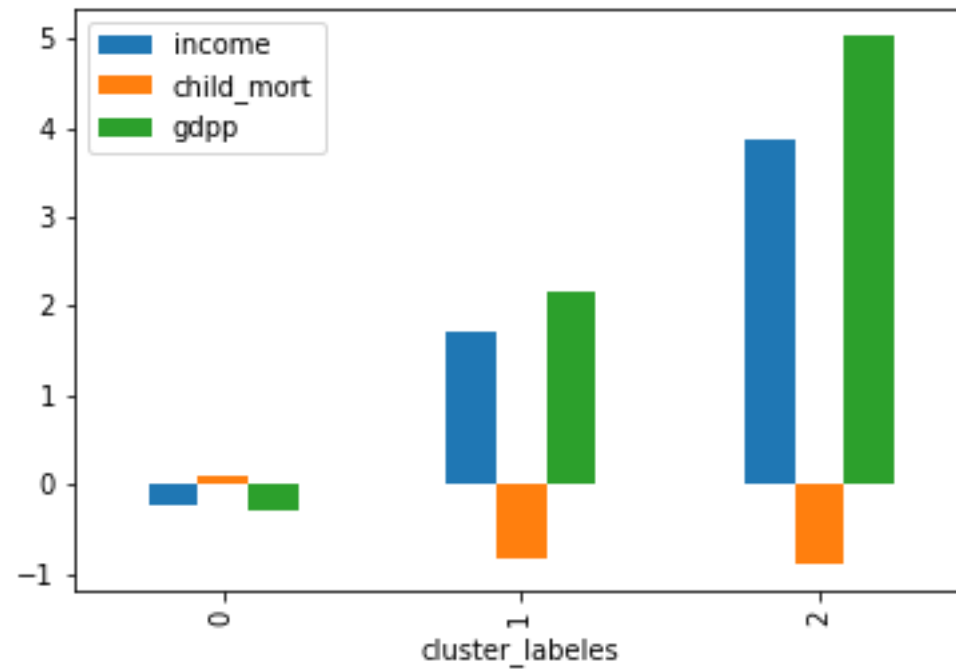
Complete Linkage



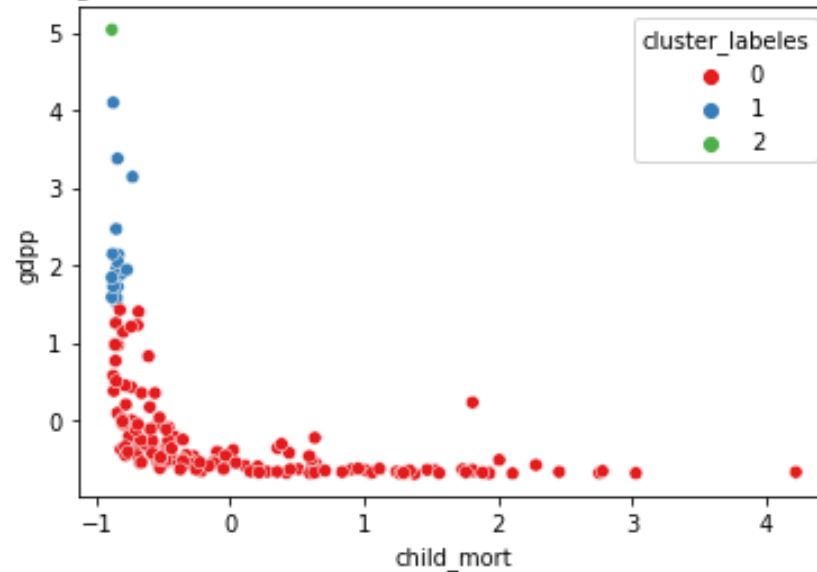
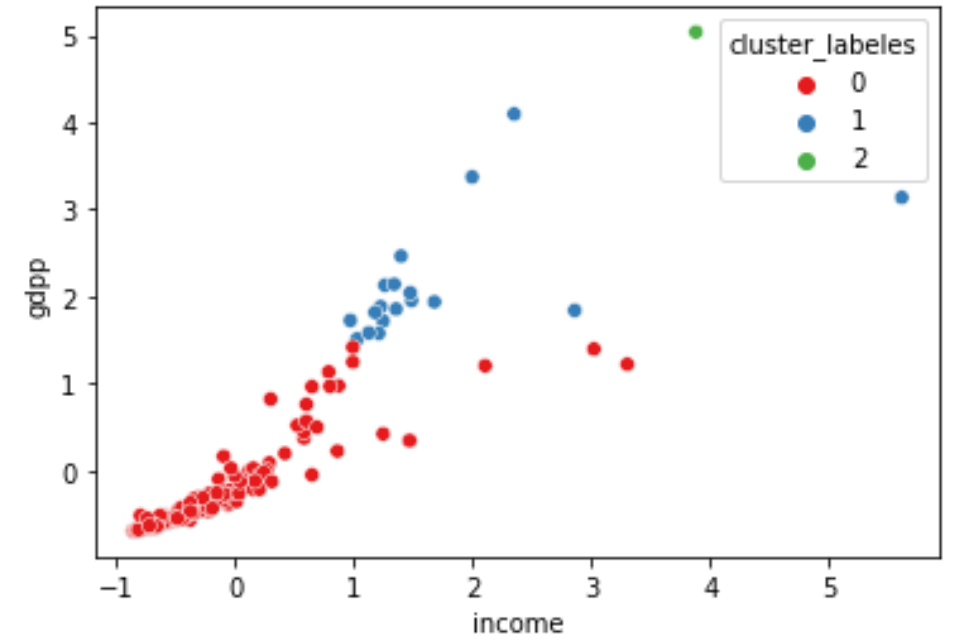
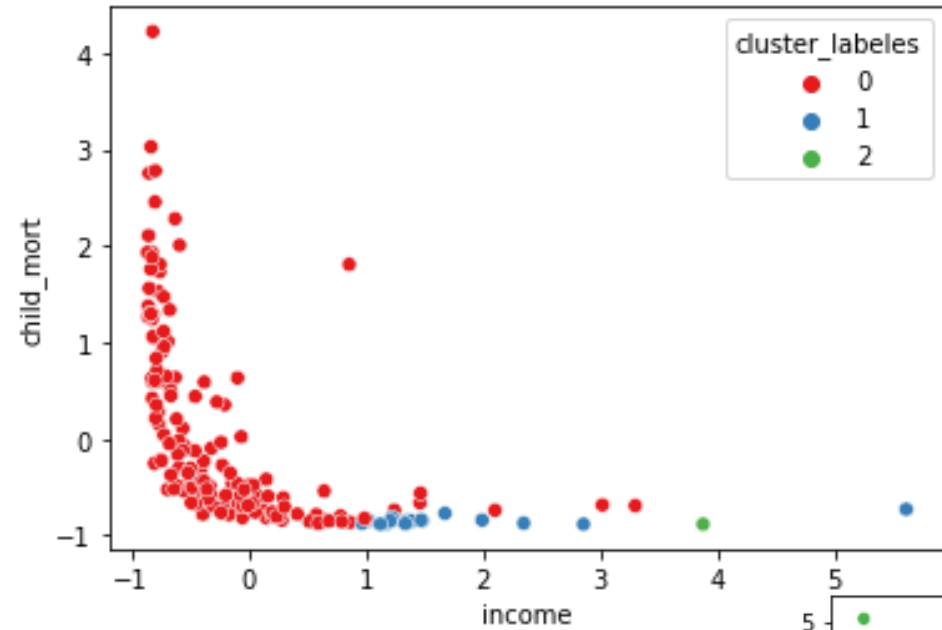
Single Linkage

We are going with complete linkage as single linkage is not so clear.

Choosing to cut the dendrogram at  $k = 3$   
we get the following distribution of  
income, child\_mort and gdpp.



# Visualising complete linkage clusters



# Observations

- Lower income countries have high child mortality
- As income of people in a country is increasing gdpn also increases
- Countries with high gdp have low child mortality.

# Target Cluster

- Selecting cluster with low income, low gdpp and high child\_mort as the target cluster.
- Target Countries:
  - Congo, Dem. Rep.
  - Liberia
  - Burundi
  - Niger
  - Central African Republic

# Conclusions

- The top 5 countries that are in dire need of help with factors like gdp, income, child\_mort taken into account are:
  - Congo, Dem. Rep.
  - Liberia
  - Burundi
  - Niger
  - Central African Republic

HELP International can go forward and invest their funds in the above 5 countries