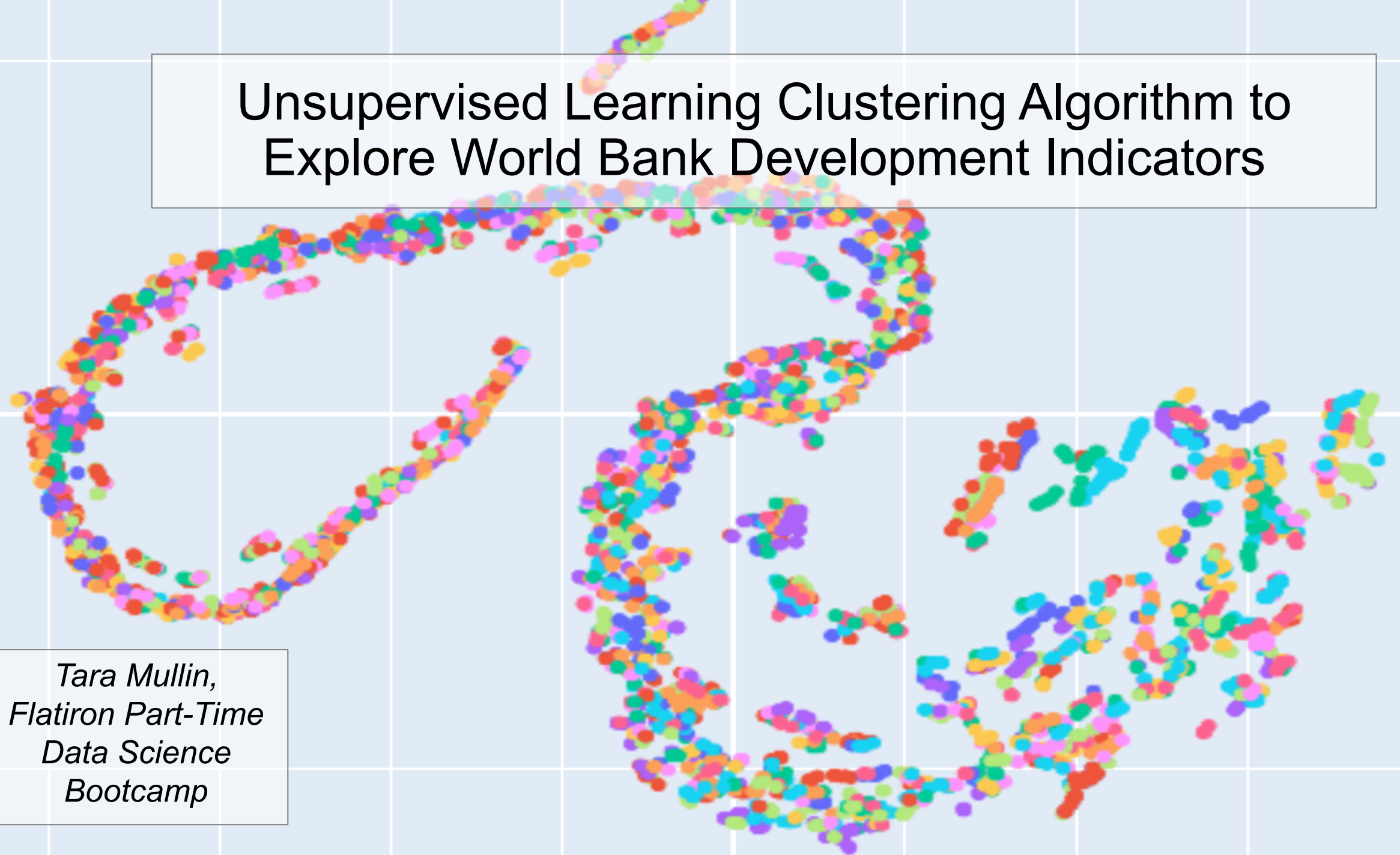


Unsupervised Learning Clustering Algorithm to Explore World Bank Development Indicators



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Data Science
Bootcamp*

Dataset

- World Bank Development Indicator Data
- 1,599 countries & groups of countries
- 10 indicators
- 1990 - 2015

Factors Used to Define Clusters

1. Population density (people per sq. km of land area)
2. % of labor force that is female
3. Under 5 mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
4. GDP per capital (current US\$)
5. Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
6. Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people)
7. Renewable electricity output (% of total electricity output)
8. Years of primary education

Findings

- 8 Clusters
- 2 very clear, 6 not so clear...

Findings

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Findings – Cluster -1 “Developed Countries”

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

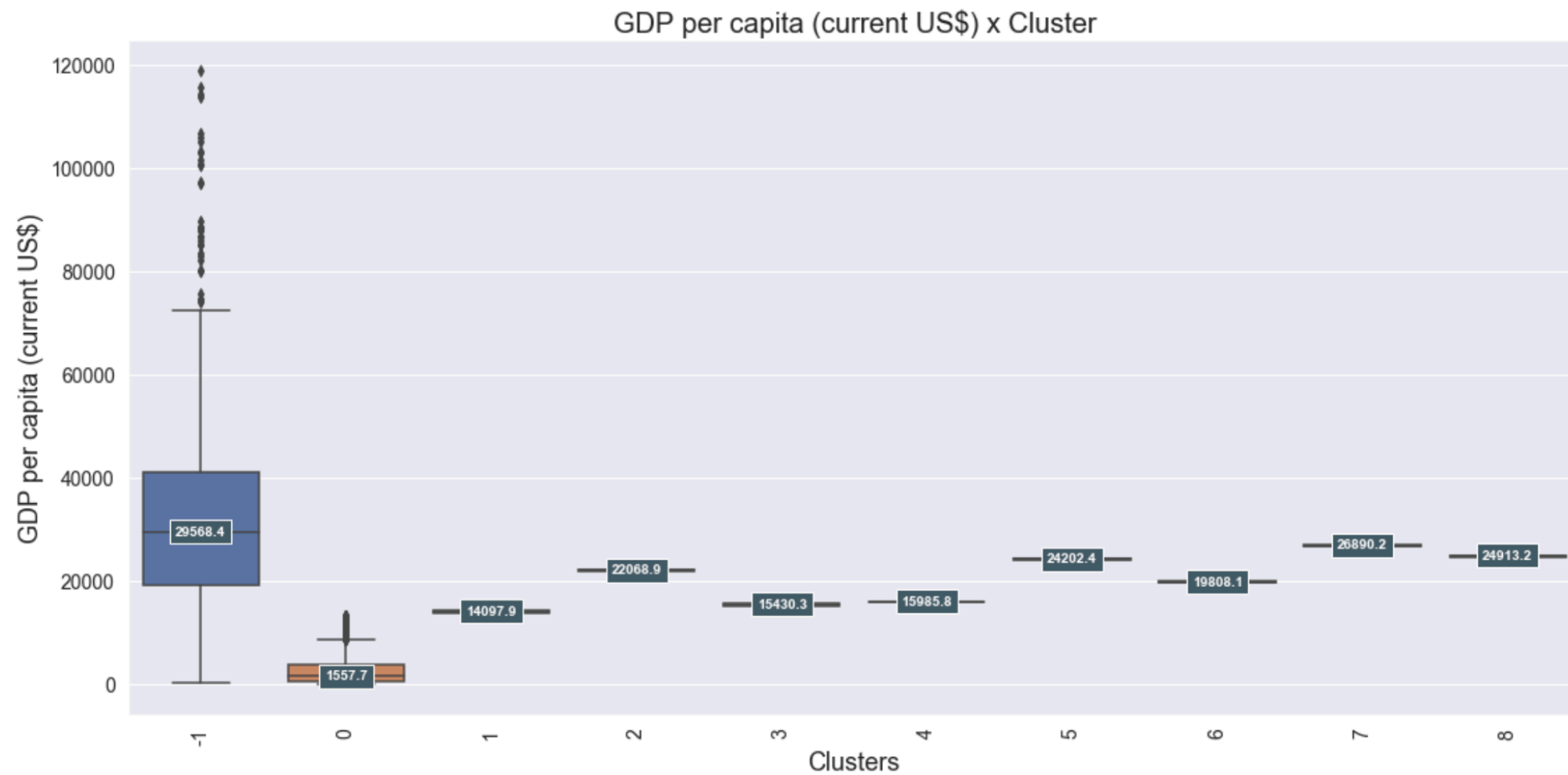
- Highest GDP per capital
- Highest population density (urbanized)

Examples:

- USA 1992 - 2015
- Australia
- Japan
- Singapore

- High income countries 1997 – 2015
- EU since 1996

Cluster Characteristics - GDP per Capita



Findings – Cluster 0 “Developing Countries”

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Lowest GDP per capital
- Low population density (more rural)
- Lowest life expectancy
- Highest under 5 mortality
- Highest birth and growth rate

Examples:

- China (all years)
- India (all years)
- Brazil (all years)
- Central Europe & the Baltics 1990 – 2007
- Russia 1990 – 2010
- Mexico (all years)

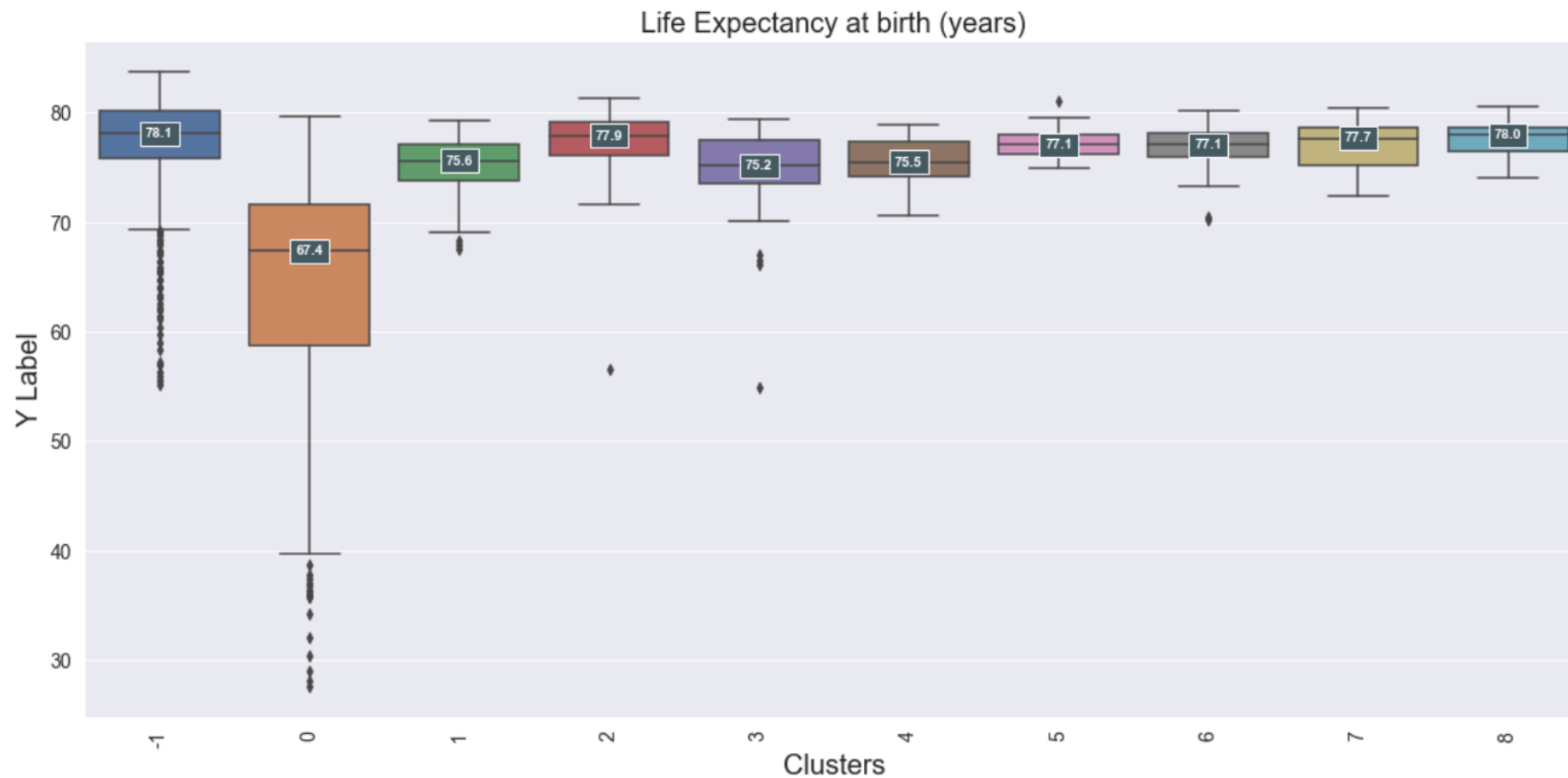
Cluster Characteristics – Birth Rate



Cluster Characteristics – Mortality Rate



Cluster Characteristics – Life Expectancy



Findings – Cluster 1

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Second lowest GDP per capital
- Low population density
- Fairly low female participation in labor force
- Low population growth

Examples:

- “Small states” 2012 – ‘14
- Ireland 1990 – ‘91
- Israel 1991 – ‘93
- New Zealand 1990, ‘98 – ‘01
- Greece 1996 – 1997 & 2002
- Spain 1990 – ‘91, ‘94 , ‘97, ‘00
- Russia 2011
- Poland 2008, ‘11, ‘13, ‘14

Findings – Cluster 2

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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8	\$ 24,890.20	78	33	44%	6	9	12	0.6%

Characteristics:

- Mid level population density
- Second highest death rate but low birth rate (aging society?)
- Low population growth

Examples:

- Euro Area 1997 – '99, 2002
- Italy 1991, '97 – '99, 2002
- Europe & Central Asia – 2015
- Portugal 2010, '13, '14
- Greece 2004 – '05, '12 – '14
- High Income Countries 1994

Findings – Cluster 3

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Low per capita GDP
- Low population density
- Second lowest female participation in labor market

Examples:

- Cyprus '95 – '99
- Spain '95, '98 – '99, '01
- Russia '12
- Europe & Central Asia '03
- New Zealand '94 – '99
- Portugal '03

Findings – Cluster 4

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Lowest female labor participation
- Low population density
- Lowest death rate

Examples:

- EU 1990
- Ireland '94
- Israel '94
- Oman '07
- Qatar '95
- Russia '13
- Spain '92, '96

Findings – Cluster 5

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Lowest population density
- High GDP per capital
- Slightly higher death rate

Examples:

- Euro Area '96
- EU '03
- High Income '95 – '96
- North America 1991
- USA '90 – '91
- UK '96

Findings – Cluster 6

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Lower GDP per capita
- Highest death rate
- Lowest growth rate

Examples:

- Canada '93-'94
- Czech Republic '09 – '14
- EU '95, '98-'99, '02
- Italy 2000
- UK '91, '94

Findings – Cluster 7

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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Characteristics:

- Second highest GDP per capita
- High population density
- Lowest growth rate

Examples:

- Germany '94, '97, '99
- Denmark '90 – '91
- North America 1994
- Euro Area 2003

Findings – Cluster 8

	GDP per Capita	Life Expectancy (years)	Population Density (people per sq. km of land)	Labor Force Female (% of total labor force)	Under 5 Mortality (per 1,000 live births)	Death Rate (per 1,000 people)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 people)	Population Growth (annual %)
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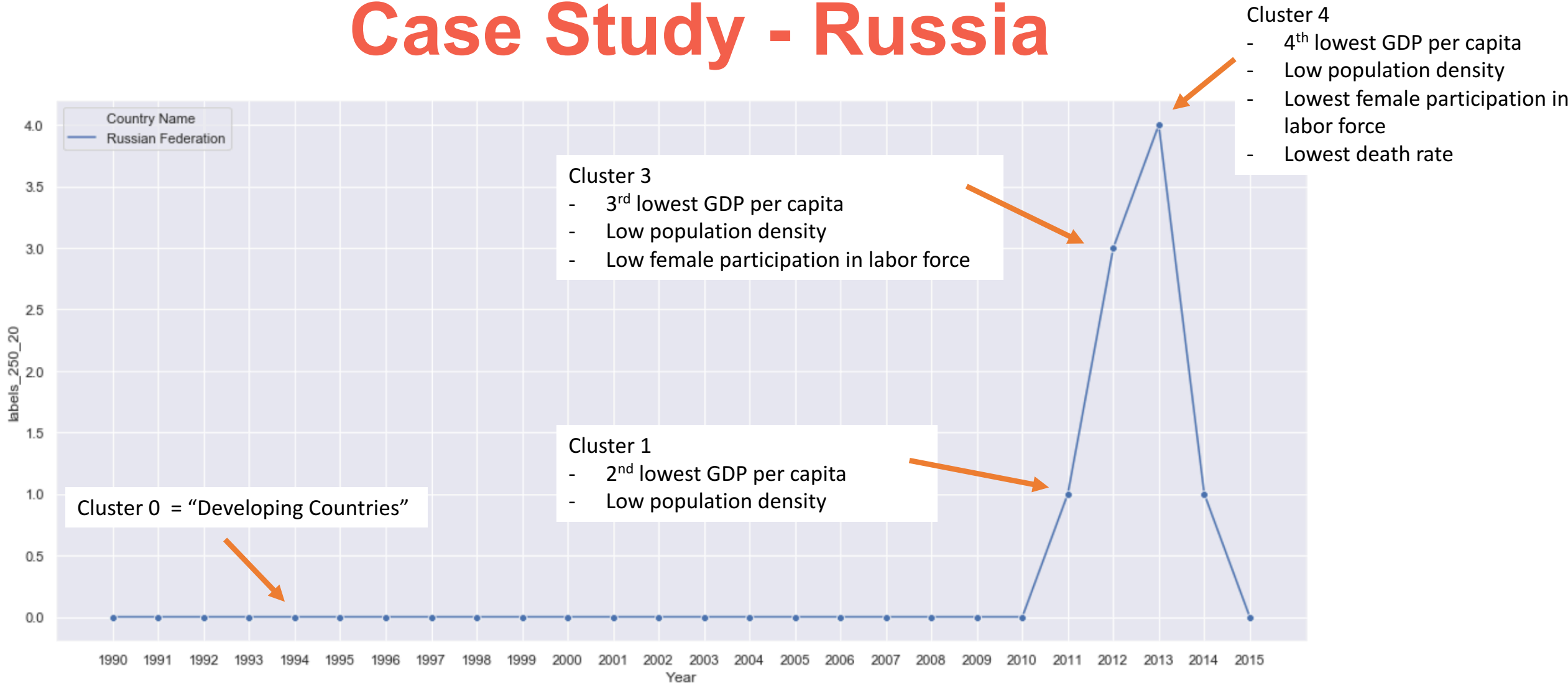
Characteristics:

- Low population density
- Lowest under 5 mortality
- Slightly higher death rate and slightly lower growth rate (perhaps aging society)

Examples:

- High income countries '99 – '01
- Europe & Central Asia 2012
- North America 1992
- France '98-'99

Case Study - Russia



- Developing country 1990 – 2010 --> Cluster 1 --> Cluster 3 --> Cluster 5 --> Cluster 1 --> Developing country status

Take-Aways

- Proof of concept using clustering to study development patterns
- Globally, since 1990, we've seen a pattern of development - countries moving into the most developed category

Use Cases

- Study development patterns & predict development paths
- Study which indicators at which levels may suggest a country is on the path to developing
- Compare countries with similar development patterns
- Compare countries with very different development patterns

Lessons Learned & Limitations

Lessons Learned:

- Clustering most useful to explore domain expertise data
- Carefully pre-screen features
- Leave more time for analysis & interpretation

Limitations:

- Missing data
- Data dependent on countries self-reporting

Future Work

Future work:

- Continue exploring findings
- Create a new model that includes:
 - Older data
 - Additional features
- Research techniques to address missing values

Thank you!

Questions?