

# Assignment5

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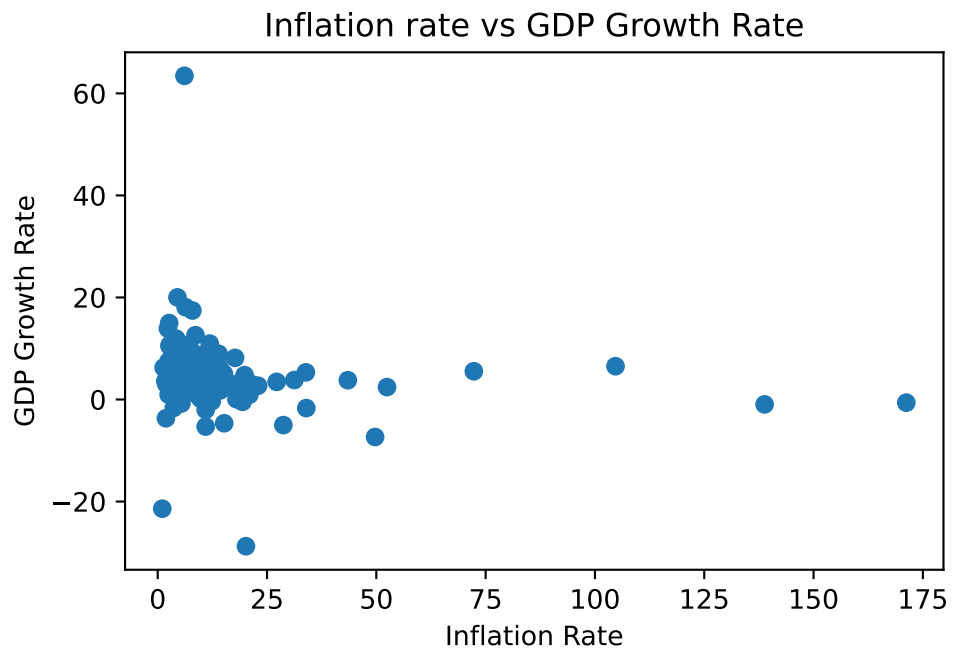
2026-02-25

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv("wdi.csv")
df.head()

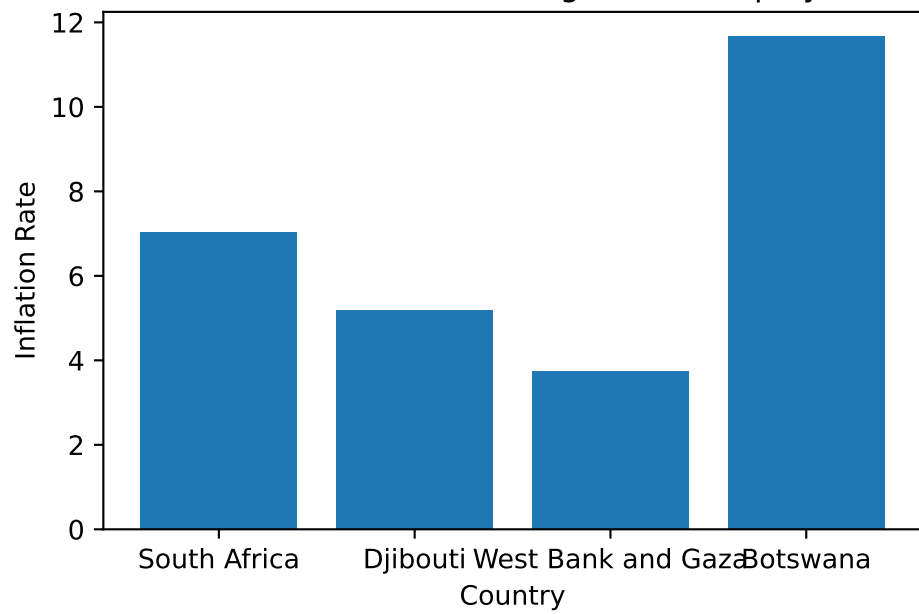
selected = df[[
    "inflation_rate",
    "gdp_growth_rate",
    "unemployment_rate"
]]
selected.describe()
```

	inflation_rate	gdp_growth_rate	unemployment_rate
count	169.000000	202.000000	186.000000
mean	12.493936	4.368901	7.268661
std	19.682433	6.626811	5.827726
min	-6.687321	-28.758591	0.130000
25%	5.518129	2.438593	3.500750
50%	7.967574	4.204431	5.537500
75%	11.665567	6.200000	9.455250
max	171.205491	63.439864	37.852000



(a) Inflation vs GDP

Inflation Rate of Countries with Highest Unemployment Rates



(b)

Figure 1

We see that GDP growth rate is positively correlated with inflation rate. This is because inflation rate is a part of GDP growth rate. To find the real GDP growth rate, we need to subtract the inflation rate. Countries with high unemployment rates also tend to have higher inflation rate.

The first figure illustrates the relationship between Inflation and GDP. The second figure illustrates the inflation rate of countries with high unemployment rate.

Source: WDI Dataset 2022

Table 2: Summary

	inflation_rate	gdp_growth_rate	unemployment_rate
count	169.000000	202.000000	186.000000
mean	12.493936	4.368901	7.268661
std	19.682433	6.626811	5.827726
min	-6.687321	-28.758591	0.130000
25%	5.518129	2.438593	3.500750
50%	7.967574	4.204431	5.537500
75%	11.665567	6.200000	9.455250
max	171.205491	63.439864	37.852000

Figure 1a shows the relationship between inflation rate and GDP Growth Rate.

Figure 1b shows the inflation rate of countries with highest unemployment rates.

Table 2 is a summary of all the information we are analyzing.