World economic dataset analysis

Factors affecting GDP/capita

“How a country can attain sustainable growth”

- World Economic Indicator Dataset, is taken which contains statistics on the GDP, population, and other variables that may affect GDP/Capita of various nations and regions.

- Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total monetary or market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country’s borders in a specific period, usually one financial year. GDP provides a scorecard for a country’s Economic Health.

- In the dataset, there are some characteristics that have a strong correlation with GDP/capita, indicating that a nation should concentrate on such characteristics to maintain GDP/capita and achieve sustainable growth.

- There are other characteristics in the dataset that don't have a strong relationship with GDP/capita, so even though we saw a slight difference in feature behaviour, the confidence in the association is low.

1. As GDP per capita and health per capita are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising health per capita.

2. Given the weakly negative correlation between lending interest and GDP per capita, lowering lending rate is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

3. As GDP per capita and birth rate are strongly negative correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through lowering birth rate.

4. As GDP per capita and infant morality rate are strongly negative correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through lowering infant morality rate.

5. As GDP per capita and **Life Expectancy Male** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Life Expectancy Male**.

6. As GDP per capita and **Life Expectancy Female** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Life Expectancy Female** .

7. As GDP per capita and **Population 0-14** are strongly negative correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through decreasing **Population 0-14.**

8. As GDP per capita and **Population 15-64** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Population 15-64**.

9.As GDP per capita and **Population 65+** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Population 65+** .

10.Given the weakly negative correlation between **Population Total** and GDP per capita, lowering **Population Total** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

11.As GDP per capita and **Population Urban** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising Urban **Population of a country** .

12. Given the weakly positive correlation between **Tourism Inbound** and GDP per capita, increasing **Tourism Inbound** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

13. Given the weakly negative correlation between **Business Tax Rate** and GDP per capita, lowering **Business Tax Rate** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

14. Given the weakly negative correlation between **Days to Start Business** and GDP per capita, lowering **Days to Start Business** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

15. As GDP per capita and **Ease of Business** are strongly negative correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through lowering **Ease of Business** .

16. Given the weakly negative correlation between **Hours to do Tax** and GDP per capita, lowering **Hours to do Tax** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

17.As GDP per capita and **Internet Usage** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Internet Usage** .

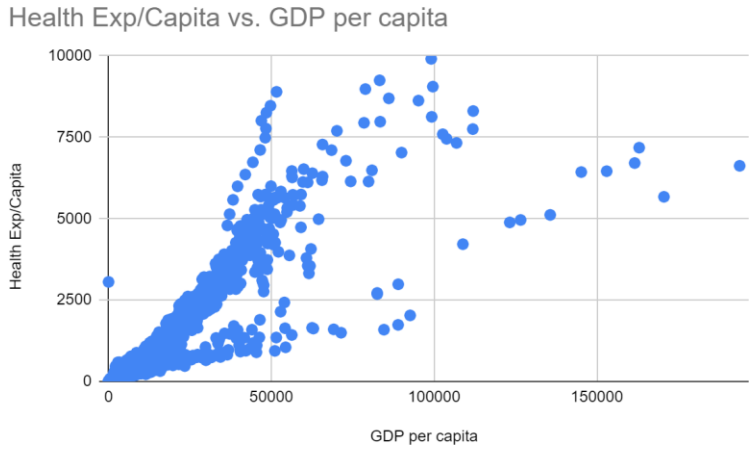
18. As GDP per capita and **Mobile Phone Usage** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **Mobile Phone Usage** .

19.Given the weakly positive correlation between **energy usage per capita** and GDP per capita, increasing **energy usage per capita** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

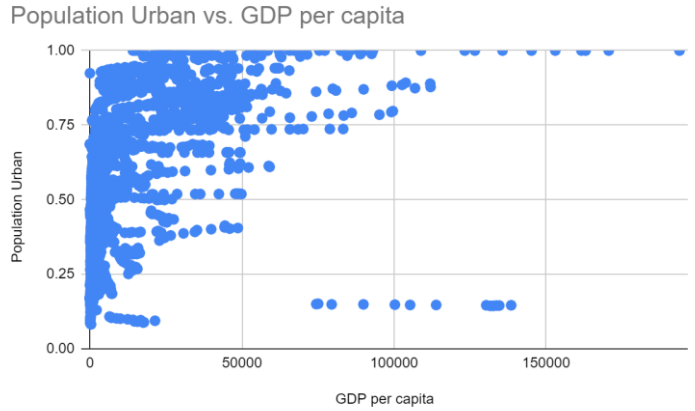
20.Given the weakly positive correlation between **CO2 emission per capita** and GDP per capita, increasing **CO2 emission per capita** is expected to result in an increase in GDP per capita.

21. As GDP per capita and **tourism outbound per capita** are strongly positively correlated, it is likely possible to raise GDP per capita through raising **tourism outbound per capita** .

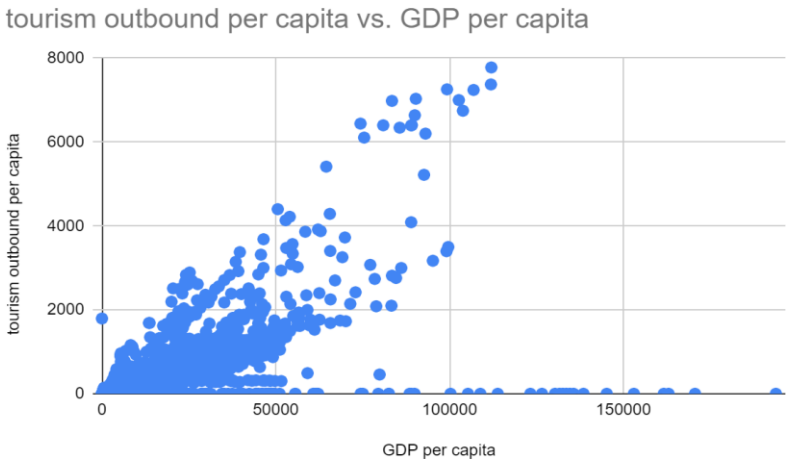
Factors to be focused on for sustainable GDP



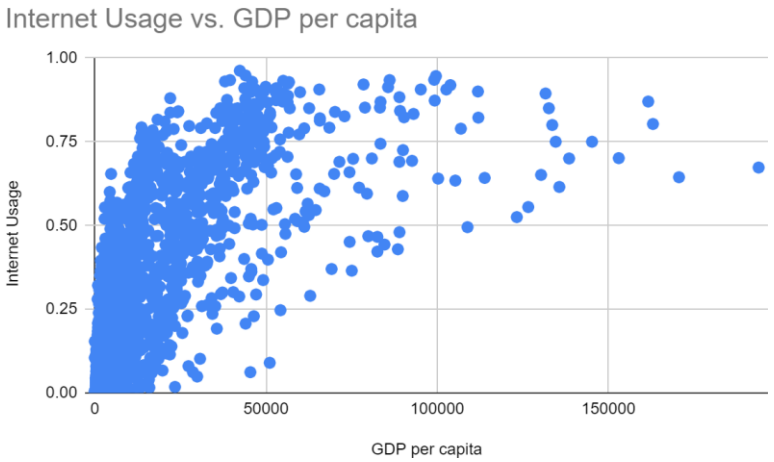
GDP increases as the health expenditure increases



GDP increases as the urban population increases



More tourism will increase GDP



GDP will increase with more internet usage

THANK YOU