

# World Development Indicators Analysis (2022)

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## Introduction

This report analyses selected indicators from the World Development Indicators (WDI) dataset for the year 2022 (**worldbank2022?**).

The objective is to explore relationships between economic and social development variables across countries, particularly the link between income levels and human development outcomes (**todaro2015?**).

## Data

	country	inflation_rate	exports_gdp_share	gdp_growth_rate	gdp_per_capita	adult_
0	Afghanistan	NaN	18.380042	-6.240172	352.603733	NaN
1	Albania	6.725203	37.395422	4.856402	6810.114041	98.5
2	Algeria	9.265516	31.446856	3.600000	5023.252932	NaN
3	American Samoa	NaN	46.957520	1.735016	19673.390102	NaN
4	Andorra	NaN	NaN	9.563798	42350.697069	NaN

## GDP per Capita Analysis

```
count      203.000000
mean       20345.707649
std        31308.942225
min         259.025031
25%        2570.563284
50%        7587.588173
75%        25982.630050
max        240862.182448
Name: gdp_per_capita, dtype: float64
```

As shown in Figure 1, there is a clear positive relationship between GDP per capita and life expectancy across countries.

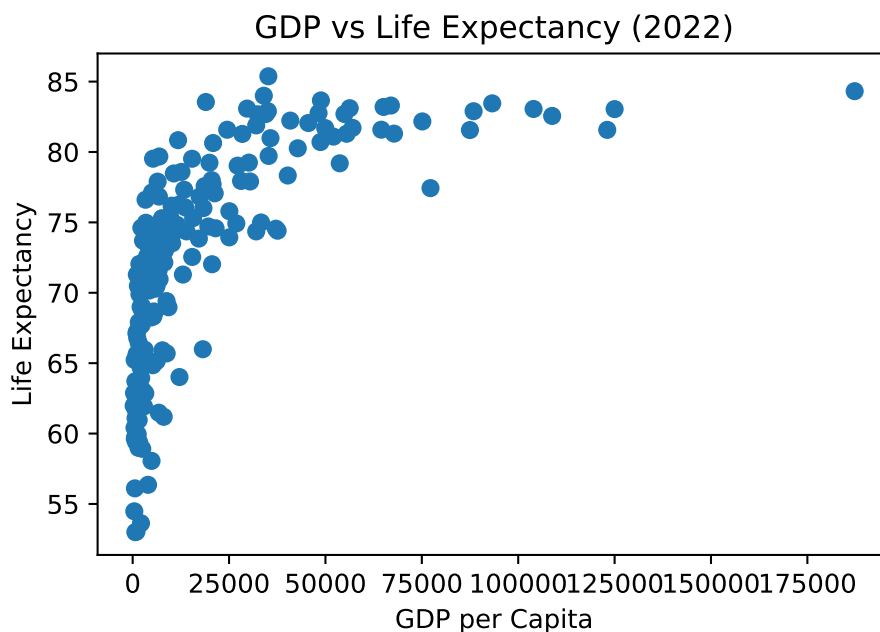


Figure 1: Relationship between GDP per capita and life expectancy (2022).

## Top 10 Countries by GDP per Capita

Figure 2 highlights the countries with the highest GDP per capita in 2022.

## Summary Statistics

Table 2 presents descriptive statistics for the selected development indicators.

Table 2: Summary statistics for selected indicators (2022).

	gdp_per_capita	life_expectancy	unemployment_rate
count	203.000000	209.000000	186.000000
mean	20345.707649	72.416519	7.268661
std	31308.942225	7.713322	5.827726
min	259.025031	52.997000	0.130000
25%	2570.563284	66.782000	3.500750
50%	7587.588173	73.514634	5.537500
75%	25982.630050	78.475000	9.455250
max	240862.182448	85.377000	37.852000

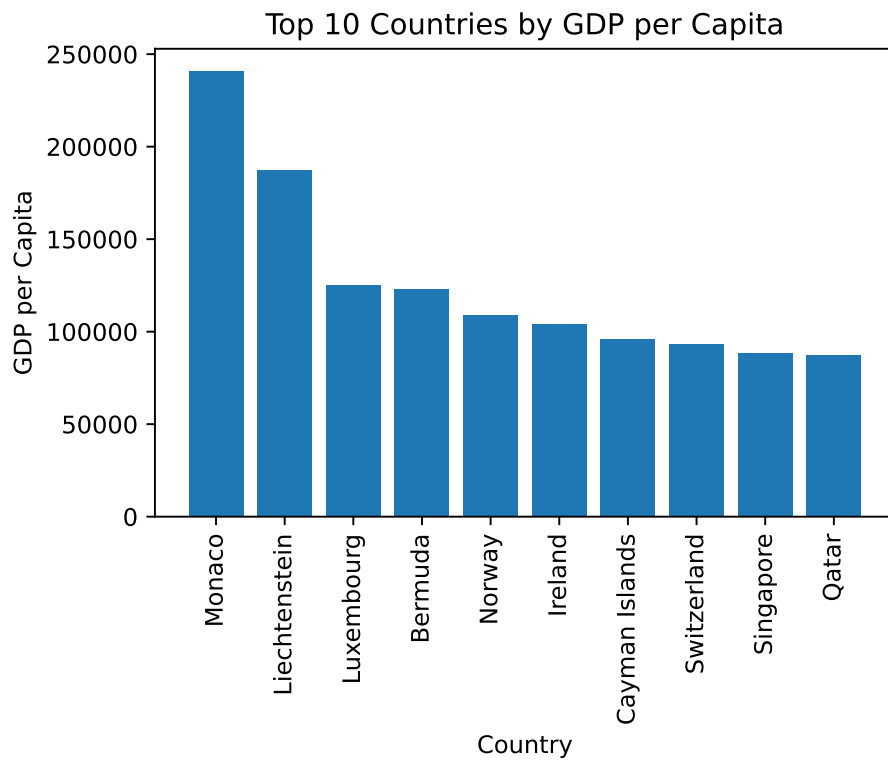


Figure 2: Top 10 countries by GDP per capita (2022).

The summary statistics reveal substantial inequality in income levels across countries. GDP per capita ranges from very low-income economies to extremely high-income economies, with a large standard deviation indicating strong dispersion. Life expectancy shows less variation than income, suggesting that improvements in income are associated with diminishing health gains at higher levels of development. Unemployment rates vary considerably, reflecting differences in labour market structures and economic stability across countries.

## **References**