

# World Development Indicators 2022

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## Overview

- This presentation analyzes **three global development indicators**:
  - GDP per capita (USD)
  - Life expectancy (years)
  - Education expenditure (% of GDP)
- Data source: *World Bank World Development Indicators (2022)*
- Objective: Understand economic and social development relationships.

	country	gdp_per_capita	life_expectancy	education_expenditure_gdp_share
0	Zimbabwe	2040.546587	62.360000	NaN
1	Zambia	1447.123101	65.279000	3.658841
2	Yemen, Rep.	NaN	67.952000	NaN
3	West Bank and Gaza	3799.955270	76.662000	NaN
4	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	44320.909186	80.319512	NaN

## GDP per Capita vs Life Expectancy

## Top 10 Countries by Education Expenditure

## Visualization observations

- Countries with higher GDP per capita generally exhibit longer life expectancy, highlighting how income levels link to healthcare and living standards.
- Small island nations like *Kiribati*, *Tuvalu*, and *Vanuatu* allocate over 10% of GDP to education — far above the global average of around 4%.

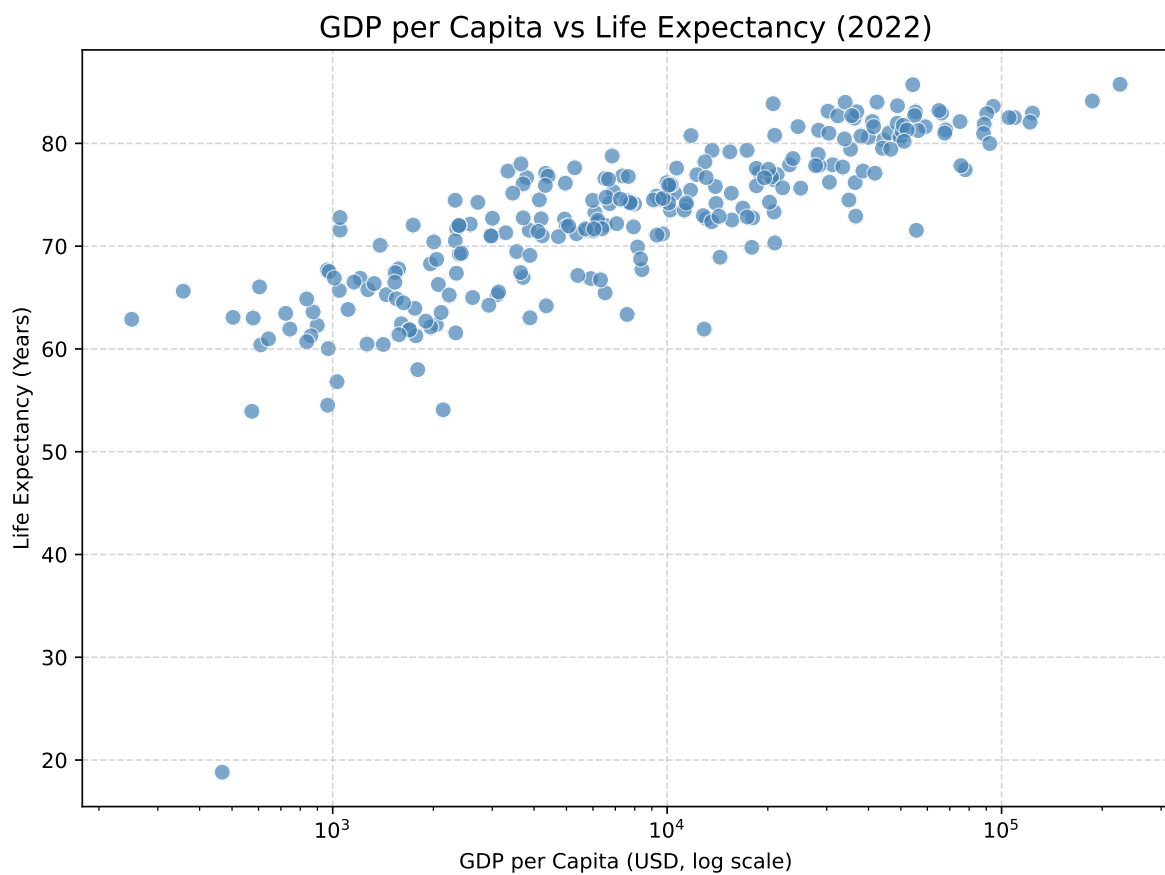


Figure 1: Relationship between GDP per Capita and Life Expectancy (2022). Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

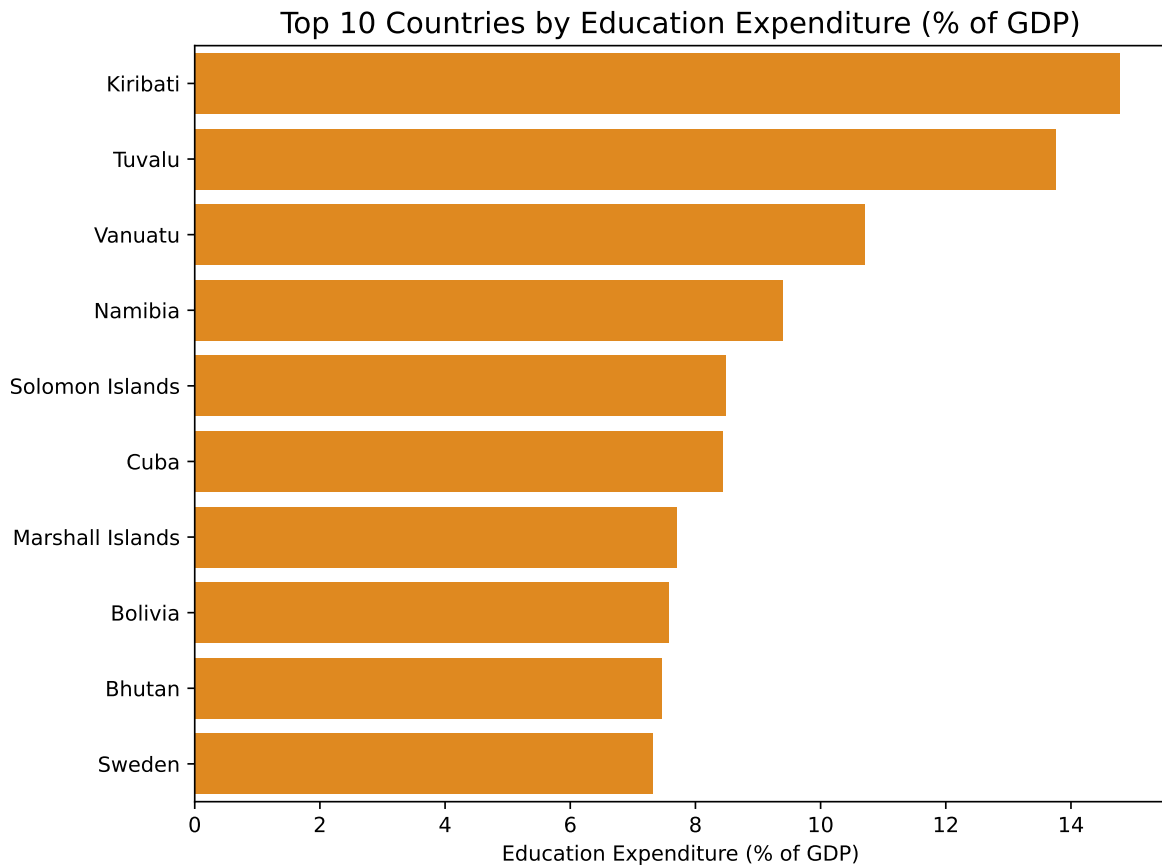


Figure 2: Top 10 Countries by Education Expenditure as a Percentage of GDP (2022). Source: World Development Indicators, World Bank.

## Summary Statistics

Table 2: Summary Statistics for Key Development Indicators (2022).

	gdp_per_capita	life_expectancy	education_expenditure_gdp_share
count	256.00	265.00	207.00
mean	19495.39	72.80	4.13
std	28998.00	7.65	1.90
min	250.63	18.82	0.00
25%	2388.57	67.71	3.01
50%	7630.92	73.70	3.82
75%	23994.45	77.83	4.92
max	226052.00	85.75	14.79

### Highlights:

- GDP per capita: Mean   \$21,175, wide income disparity
- Life expectancy: Mean   73 years
- Education expenditure: Mean   4.26%, up to 14.8%

### Interpretation:

- Countries with higher GDP per capita live longer on average.
- Education investment varies more than income levels.
- Some low-GDP nations still allocate significant education budgets.
- Indicates that human capital can be prioritized even in smaller economies.\

### Conclusion:

- Economic prosperity and health outcomes are strongly correlated.
- Both developing and developed nations invest in education, but levels differ widely.
- Sustained investment in human capital is essential for inclusive growth.
- Future work: Regional analysis and policy-based comparisons.

## References

- World Bank (2022). *World Development Indicators Database*. <https://databank.world-bank.org/source/world-development-indicators>
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2023). *Education Expenditure as a Share of GDP*. <https://uis.unesco.org/en/topic/education-finance>