

World Development Indicators — 2022 Snapshot

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1 Introduction

This report analyzes a 2022 snapshot from the World Development Indicators (WDI) dataset (World Bank 2024). We focus on a subset of indicators (GDP per capita, life expectancy, inflation, unemployment, exports share, and primary school enrolment) across countries. All code is executed within Quarto and hidden in the final rendering. See the accompanying Reveal.js slides for a condensed presentation.

2 Data loading

Note

Source. The data come from the World Bank WDI API, saved locally as `wdi.csv` (217 rows \times 14 columns in the provided sample).

	country	gdp_per_capita	life_expectancy	inflation_rate	unemployment_rate	export
0	Afghanistan	352.603733	62.879	NaN	14.100	18.380
1	Albania	6810.114041	76.833	6.725203	11.588	37.395
2	Algeria	5023.252932	77.129	9.265516	12.437	31.446
5	Angola	2933.484644	61.929	21.355290	14.693	44.399
6	Antigua and Barbuda	19919.726687	79.236	7.531078	NaN	54.689

The table describes the retained variables, and the figure previews a key relationship we analyze below.

3 Exploratory data analysis

3.1 Summary statistics

	count	mean	std	min	25%
country	197	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
gdp_per_capita	197.0	18768.039756	26975.541345	259.025031	2389.295875
life_expectancy	197.0	72.311515	7.724872	52.997	66.431
inflation_rate	167.0	12.60964	19.744256	1.045028	5.550648
unemployment_rate	179.0	7.246855	5.866449	0.13	3.5085
exports_gdp_share	166.0	46.395335	34.214563	1.571162	24.751763
primary_school_enrolment_rate	106.0	100.923346	11.615019	64.395401	94.307735
total_population	197.0	39722236.218274	147676827.205393	11312.0	1472233.0

Key takeaways: - Wide dispersion in **GDP per capita** and **life expectancy** indicates heterogeneity across income levels. - **Inflation** and **unemployment** vary considerably; distributions are right-skewed in many cases. - Countries with higher **exports share** often (not always) have higher income.

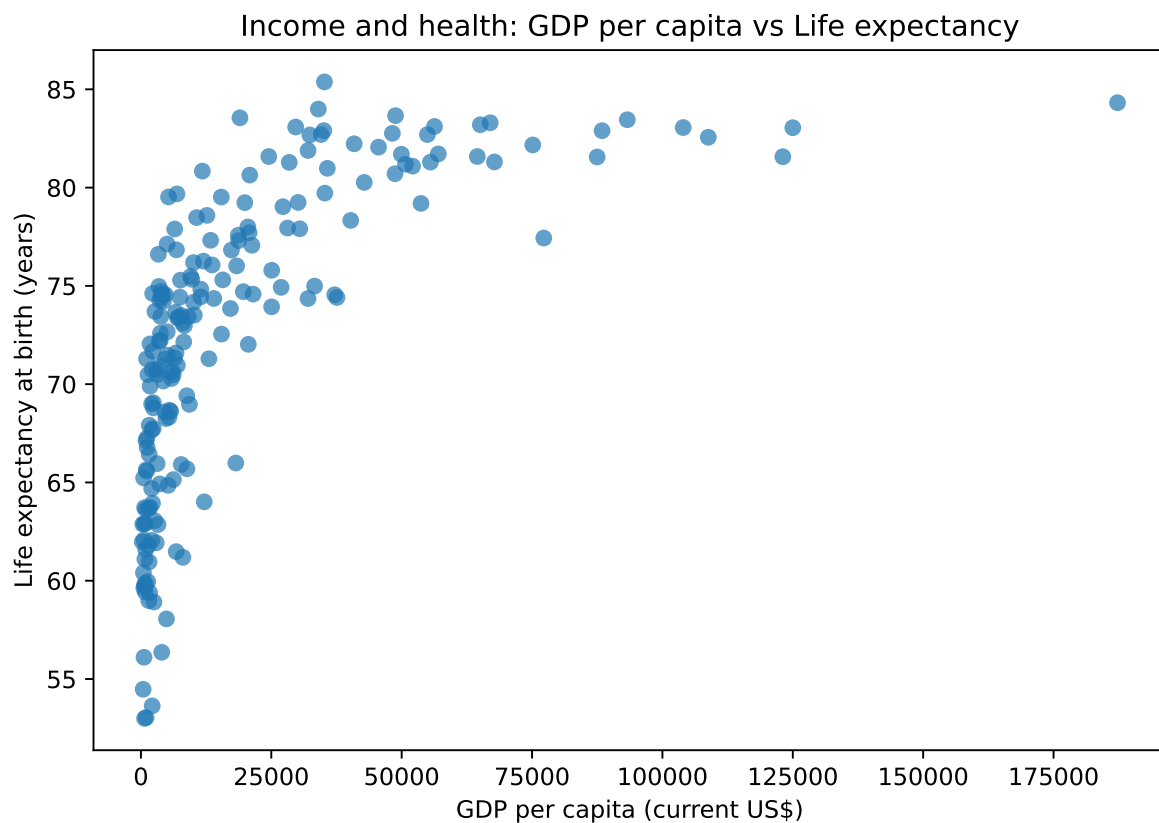
3.2 Relationships between indicators

We examine three relationships: 1. Income and health: GDP per capita vs. life expectancy. 2. Macroeconomic environment: Inflation vs. unemployment. 3. Human capital and income: Primary school enrolment vs. GDP per capita.

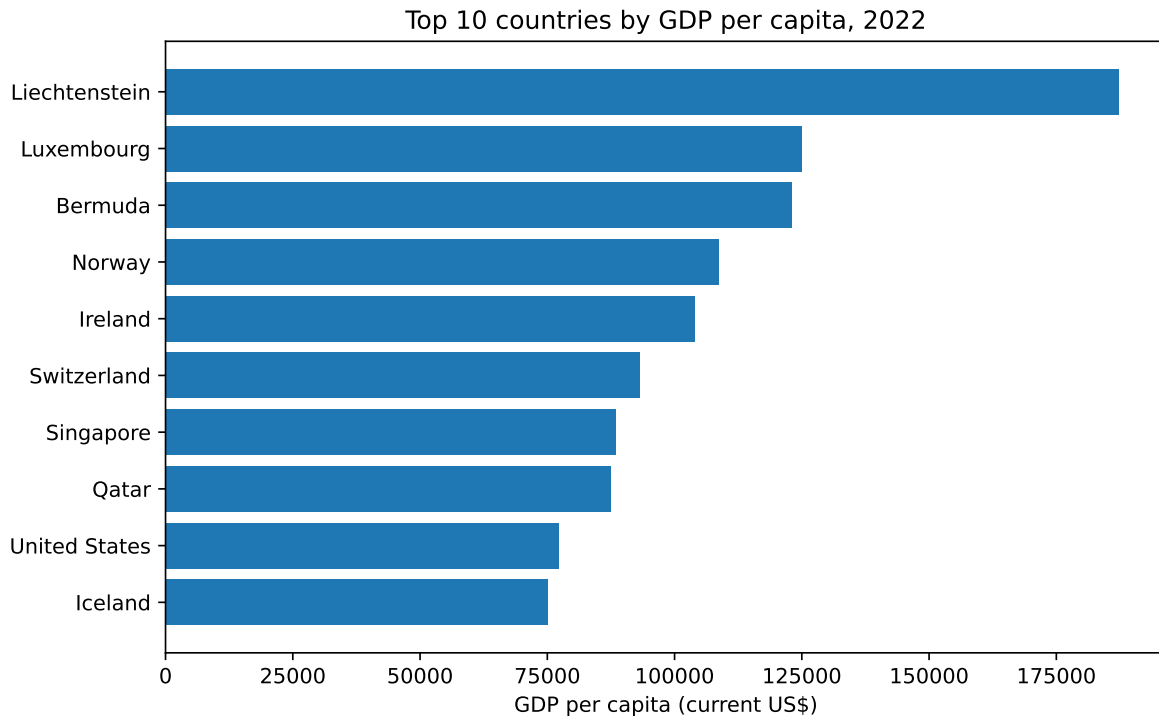
```
{'gdp_per_capita ~ life_expectancy': 0.6386088563033449,  
 'inflation_rate ~ unemployment_rate': 0.07702891955627199,  
 'primary_school_enrolment_rate ~ gdp_per_capita': -0.10559647704703035}
```

4 Visualizations

4.1 GDP per capita vs. life expectancy



4.2 Top 10 countries by GDP per capita (bar chart)



5 Cross-references in context

As shown in Figure, income is positively associated with health outcomes. The distributional context from Table provides useful bounds for interpreting typical versus extreme values.

6 Conclusion

We presented a short 2022 profile using WDI. The analysis suggests strong links between income and health, and heterogeneous macro conditions. All materials are reproducible in Quarto. See Posit, PBC (2025) for authoring and cross-referencing conventions.

References

Posit, PBC. 2025. “Quarto Guide: Authoring and Publishing.” <https://quarto.org>.

World Bank. 2024. “World Development Indicators.” <https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>.