**Analyzing Economic Recovery Post-COVID-19: Insights from Data Visualizations**

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**Introduction**

The COVID-19 outbreak led to severe economic contraction with a sharp decline of global gross domestic product and relatively high levels of unemployment. When countries began to bounce back in 2021, knowledge of how this bounce back was occurring became vital. This paper analyzes the recovery process employing GDP growth and unemployment rate based on the data provided in the World Bank and the information from the OECD Economic Outlook. Positive linkage suggests that economies are recovering; the GDP has risen while unemployment is down, and it shows how such an economy may be able to pull through from such a disaster.

According to the World Bank data, the GDP growth rate exhibits a good recovery from the first fall. GDP decreased in the global economy at about 3.1% in 2020, while in 2021, it has bounced back at an estimated 5.5% (World Bank, 2024). This rapid recovery can be attributed to the economic support provided by governments worldwide. The OECD (2024) explains, "Governments across the globe responded swiftly with fiscal stimulus and monetary support, which played a pivotal role in stabilizing economies and fostering growth." The visualizations in this project highlight this growth trend, showing how GDP increased significantly in various countries.

There was also a decline in the unemployment rates, as recorded from the foregoing statistics. It is evident from the World Bank data that the global unemployed rate reached a high of 9.2% in the year 2020 and reduced to about 6.6% in 2022. This is why they have realized a low unemployment rate thanks to the re-opening of companies as well as financial support based on the employees. The OECD (2024) notes that “well-designed training and transition measures are necessary to address long-term unemployment and help kick-start a durable recovery.” The graphs derived for this purpose depict the trend in different regions, portraying the fact how many unemployed were placed back in jobs.

However, not all regions were able to recover at the same rate. Whereas many countries recovered quickly to their pre-crisis growth level, others, including developing countries, had some troubles. The difficulties here are that, as the World Bank stated in the forecast (2024), “developing countries are set to rebound more slowly because of the long-standing structural weaknesses and their restricted access to financing." The following visualizations in this project depict these differences: the level of GDP and job recovery in some regions compared to other regions.

**Conclusion**

Therefore, based on the analysis of the data of GDP and unemployment rate to predict the economic recovery after COVID-19, the message is hopeful, but the picture of recovery is nuanced. The fact that Gross Domestic Product has increased its growth rates, and the unemployment rates are down having proven that economies are steady, and recovery measures are adequate and efficient. However, what has also been revealed here is the varied recovery of districts in terms of economic activity, which confirms calls for sectoral bails to assist those who are still struggling. This work aims at establishing the impact of post-pandemic recovery on employment and income and, in doing so, understanding what has had a positive impact and what has not, so that everyone can benefit in the future.

**References**

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