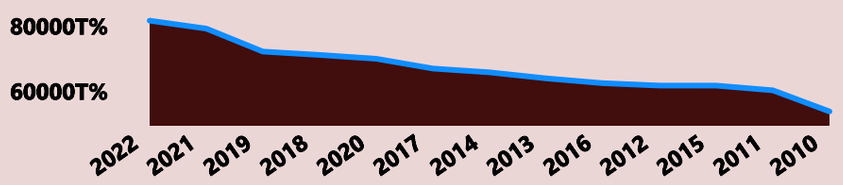
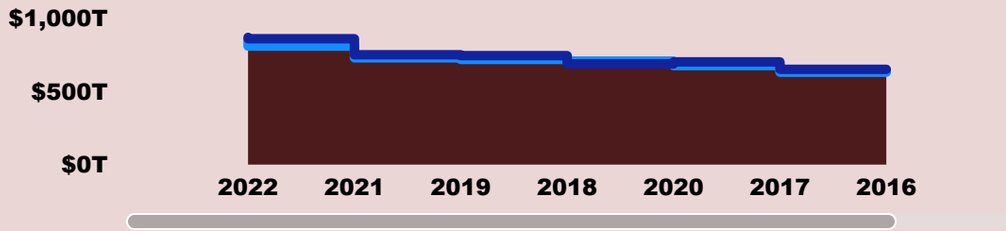
World Economic Indicators
(1960 - 2022)

Dashboard | GDP growth by year | GDP growth contribution vs Remittance to GDP | Comments

Nominal GDP Growth by Year (2010-2022)



GDP (current US$)_y vs GDP Growth Contribution by Year



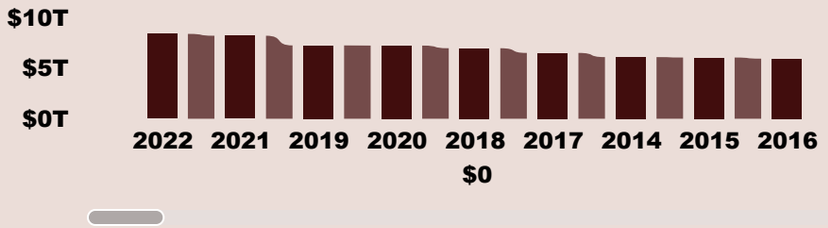
Year

All

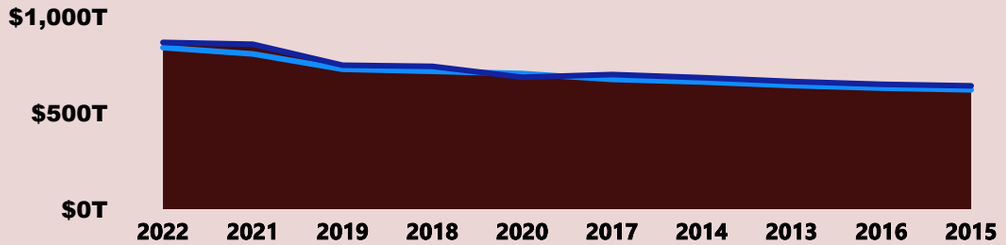
Country Name

Afghanistan

Personal remittance to GDP vs Income remittance



GDP growth contribution vs Current GDP (2015-2022)



Job creation

22M

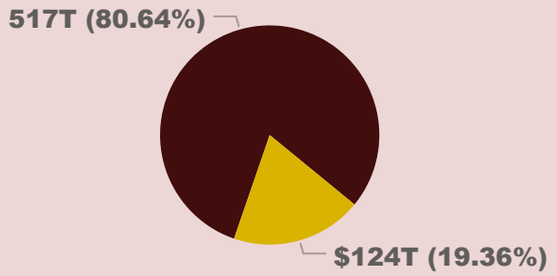
Unemployement

59.20K

Country by Job creations

Country Name	Sum of Job creation
Afghanistan	93000
Africa Eastern and Southern	95000
Africa Western and Central	63000
Albania	98000
Algeria	102000
American Samoa	63000

Tot Gdp growth vs Income Remittance



Remittances

$124T

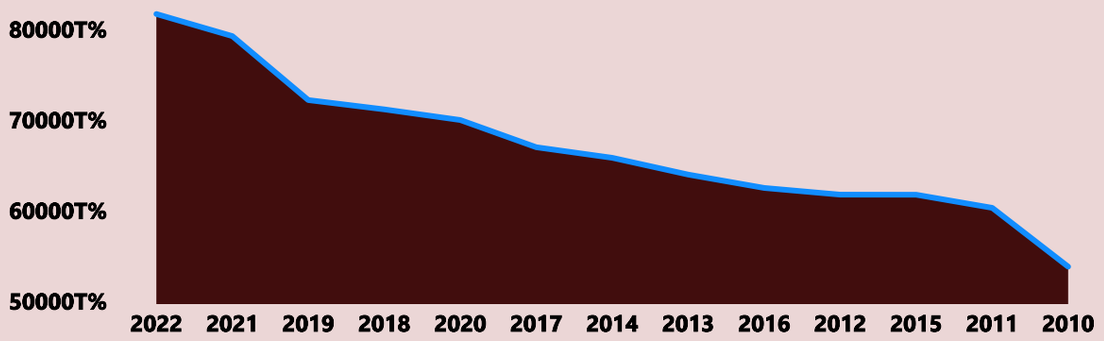
GDP Growth Contribution

516.8T

World Economic Indicators
(1960 - 2022)

Dashboard | GDP growth by year | GDP growth contribution vs Remittance to GDP | Comments

Nominal GDP Growth by Year (2010-2022)



GDP (current US$)_x

($941T) ($471T) $0

Unemployement

0K 59K 118K

Year

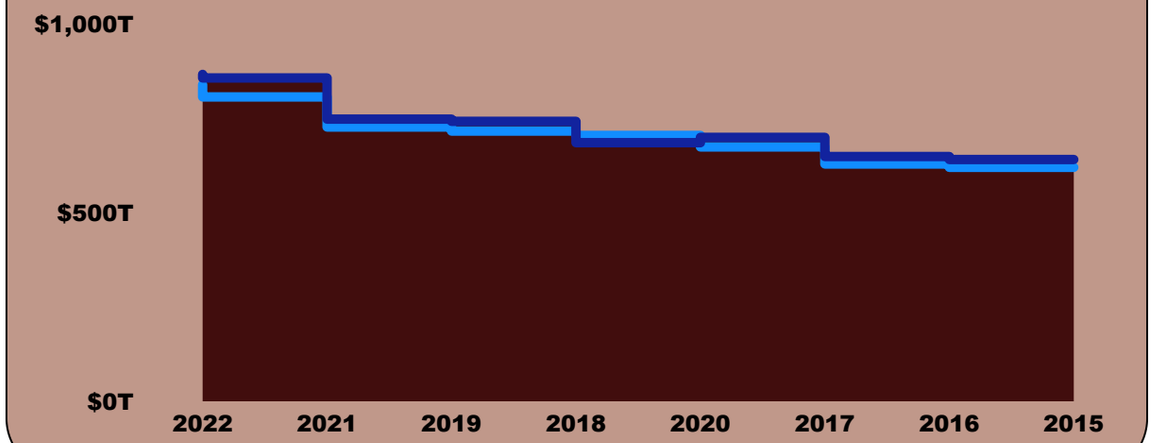
All

Country Name

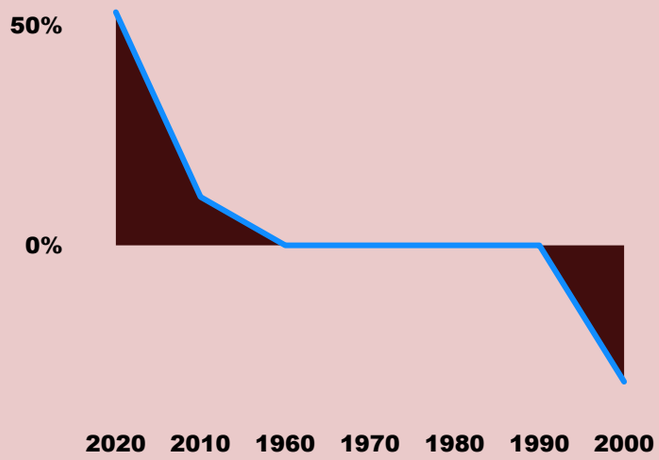
Job Creation

22M

GDP (current US$)_y vs GDP Growth Contribution by Year



Changes In Unemployement by Year



Unemployement

59.20K

Remittances

$124T

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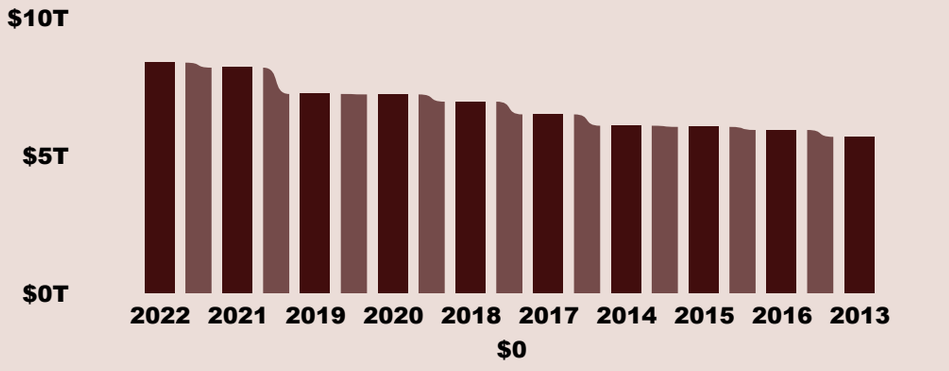
Personal remittance to GDP vs Income remittance



Country by Job creations

Country Name	Sum of Job creation
Afghanistan	93000
Africa Eastern and Southern	95000
Africa Western and Central	63000
Albania	98000
Algeria	102000
American Samoa	63000
Andorra	63000
Angola	76000
Antigua and Barbuda	63000

Year

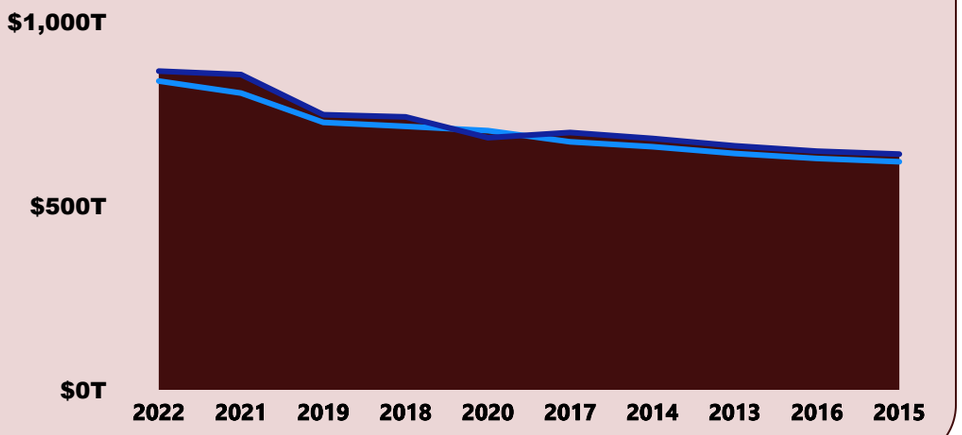
All

Country Name

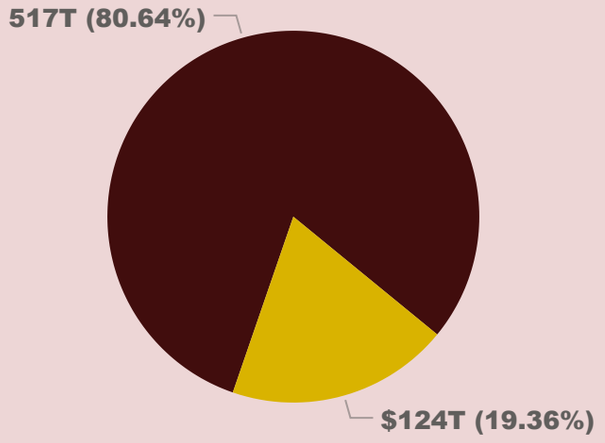
Job creation

22M

GDP growth contribution vs Current GDP (2015-2022)



Tot Gdp growth vs Income Remittance



Unemployement

59.20K

Remittances

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GDP Growth Contribution

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World Economic Indicators
(1960 - 2022)

Insights

GDP Fluctuations To All The Country.

A country's GDP (Gross Domestic Product) can fluctuate due to a variety of factors, both internal and external. Here are some common causes of GDP fluctuations:

1. Business Cycles: Economic activity naturally goes through periods of expansion and contraction known as business cycles. During an expansion, GDP grows, while during a contraction, GDP shrinks.
2. Monetary Policy: Central banks influence economic activity through monetary policy. Actions such as raising or lowering interest rates can impact borrowing costs, investment, and consumer spending, thereby affecting GDP.
3. Fiscal Policy: Government spending and taxation policies can also influence GDP. For example, increased government spending on infrastructure projects can boost GDP, while tax hikes can reduce consumer spending and investment.

Insights

JOB CREATION AND UNEMPLOYEMENT RATE: Some countries have a high rate of job creation, this is because there are high rate of unemployment in those countries. countries like Algeria, Bostwana etc. While some countries like Afghanistan, Belgium etc, Have a low rate of unemployment therefore their job creation is low.

REMITTANCE AND INCOME: The insight here shows that some countries like Croatia, Ablenia, Chile with over $2bn so much on remittance and this could be due factors such as lack of domestic job opportunity, economic instability, or a large diasporal population.

REMEDIES

To reduce this dependency includes diversifying the economic, creating more job opportunity domestically and implementing policies to encourage investment and growth in key industries.

Year

All

Country Name

Job creation
22M

Unemployement
59.20K

Remittances
$124T

GDP Growth Contribution
516.8T