

Economic Indicators & Country Comparison Report

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Executive Summary

This report presents a comparative analysis of economic indicators across countries, focusing on **GDP growth, inflation trends, school enrollment**, and key performance metrics for the latest year. The visualized data highlights macroeconomic trends and their impact on education and economic health, with a specific focus on **Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh**. Bangladesh, in particular, shows promising economic development and educational progress relative to its GDP.

1. GDP Trends Over Time

Observations:

- **India** shows strong and consistent GDP growth from 2000 to 2022, surpassing **3,500 billion**.
- **Pakistan** and **Bangladesh** show **moderate and steady growth patterns**, with Bangladesh reaching **2,374.3 billion**, slightly below India but ahead of Pakistan.
- **Post-2015** marks an acceleration in economic output across most nations, reflecting favorable macroeconomic conditions and policy reforms.

Implication:

India's GDP trajectory indicates a rapidly expanding economy, but **Bangladesh's growth rate** also highlights strong economic momentum. This data can guide investment and trade policies for the region.

2. School Enrollment vs GDP

Observations:

- A **positive correlation** is visible between GDP and school enrollment.
- **India** maintains high enrollment rates with increasing GDP.

- **Bangladesh** demonstrates **strong school enrollment (98.2%)**, especially relative to its GDP, outperforming both India and Pakistan proportionally.
- **Pakistan** shows low school enrollment despite moderate GDP growth, with minimal change in enrollment over time.

Implication:

While economic growth contributes to better education access, **Bangladesh serves as a strong example of effective educational investment**. Pakistan may need to replicate such efforts to convert economic growth into human capital development.

3. Inflation Trends Over Time

Observations:

- **2008–2009** witnessed a sharp inflation spike across all countries, peaking over **20%** in some cases.
- From **2014–2019**, inflation levels remained relatively stable and below **10%**.
- Post-2020, inflation began to climb again, with **Pakistan (194.26)** and **Bangladesh (145.80)** experiencing higher rates than India.

Implication:

Volatile inflation can impact purchasing power, savings behavior, and consumer confidence. **Bangladesh's inflation**, though high, still remains more controlled than Pakistan's, reflecting relatively better fiscal management.

4. KPI Summary for Latest Year

Country	Enrollment Count	Inflation	School Enrollment %	GDP (in billions)
Pakistan	5,281	194.26	51.5%	1,701.4
India	39,303	141.70	170.7%	2,482.4
Bangladesh	4,080	145.80	98.2%	2,374.3

Observations:

- **India** leads in total enrollment and GDP.

- **Bangladesh** demonstrates a **remarkably high school enrollment rate (98.2%)**, with a GDP nearly matching India's.
 - **Pakistan** shows the **highest inflation (194.26)** and the **lowest enrollment**, signaling potential macroeconomic and social instability.
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Recommendations

1. Invest in Human Capital Development

Countries with lower school enrollment, especially **Pakistan**, should focus on improving access to education to build a future-ready workforce. **Bangladesh's model** of achieving high enrollment with limited GDP can serve as a blueprint.

2. Control Inflation through Fiscal Policy

Pakistan and Bangladesh must address the root causes of inflation to stabilize their economies and build investor confidence.

3. Promote Sustainable Economic Growth

While **India** maintains its lead, **Bangladesh's growth trajectory** is impressive. Pakistan and similar economies should prioritize infrastructure, education, and digital development to close the economic gap.

4. Encourage Education-Linked Economic Programs

Policies that link GDP investments to **educational development**, especially in underserved areas, can help nations transform demographic potential into productive capital.