

Source: https://www.visualcapitalist.com/chinas-economy-sum-parts/

This is a data visualization graph of China's economy from 1996 to 2015. The author divides the provinces in China into 9 regions according to their geographic locations, and lists the provinces in each region on the y-axis in the figure. In addition to that, in order to better distinguish the economic changes of each region (northwest, northeast, etc), the author uses different colors for the divided 9 regions. In the graph of this data visualization, the author uses arrows to represent the growth/decline status of the data. By looking at the slope of the arrows, users can quickly see the economic growth of China in the current year (if the arrow points up, it represents economic growth, otherwise it represents a decline in the economy). And by looking at the numbers on the arrow, the user can know the percentage of increase/decrease.

According to the data in the graph, during 1996 to 2015, China's economy was in a stage of constant growth and among them, Inner Mongolia and Tianjin have the fastest growth rate, and Hong Kong has the slowest growth rate. One of the possible reasons is that the economic foundation of Hong Kong itself is relatively good compared to other provinces in China, and the political instability after the handover in 1996 (the economy declined around 1996 show in the graph) led to relatively slow economic growth.