**GDP growth Report**

**Introduction**

The evolving landscape of global economies has been marked by significant changes, with certain nations emerging as economic powerhouses. This report conducts an in-depth analysis of GDP growth trends especially over the past three decades, in addition to comparing the economic trajectories of three pairs of countries: China vs. USA, India vs. USA, Japan vs. Mexico. Through an array of graphs and charts, this report aims to unveil insights into economic patterns that have shaped the global stage.

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After exploring the ‘World GDP growth’ page in the dashboard, it is revealed that the top 5 countries leading the cumulative GDP growth charge since 1961 are China, Korea Rep., Singapore, Botswana, and Thailand, each contributing significantly to the evolution of the international economy.

Diving into the intricacies presented by the cumulative GDP growth pie chart based on regions, it becomes evident that the largest share of cumulative GDP growth comes from Latin America & Caribbean, underscoring the substantial growth originating from this region. In stark contrast, North America occupies the lowest portion, signalling an unaltered or established economic landscape in this region.

The Cumulative GDP growth by Income group pie chart, highlights a compelling contrast: countries with high-income status emerge as the primary drivers of GDP growth, standing in stark contrast to their low-income counterparts, which lag behind with the lowest GDP growth. This revelation not only deepens our understanding of global economic dynamics but also sparks reflections on the intricate interplay between income levels and cumulative economic expansion.

**Economic Powerhouses (China vs USA)**

In the ever-evolving landscape of global economics, the rivalry between economic powerhouses China and the United States is a captivating saga. This data-driven narrative unfolds through a meticulous analysis of their GDP growth from 1990 to 2024, painting a vivid picture of the contrasting trajectories embarked upon by these nations.

The line graph shows China's extraordinary economic ascent, revealing upward trajectory throughout the past decades that stands in contrast to the USA's steady growth. A closer inspection of China's growth pattern exposes a rapid surge in GDP from 1990 to 1992, catapulting from 2.41% to an impressive 12.83%. This surge can be attributed to technological advancements, signifying the nation's adeptness at harnessing innovation for economic expansion.

While both nations experienced a dip in GDP growth during the global pandemic in 2020, the graph shows a resilient recovery from both China and USA post-2020. The dashboard illuminates a gradual resurgence in China's GDP growth, underscoring the nation's ability to navigate economic turbulence with strategic resilience.

Delving into specifics, the dashboard highlights that China achieved its highest annual GDP growth at an astounding 16.05%, outshining the USA's commendable 6.31%. Intriguingly, the income group classification further distinguishes the economic profiles of these countries - China as a lower-middle-income nation and the United States as a high-income country. This description underscores China's unique balance between economic development and growth.

The narrative takes an intriguing turn as we investigate economic forecasting. The line chart unveils projections for the year 2030, with China poised to maintain its robust growth at 3.48%, as indicated by a 95% confidence interval. In stark contrast, the USA is forecasted to experience a more subdued GDP growth of 1.41%. These projections not only offer a glimpse into the future but also raise questions about the shifting dynamics of global economic supremacy.

As we dissect the data, it becomes evident that China's sustained GDP growth is not merely a statistical anomaly. It is deeply intertwined with the nation's lower-middle-income status, reflecting a delicate equilibrium between economic development and growth.

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**Development Comparison (India vs USA)**

Embarking on a data-driven journey through the archives of economic development, we delve into the captivating story of India and the United States. The line graph unravels the subtle trajectory of their GDP growth over the past three decades, offering a panoramic view of peaks, troughs, and the forces that have shaped their economic destinies.

The line graph depicting India's GDP growth reveals a fluctuating narrative, marked by peaks and troughs over the past 30 years. A gradual ascent from 1991 to the early 2000s, possibly fuelled by technological advancements, sets the stage for steady growth throughout the decade. However, the Covid pandemic in 2020 precipitated a sharp decline in GDP growth, reflecting the adverse impact on businesses and the economy at large. Similarly, the USA's GDP growth trajectory mirrors India's pattern, with exception to the rapid declines in GDP growth during the US recession between 2008 and 2009, and the Covid pandemic.

The dashboard offers a comprehensive snapshot, revealing that India experienced its GDP growth peak for a year at 8.18%, surpassing the USA's commendable 6.31%. A deeper examination of income groups underscores India's lower-middle-income status and the USA's high-income classification. These distinctions illuminate the dynamics of India's emerging economy striving for higher income levels and the USA's stable economic structure.

Delving into the forecasts for GDP growth, the graph unveils India's forecasted GDP growth at 4.44% in 2030, showcasing a resilient rebound from the pandemic-induced downturn. In contrast, the USA's forecasted GDP growth for 2030 is more modest at 1.41%, reflecting the challenges of a developed economy in a rapidly changing global landscape.

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**Similar population (Japan vs Mexico)**

A comparative exploration of Japan and Mexico's GDP growth over the past three decades unfolds a narrative rich with insights into the economic dynamics of these two nations. The line graph shows their journeys, exposing patterns of growth, challenges, and the impact of external economic shocks.

The line graph illuminates Japan's consistent GDP growth, punctuated only by the financial crisis in 2008 and the Covid pandemic in 2020. As a high-income country, Japan's economic resilience shines through, driven by a robust infrastructure and advanced technology sectors that have propelled steady growth over the years.

Conversely, Mexico, an upper-middle-income country, presents a more fluctuating GDP growth trajectory. Notably, the period from 1994 to 1995 witnessed a significant drop in GDP growth from 2.96% to -8.02%, underscoring the challenges and opportunities inherent in a growing economy. This volatility reflects the dynamic nature of Mexico's economic landscape.

The line graph draws attention to the diverse paths these nations have taken on their economic journeys, reflecting the impact of income levels on their respective growth trajectories. The forecast for Japan's GDP growth in 2030 reveals a decline at -0.44%, suggesting a shift in economic momentum towards the early 2030s. In contrast, Mexico's forecasted GDP growth for 2030 stands at 0.63%, indicating a more optimistic outlook.

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In conclusion, this report not only offers a reflective view of GDP growth but also provides a glimpse into the future, prompting reflections on the evolving dynamics of global economic supremacy and the role played by income levels in shaping economic destinies. The findings presented here contribute to a deeper understanding of the interconnected and ever-changing nature of the global economy.