

## China's Fastest- and Slowest-Growing Provinces in Q3 2025

The interior and western regions are leading growth in 2025, while several heavyweight coastal hubs, most notably Guangdong, are growing at rates well below the national average.

China GDP Y-o-Y Growth by Province/Administrative Unit, % (Q3 2025) and GDP, USD bn (Q1-Q3 2025)

GDP USD bn Y-o-Y Growth % Province/ GDP USD bn Y-o-Y Growth % (Q3 2025) Admin. Unit Admin. Unit (Q1-Q3 2025) (Q1-Q3 2025) (Q3 2025) Above national average (4.8%) Below national average 4.3-4.7% 29 >6.0% 5.0-5.5% Jilin 151 Tibet <4.3% 139 5 5-5 9% 4 8-5 4% Guangxi 300 627 342 Hubei Chongqing 2nd-highest 360 Ningxia 56 Shaanxi 3d-lowest: Shanxi (4.0%) 537 161 1 077 682 18.848 187 3d\_highest 258 569 Shanghai 339 689 329 1.436 556 359 80 Guangdong: Below avg. (4.1%) Largest provincial economy

Source: China National Bureau of Statistics. Note: USD converted using Jul.-Sep. 2025 monthly average CNY/USD rates.

China's regional growth dynamism in 2025 is shifting from coastal export hubs to inland investment corridors, driven by investment and industrial upgrading rather than broad-based consumer strength.

In the third quarter, western provinces and inland tech hubs outpaced coastal manufacturing giants. Energy, infrastructure and emerging manufacturing hubs in central and western provinces drove momentum, while coastal export centres faced the challenge of lower external demand.

Tibet (7.1%), Gansu (6.1%) and Hubei (6.0%) led provincial growth. Western provinces continue to benefit from state-led investment in energy and infrastructure. At the same time, Hubei's performance highlights the rise of inland advanced manufacturing clusters in the automotive, battery and microchip sectors. Tibet's growth was also supported by investment and tourism.

By contrast, the coastal picture was more mixed. Zhejiang (5.7%) and Shanghai (5.5%) grew above the national average, supported by resilient services and high-tech activity. However, Guangdong (4.1%), China's largest provincial economy, underperformed amid weaker global electronics demand and subdued private sector sentiment.

Qinghai (3.7%), Hainan (3.9%) and Shanxi (4.0%) were the laggards. The service-led recovery lost steam in Hainan, while Qinghai remains structurally constrained by its scale and industrial

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breadth and Shanxi's traditional energy base faced weak coal prices and ongoing industrial adjustments.

In short, China's growth in 2025 has become more regionally uneven, with inland investment and industrial upgrading taking the lead, and coastal demand-driven engines adjusting to a slower global cycle and domestic property headwinds.

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- GDP Comparison: China's Administrative Units vs World Economies of Comparable Size
- China Navigator Q3 2025

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