**FINAL EXAM DAB 201**

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I would like to analyze dataset “**Asia Population 2020**” by Sandhya S. This dataset provides information related to the population of 51 Asian countries, which includes:

* Country: Unique Identifier
* Population: Population of the Country
* Yearly Change: Yearly Population Change in Percentage
* Net Change: Net change in Population
* Density: (P/Km²)
* Land Area: (Km²)
* Migrants: Net Migrants
* Fert Rate: Fertility Rate
* Med Age: Median Age
* Urban Pop: Urban Population in Percentage
* World Share: World population share of country in percentage

Among seven continents in the world including: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Oceania and Antarctica, Asia stands out as the most populous continent which accounts for nearly 60% world population and is also the biggest area which accounts for 21.58% world area.

(According to: <https://www.worldometers.info/geography/7-continents/>)

Furthermore, Asian countries have been the driving force of the world economy in recent years even though many countries are still developing ones. Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the successes of Asia.

Let’s start by checking the below map to have an overview of where the Asian countries are

<https://www.beltandroad.news/new-era-of-regional-cooperation/>

Map

Description automatically generated

My three business questions related to this dataset:

1. **How did top 10 populous countries in Asia change over the year of 2009 and 2010?**

By substracting the Net change against 2020 poplation, we can derive the population numbers in 2019. The population is categorized into 4 different ranges representing by 4 different colors: above 1 billion (Green), from 100 million to 1 billion (Pink), from 10 million to 100 million (Purple) and less than 10 million (Yellow)

Over the two years from 2019 to 2020; the ranking of top 10 populous countries in Asia remained unchanged. The population of China and India were significantly higher than the rest of countries with nearly 1.5 billion and 1.4 billion people respectively. In third position, Indonesia had about 273 million people; and was just one fourth comparing to China. It was followed by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Japan, Philippines. These 5 countries had more than 100 million people. There were 21 countries of which population were from 10 to 100 million. The four least populous countries were Brunei, Maldives, Macao and Bhutan with just less than 1 million people in each country.

1. **Most of Asian nations are developing countries which are famous for blooming population with high rate of fertility. Is this common trend of all Asian nations?**

Most of Asian nations are developing countries which are famous for blooming population with high rate of fertility. However, not all countries had positive growth rate of their population. Lebanon, Japan and Georgia recorded negative growth rates of 0.44%, 0.3% and 0.19% respectively. For Labanon, it could be caused by their long civil war that led to the death rate increased. Japan and Georgia faced aging population issue whereby young people had a tendancy not to get married or have children.

On the other hand, 48 countries recorded positive growth rate in their populations. Countries in Middle-East area such as Bahrain, State of Palestine, Oman, Syria or South East area such as Philippines, Cambodia even had higher average growth rate.

High growth rate of population does not always lead to positive effects. When we consider population density of a country, a high density with high population growth rate will cause the increase in housing price, job security and the decrease of life quality. It is very obvious when we review the housing price in countries like Macao, Singapore and Hong Kong.

On the other hand, the same diminishing effect to countries with low population growth rate and low density. There is not enough labour in working age. Urbanization and modernization are not prioritized. In consequence, their economy are not pushed forward.

1. **Is Asia a young or old continent? How does it impact the growth of their economies?**

From our analysis, the average age of Asian range from 18 to 48 years old. This is classified as working age population. The median age of Asian is 30. These are ideal ages whereby people can join labour force to generate incomes for themselves as well as for the nations. Under this age range, people participate in working group to earn salaries and subsequently to spend their monies on consumer goods, lifestyle, housing, education as well as investments. They also pay huge amount of taxes which are spent by the governement on building up new infrastruture such as highways, seaports, high-speed railways… These groups of people also tend not to rely on governments’ wellfare.

By looking at the data, we can also see that Japan and Georgia had the highest median age of 48 and 38 respectively. This is an alarming signal because the increasing aging population means the reduction of labor force and the less competitiveness. This even has substantial effect on Georgia because it has less than 1 million people with very low density of population.

Overall, Asia is a young continent with prospect of population and economic growth.