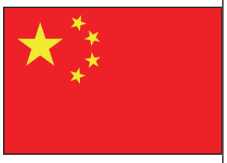
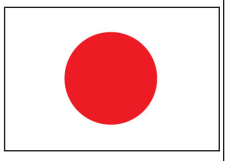
Physical Geography

	China	India	Japan	North Korea	South Korea
Area Comparison Map	3,705,407 sq mi 4th largest	1,269,219 sq mi 7th largest	145,914 sq mi 62nd largest	46,540 sq mi 99th largest	38,502 sq mi 109th largest
Natural Resources	coal, iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc, rare earth elements, uranium, hydropower potential (world's largest), arable land	coal (fourth-largest reserves in the world), iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, rare earth elements, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, diamonds, petroleum, limestone, arable land	negligible mineral resources, fish note: with virtually no natural energy resources, Japan is the world's largest importer of coal and liquefied natural gas, as well as the second largest importer of oil	coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold, pyrites, salt, fluorspar, hydropower	coal, tungsten, graphite, molybdenum, lead, hydropower potential
Environment	air pollution (greenhouse gases, sulfur dioxide particulates) from reliance on coal produces acid rain; China is the world's largest single emitter of carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels; water shortages, particularly in the north; water pollution from untreated wastes; deforestation; estimated loss of one-fifth of agricultural land since 1949 to soil erosion and economic development; desertification; trade in endangered species	deforestation; soil erosion; overgrazing; desertification; air pollution from industrial effluents and vehicle emissions; water pollution from raw sewage and runoff of agricultural pesticides; tap water is not potable throughout the country; huge and growing population is overstraining natural resources	air pollution from power plant emissions results in acid rain; acidification of lakes and reservoirs degrading water quality and threatening aquatic life; Japan is one of the largest consumers of fish and tropical timber, contributing to the depletion of these resources in Asia and elsewhere; following the 2011 Fukushima nuclear disaster, Japan originally planned to phase out nuclear power, but it has now implemented a new policy of seeking to restart nuclear power plants that meet strict new safety standards.	water pollution; inadequate supplies of potable water; waterborne disease; deforestation; soil erosion and degradation	air pollution in large cities; acid rain; water pollution from the discharge of sewage and industrial effluents; drift net fishing
Location					
Relative Size					

Cultural Geography

	China	India	Japan	North Korea	South Korea
Ethnic Groups	Han Chinese 91.6% Zhuang 1.3% other (includes Hui, Manchu, Uighur, Miao, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongol, Dong, Buyei, Yao, Bai, Korean, Hani, Li, Kazakh, Dai and other nationalities) 7.1% Note: the Chinese government officially recognizes 56 ethnic groups	Indo-Aryan 72% Dravidian 25% Mongoloid and other 3%	Japanese 98.5% Koreans 0.5% Chinese 0.4% other 0.6% Note: up to 230,000 Brazilians of Japanese origin migrated to Japan in the 1990s to work in industries; some have returned to Brazil	racially homogeneous; there is a small Chinese community and a few ethnic Japanese	homogeneous (except for about 20,000 Chinese)
Religion	Buddhist 18.2% Christian 5.1% Muslim 1.8% folk religion 21.9% Hindu < 0.1% Jewish < 0 .1% other 0.7% (includes Daoist/Taoist) unaffiliated 52.2% Note: officially atheist	Hindu 79.8% Muslim 14.2% Christian 2.3% Sikh 1.7% other and unspecified 2%	Shinto 79.2% Buddhism 66.8% Christianity 1.5% other 7.1% Note: total adherents exceed 100% because many people practice both Shinto and Buddhism	traditionally Buddhist and Confucianist, some Christian and syncretic Chondogyo (Religion of the Heavenly Way) Note: autonomous religious activities now almost nonexistent; government-sponsored religious groups exist to provide illusion of religious freedom	Christian 31.6% (Protestant 24%, Roman Catholic 7.6%) Buddhist 24.2% other or unknown 0.9% none 43.3%
Population	1,373,541,278 Ranks 1st	1,266,883,598 Ranks 2nd	126,702,133 Ranks 11th	25,115,311 Ranks 51st	50,924,172 Ranks 28th
Life Expectancy	total population: 75.5 years male: 73.5 years female: 77.9 years	total population: 68.5 years male: 67.3 years female: 69.8 years	total population: 85 years male: 81.7 years female: 88.5 years	total population: 70.4 years male: 66.6 years female: 74.5 years	total population: 82.4 years male: 79.3 years female: 85.8 years
Literacy	total population: 96.4% male: 98.2% female: 94.5%	total population: 71.2% male: 81.3% female: 60.6%	total population: 99%	total population: 100% male: 100% female: 100% (reported)	NA
Education Expenditures	NA	3.8% of GDP Ranks 134th	3.8% of GDP Ranks 115th	NA	4.6% of GDP Ranks 75th

Government

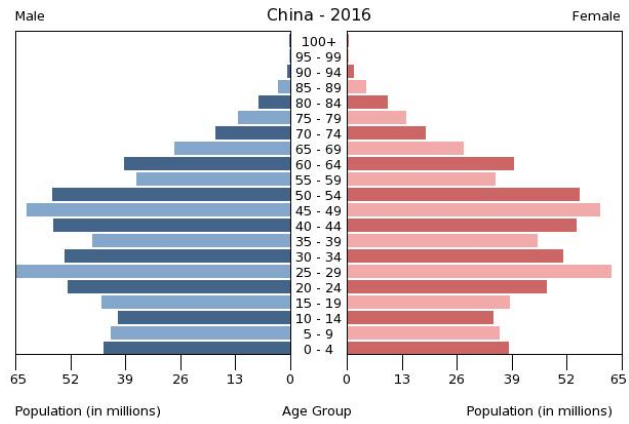
	China	India	Japan	North Korea	South Korea
Government Type	Communist state	Federal parliamentary republic	Parliamentary government with constitutional monarch	Communist state one-man dictatorship	Presidential republic
Capital City	Beijing	New Delhi	Tokyo	Pyongyang	Seoul
Suffrage	18 years of age; universal	18 years of age; universal	18 years of age; universal	17 years of age; universal	19 years of age; universal
Flag					
Political Map					
Currency	Yuan	Rupee	Yen	Won	Won

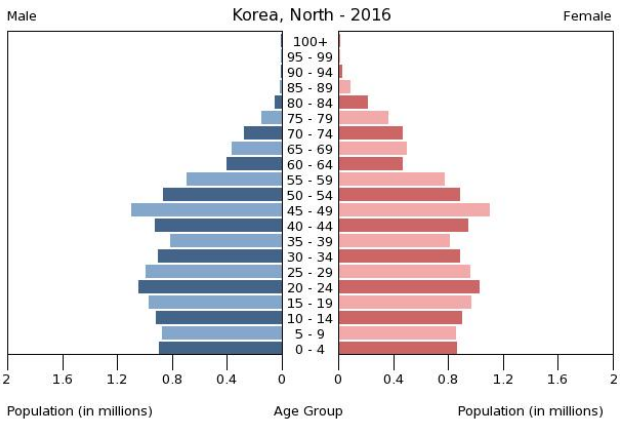
Economy

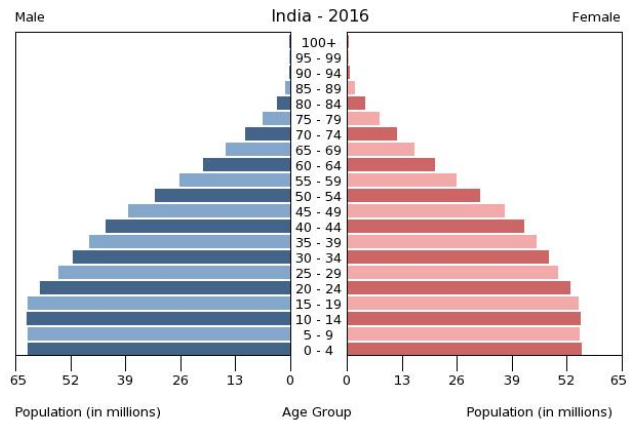
	China	India	Japan	North Korea	South Korea
GDP	$11.38 trillion	$2.18 trillion	$4.13 trillion	28 billion	$1.39 trillion
GDP per capita	$14,300 (2015 est.) $13,400 (2014 est.) $12,400 (2013 est.)	$6,300 (2015 est.) $5,900 (2014 est.) $5,500 (2013 est.)	$38,200 (2015 est.) $36,400 (2014 est.) $36,200 (2013 est.)	$1,800 (2013 est.) $1,800 (2012 est.) $1,800 (2009 est.)	$36,700 (2015 est.) $35,700 (2014 est.) $34,600 (2013 est.)
GDP end use					
Household spending	38.1%	59.7%	59.6%	NA	49.0%
Government spending	13.8%	11.7%	20.4%	NA	14.8%
Business spending	43.4%	31.2%	20.9%	NA	27.8%
Exports/Imports	4.7%	-2.6%	-.9%	NA	8.4%
GDP by sector					
Agriculture	8.9%	16.1%	1.2%	22%	2.3%
Industry	42.7%	29.5%	26.6%	47%	38.0%
Services	48.4%	54.4%	72.2%	31%	59.7%
Labor Force by occupation					
Agriculture	33.6%	49%	2.9%	37%	5.7%
Industry	30.3%	20%	26.2%	63%	24.2%
Services	36.1%	31%	70.9%		70.2%
Taxes	21.3% of GDP	10.8% of GDP	35% of GDP	11.4% of GDP	20.9% of GDP
Budget	revenues: $2.426 trillion expenditures: $2.718 trillion	revenues: $236 billion expenditures: $326.2 billion	revenues: $1.439 trillion expenditures: $1.705 trillion	revenues: $3.2 billion expenditures: $3.3 billion	revenues: $291.3 billion expenditures: $294.1 billion

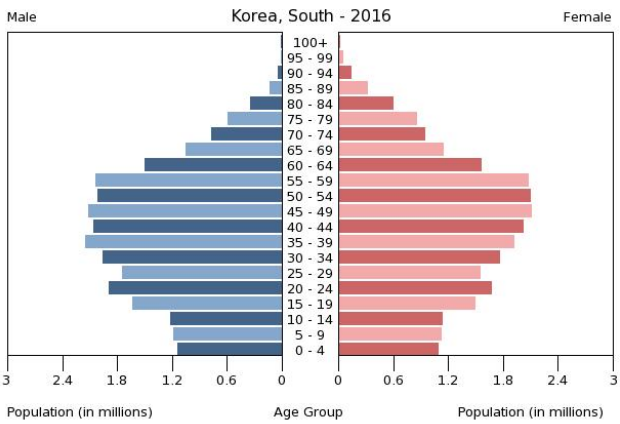
Population Pyramid

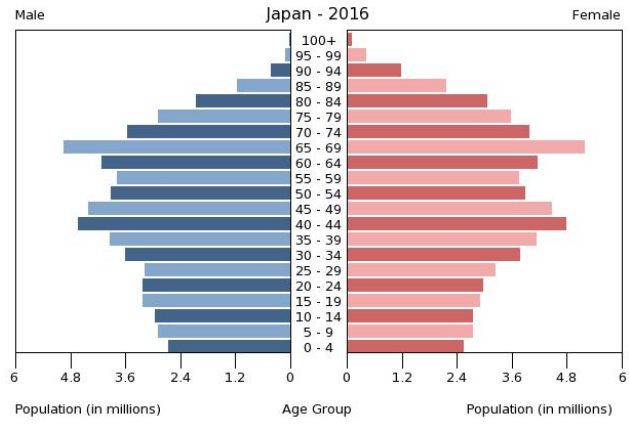
A population pyramid illustrates the age and sex structure of a country's population and may provide insights about political and social stability, as well as economic development. The population is distributed along the horizontal axis, with males shown on the left and females on the right. The male and female populations are broken down into 5-year age groups represented as horizontal bars along the vertical axis, with the youngest age groups at the bottom and the oldest at the top. The shape of the population pyramid gradually evolves over time based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends.





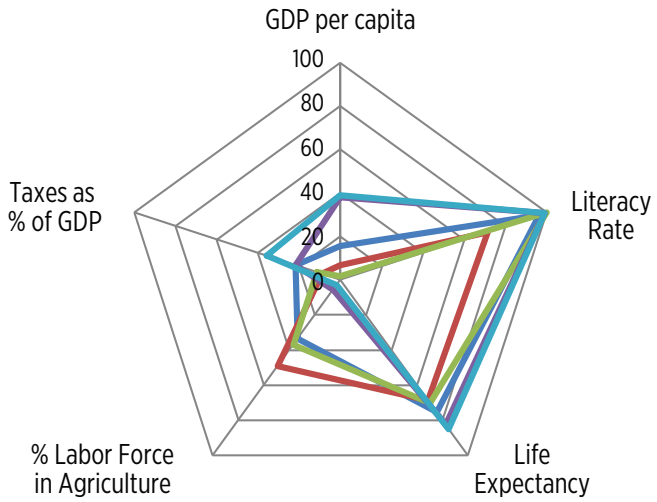






Spider Graph

A spider graph consists of plotting data on a series of spokes, called radii, with each spoke representing one variable (for example: GDP per capita, literacy rate, life expectancy). The length of each spoke from the center of the graph is proportional to the other spokes. A line is drawn connecting the data points for each spoke. This gives the graph the look of a spider web. The spider graph can be used to answer such questions as: Which characteristics are most similar between countries? Are there outliers?



Comparisons 3 Questions

Use the data tables, population pyramids, and spider graph to complete each item comparing the three focus countries.

1. Which country is the largest in land size?
2. Which country is the most ethnically diverse?
3. Which country has the greatest variety of natural resources?
4. Which country has the lowest standard of living?
5. Which country has the highest percentage of farmers?
6. Which country has the healthiest citizens?
7. In which country does industry contribute least to the GDP?
8. Which country or countries have a negative trade balance?
9. Which country or countries have a positive trade balance?
10. Which country has the highest tax rate?
11. With which of these countries does the United States have the strongest trade relationship?
12. According to the spider graph, on which point of comparison are the countries most alike?
13. Challenge: Compute the dollar amount spent per year, per person, educating the population in each country. Assume that ¼ of the population is in school and round off decimals to the nearest whole number, as needed.
    Hint: You will need the GDP, percentage of GDP spent on education, and population of each country to complete the task

_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
China	India	Japan	North Korea	South Korea