



Economic Factors that Hinder Development in Southeast Asian Countries

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INTRODUCTION

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people are affected by widespread poverty due to their country's economic condition



Which can be alleviated by

- venture capitalism
- trade liberalization
- pro-business, democratic government policies

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

Inquiry Approaches:

- Case study (of Southeast Asian countries)
- Needs Assessment research
- Evaluation research

Data:

- both quantitative and qualitative
- databases (to show trends)
- texts (from previous, similar research)

Analyzing Data:

- coding (to determine trends)
- similarities and differences

DATA AND FINDINGS



Figure 1: World Map color coded with level of economic development (darker shades show more development)

Factors of Economic Growth

- increased trade (exports and imports)
- increase in consumer buying
- increase in labor force size
- increase in education availability

Indicators of Economic Growth

- increased life expectancy
- increased GDP
- currency strength

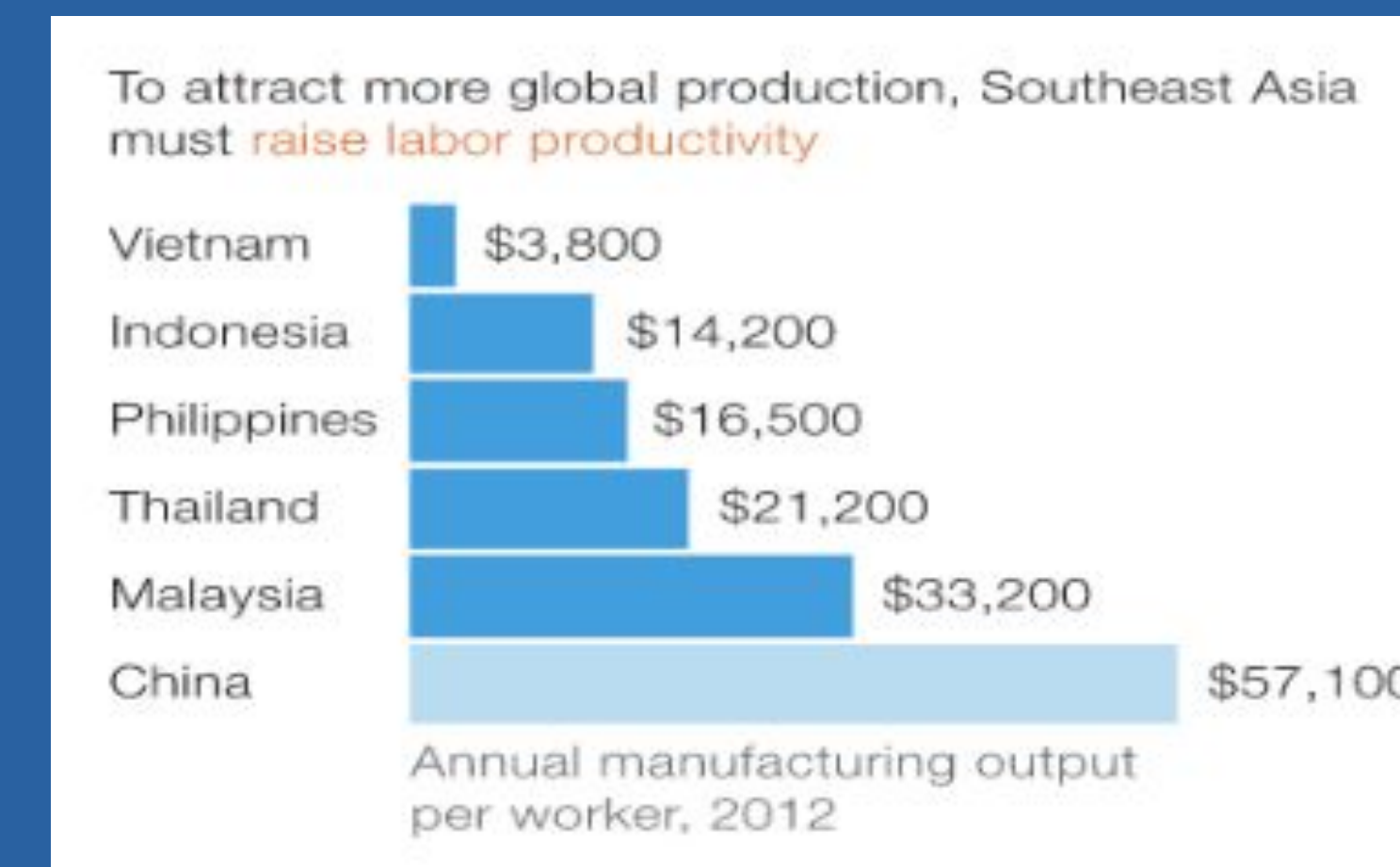
IMPLICATIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Based on the results, the next steps would entail identifying the specific policies used to achieve these factors, and also identifying the specific components of these policies that led to these factors. An additional step that could be taken is to identify the actors of these policies, whether they be the government (local v. federal) or private entities.

CONCLUSIONS AND ANALYSIS

As seen from data from Southeast Asian countries, the trends show that a combined approach of policies that increase trade between countries (especially countries with a stronger economy), increase consumer buying (therefore encouraging businesses), increase the labor force, and increase in education availability lead to economic growth.

Figure 2: Comparison of labor output between countries



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