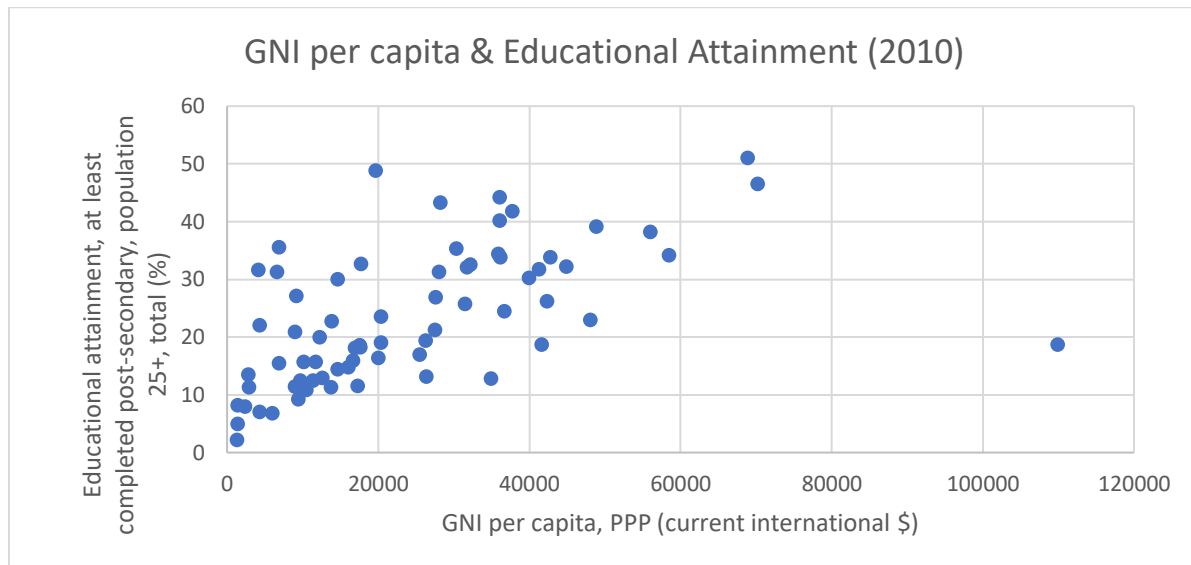
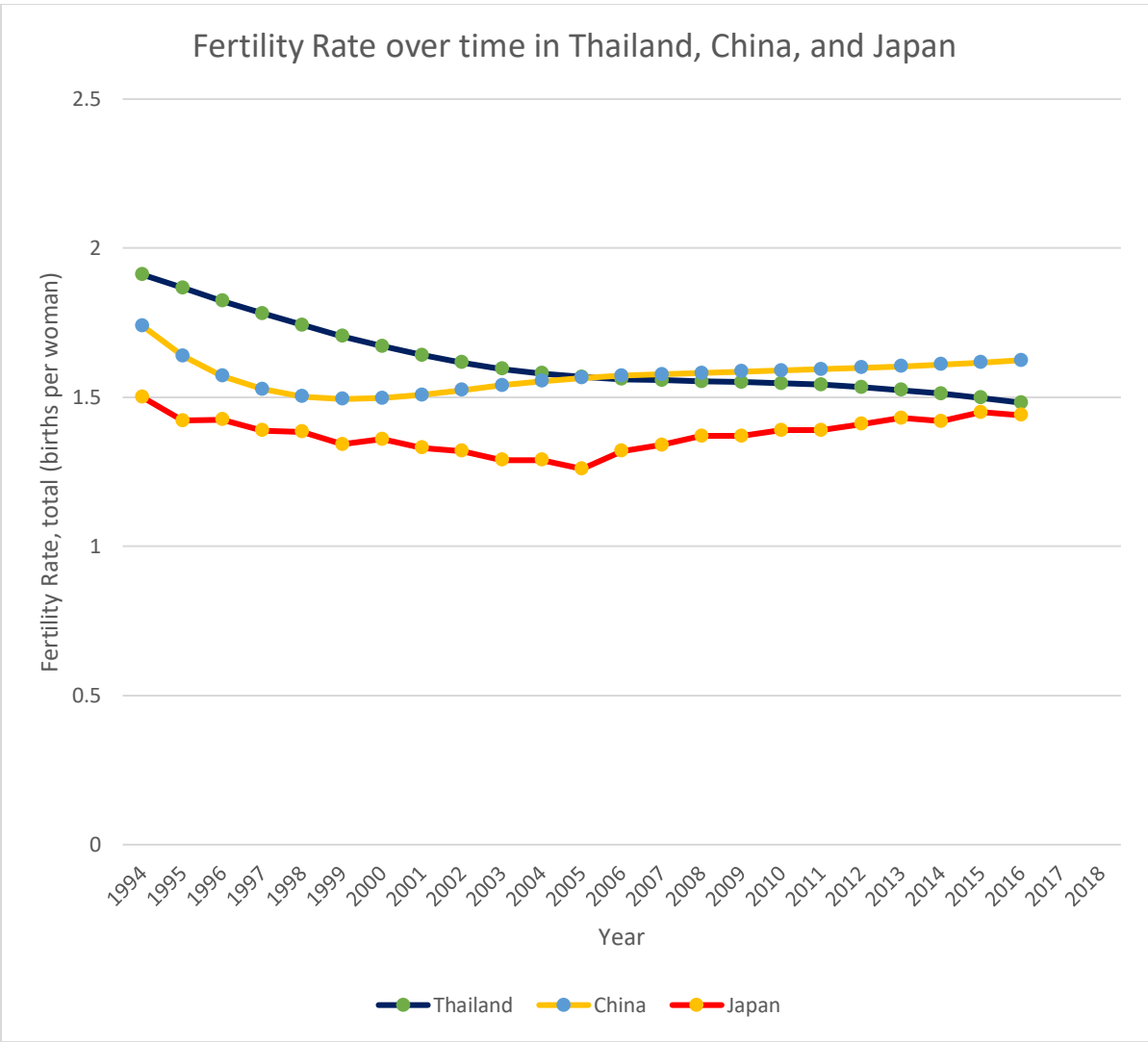


Aree Tomes (6127831516)  
EE 461 – Dr. Chayanee Chawanote  
Assignment 1



(no data available for 2018)

As shown in the graph, there is a positive direction between GNI per capita and educational attainment of at least a secondary education of people over the age of 25. This graph indicates that higher levels of GNI per capita correspond with higher percentages of people over the age of 25 that have completed post-secondary education. This relationship suggests that countries whose population possess higher degrees of education earn more. It can also be inferred that the countries with higher GNI per capita have the means and resources to attain post-secondary education.



Between 1994 and 2005, there is a common decline in the fertility rates in Thailand, China, and Japan. However, each country has developed at different rates in terms of social structure, urbanization, and economic prosperity which collectively contributed to a differentiation in fertility rates. Usually it is more developed countries that have lower fertility rates but this graph seems to mildly counteract this generalization because both China and Japan are quite developed yet their fertility rates could be suggesting gradual increases in the future. Amongst these three countries, Thailand shows to be the only one that has a consistent decrease in total fertility rate.