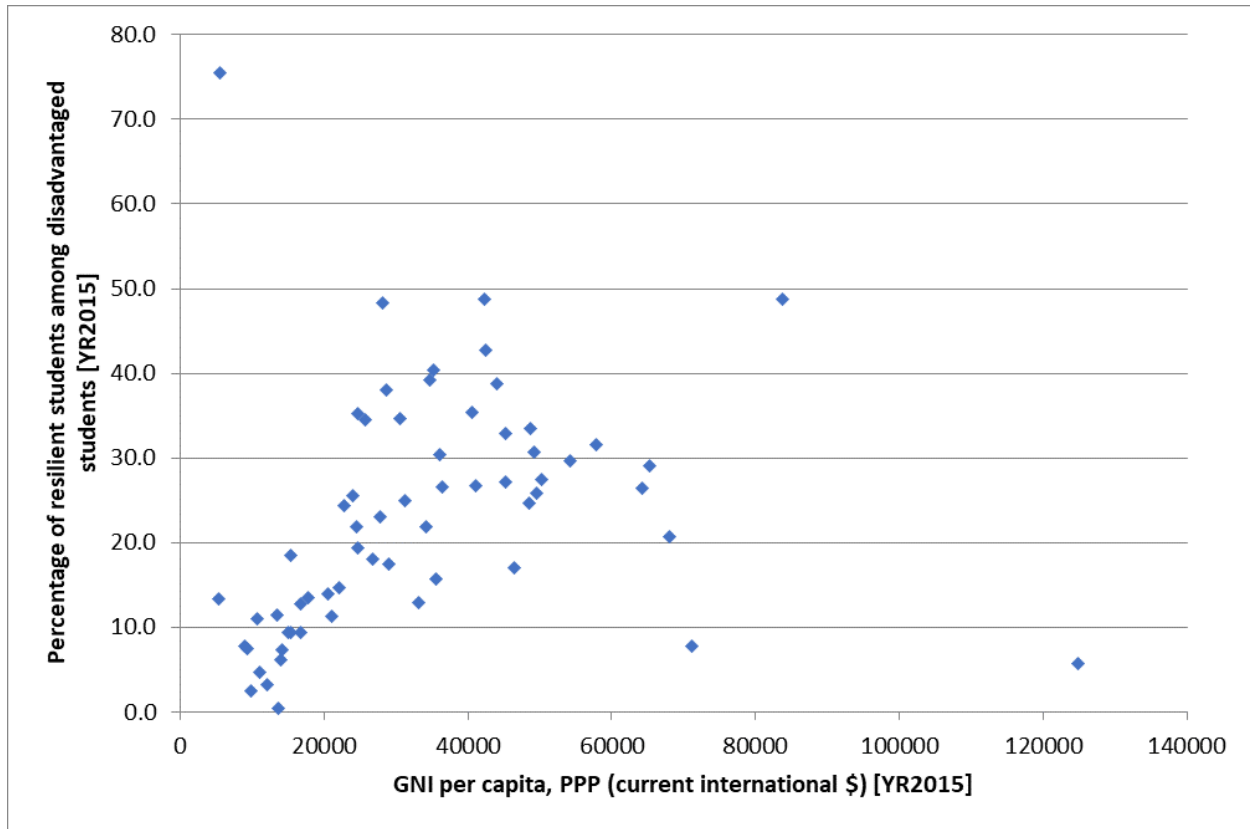


Graph 1, Cross sectional Data Year 2015



Scatter plot: Percentage of resilient students among disadvantaged students and GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)

Observation

Firstly, I question whether income of country have any relationship with percentage of resilient students (PRS)¹ which is the one of indicator of the equity in education². The scatter plot seems to show the positive relationship between these two indicators. So, I made regression analysis using PRS as dependent variable and GNI per capita as independent variable. I found that there is no statistically significant effect of GNI on PRS with 0.05 level of significance.

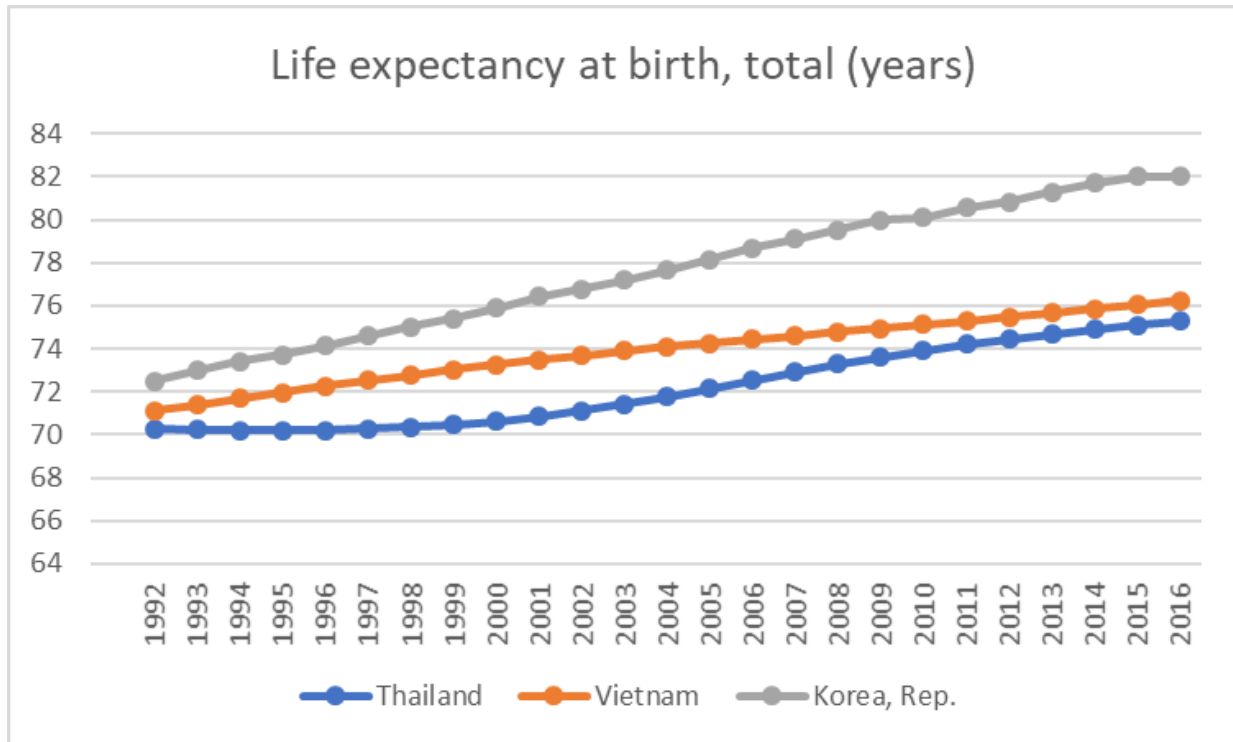
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	17.59473732	3.27210703	5.377188814	1.30882E-06	11.04954875	24.13992588	11.04954875	24.13992588
GNI per ca	0.000162976	8.28653E-05	1.966752935	0.053841726	-2.77971E-06	0.000328731	-2.77971E-06	0.000328731

Well, it's sig @ 10%. ⇒ the graph above seems to show somewhat positive correlation.

¹ A student is classified as resilient if he or she is in the **bottom quarter of the PISA index of economic, social and cultural status (ESCS)** in the country/economy of assessment and **performs in the top quarter of students among all countries/economies**, after accounting for socio-economic status

² OECD. (2016, December 06). PISA 2015 Results (Volume I). Retrieved January 27, 2019, from https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/education/pisa-2015-results-volume-i/percentage-of-resilient-students_9789264266490-graph80-en

Graph 2, Time Series Data Year 2015



Line graph: Life expectancy at birth, total (years), 1992-2016, 25 years

Observation

In 1992, those three countries have similar life expectancy at birth.

Thailand, for some reason, faces decreasing life expectancy during 1992-1995. However, it has rapid growth in life expectancy after 2000. Vietnam also faces the decreasing rate of the growth in life expectancy while Thailand has rapid growth. This result in the narrow gap between Thailand and Vietnam's life expectancy.

Republic of Korea (informally South Korea) always has improvement in life expectancy at constant rate. South Korea has been recognized for its economic success as it transformed from a developing country to a developed country. South Korea's economic success might be the reason behind this constantly increasing life expectancy which create the wide gap between South Korea and two South East Asian countries.

Reference

World Development Indicators, The World Bank

PISA 2015 Results (Volume I), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development