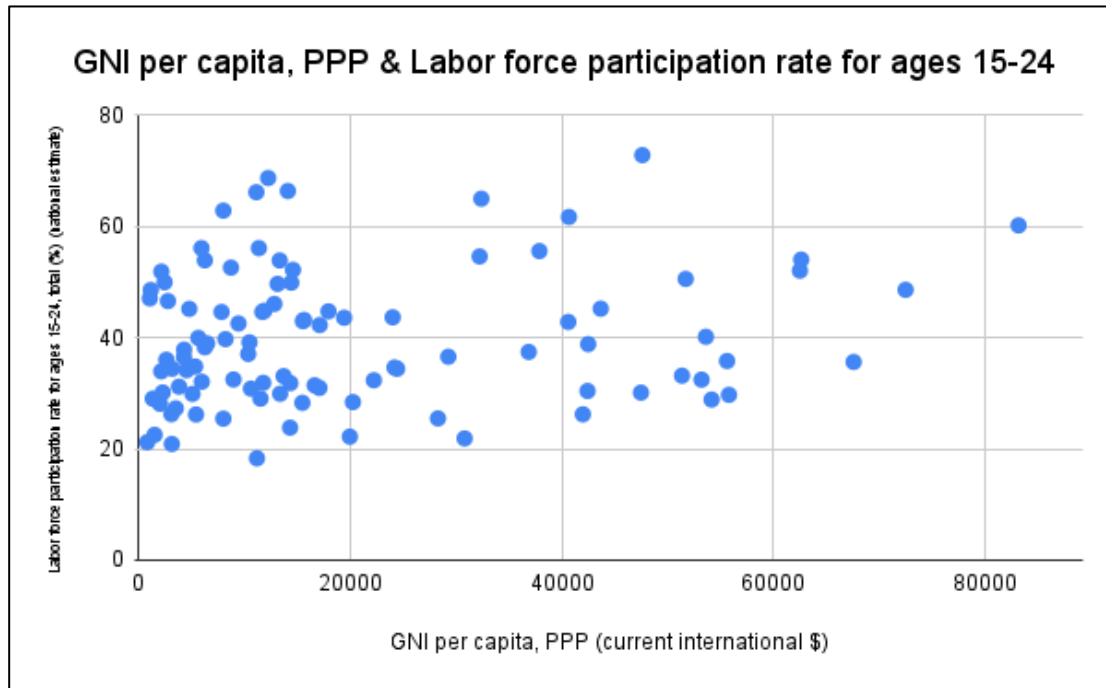


EE461 Assignment 1: Learning about indicators

Good overall: 9

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Graph #1: using cross-sectional data

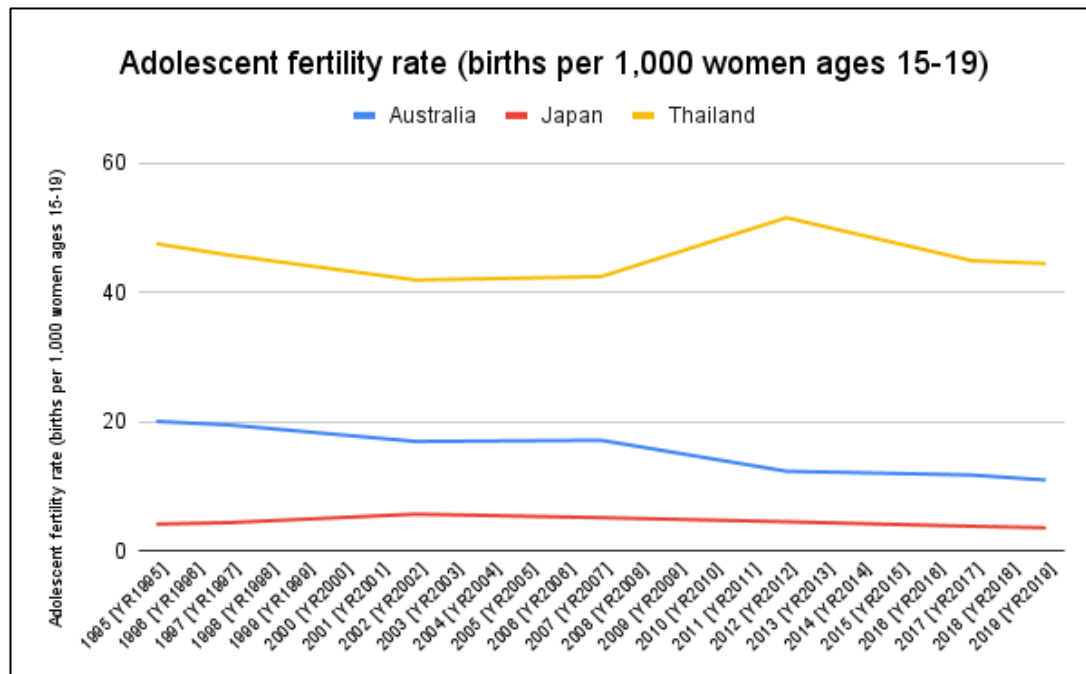


Source: World Development Indicators

From the data, the graph illustrates the slightly positive relation between GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) and labor force participation rate between ages 15-24, total (%) (national estimate). This graph also indicates that the higher GNI per capita, the higher number of labor force rate at ages 15-24. This means if the countries have high GNI per capita, they will have more the participation rate of labor force at the ages 15-24. Also, this data can infer that the countries with high GNI per capita have the potential to provide the jobs and afford their population in their countries.

It might be interesting to plot another graph looking at GNI per capita during 0-\$20000. A lot of countries are packed during this range - look like it could be more positive relationship during the low-middle income countries.
BTW, which year of this graph ka? Why interesting the employment during 15-24 years old?

Graph #2: using time-series data + 3 countries



Source: World Development Indicators

In the overview, Japan had the lowest and stable rate of adolescent fertility, and the trend of Australia continue decreased while Thailand had the most adolescent fertility rate in 1995 until 2019 among these three countries.

In 1995, Japan had the smallest number of adolescent fertility rate, but Thailand had the highest rate. The trend of adolescent fertility rate between Thailand and Australia quite similar from 1995 to 2002 since it slightly lower and stable until 2007. However, the fertility rate of women aged 15-19 in Thailand sharply increased to the peak which was up to around 51 in 2012 while the rate in Australia declined. There was no change in Japan since 2002 until 2019. Nevertheless, Thailand still had the most adolescent fertility rate of 15-19 years old women among Australia and Japan.

To elaborate this illustration, this problem might be from the social and education problems in each country. The adolescence might lack of knowledge about sex education in the past. In conclusion, each country has to educate their population about the sex education (protection) to decrease the number of fertility in adolescent, especially in Thailand compared to Australia and Japan.

It's interesting why in Thailand the rate is increasing during 2007-2012 when it already decreased since 1995. Society was more opened regarding the sex in the past 15 years after 2007? But during the transition, the sex education is still lacking in Thailand?