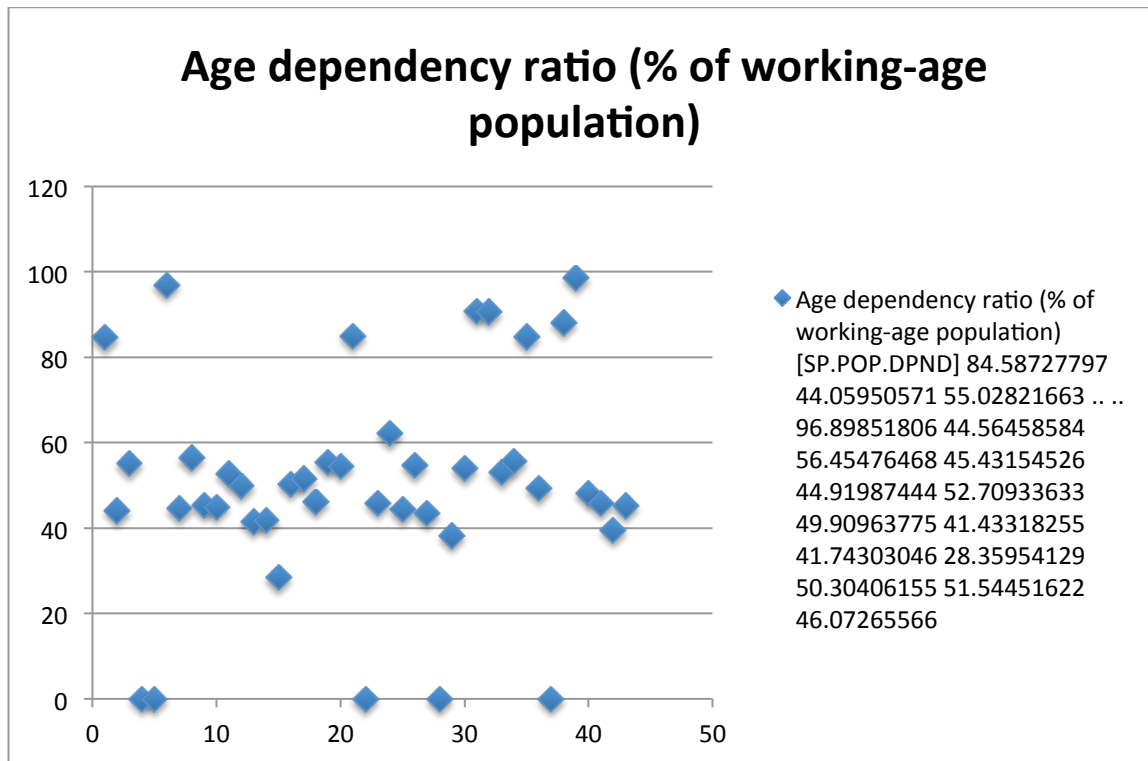


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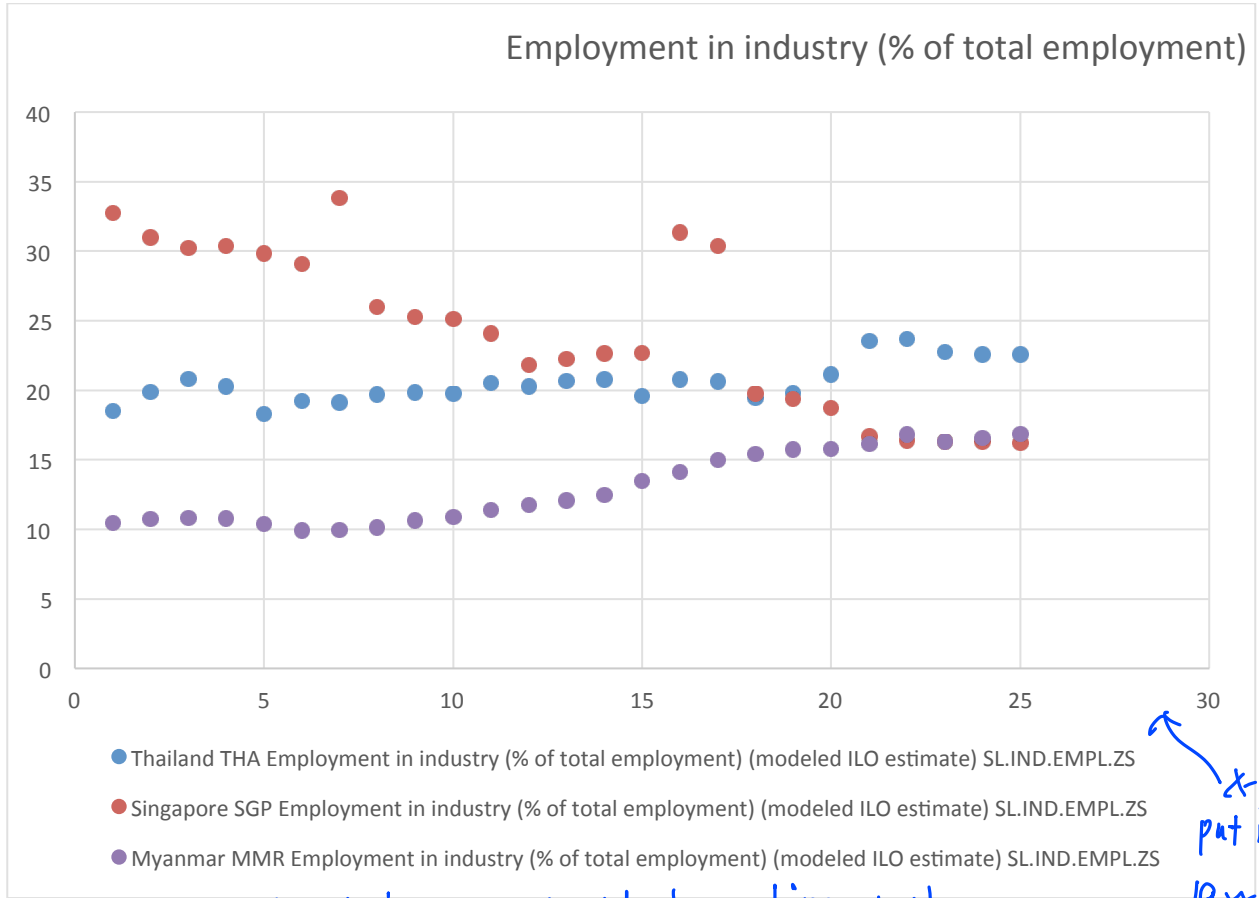


From the scatter plots, the graph indicates about GNI per capita, PPP on x-axis and age dependency ratio on y-axis.

The age dependency ratio shows the dependency burden that the working-age population bears in relation to children and the elderly that have and impacts on the environment and on infrastructure needs. The age structure of population is useful for analyzing resource use and formulating future policy and planning goals for the country's development.

From the graph, the average age dependency ratio mostly remains at 40-60% of working-age population even the GNI per capita increases. This implies that the age of working people around the world is around 40-60 year olds, even the countries have high or low GNI per capita, PPP.

? how do you know that age of working people is around 40-60 years old



x-axis  
 put into "year"  
19xx to 20xx

Actually, this graph should show a line graph.

From the scatter plots, the graph indicates about 25 years estimator (1992-2017) on x-axis and employment in industry (% of total employment) on y-axis of 3 countries, which is Thailand, Singapore and Myanmar.

This percentage of employment means that we have the person who engaged in <sup>activities</sup> activity to produce goods and services. If the rate of employment is high, <sup>it</sup> may imply that the country could generate <sup>more</sup> the profit or have <sup>the</sup> the GDP <sup>greater</sup> greater.

In 1992, Singapore has the highest percentage of employment in industry, Thailand and Myanmar, respectively. Singapore tends to decrease the percentage of employment in industry contrast to Myanmar which tends to increase over the pass 25 years. However, Thailand has constant percentage of employment in industry since the beginning and increase highly in last 4 years. <sup>a higher</sup> Otherwise, the reader doesn't know which points in your graph indicate what you explain.