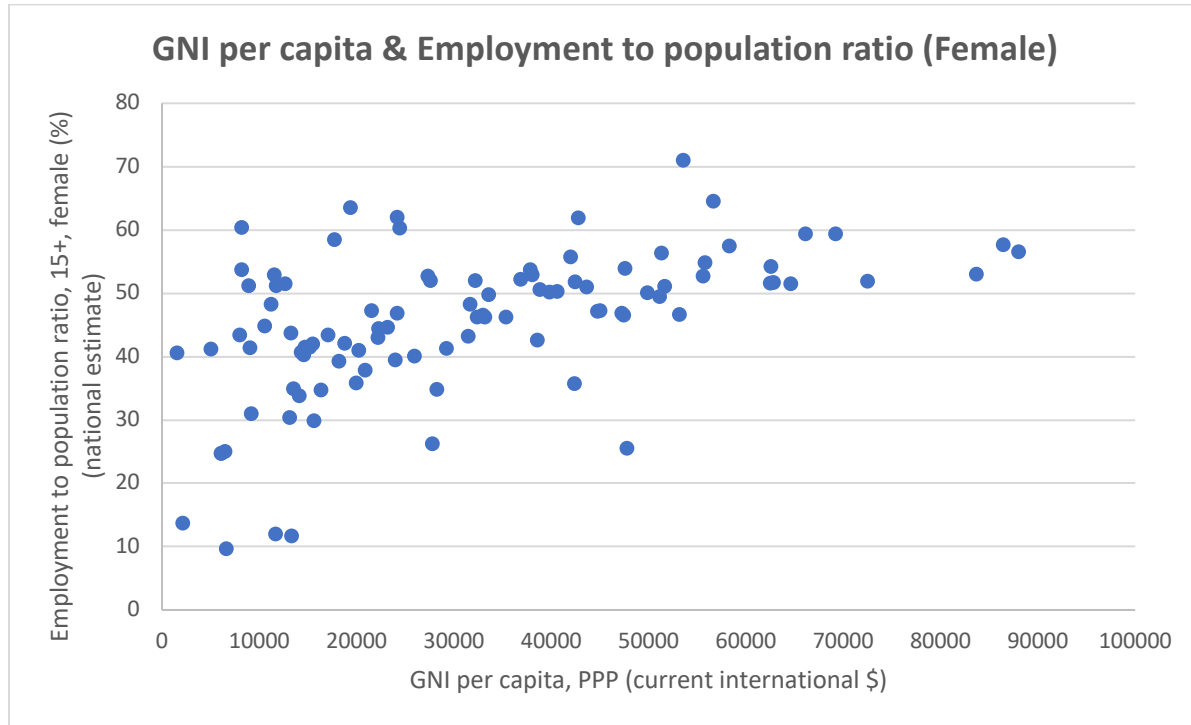


EE 461 Assignment 1: Learning About Indicator

Good: 9

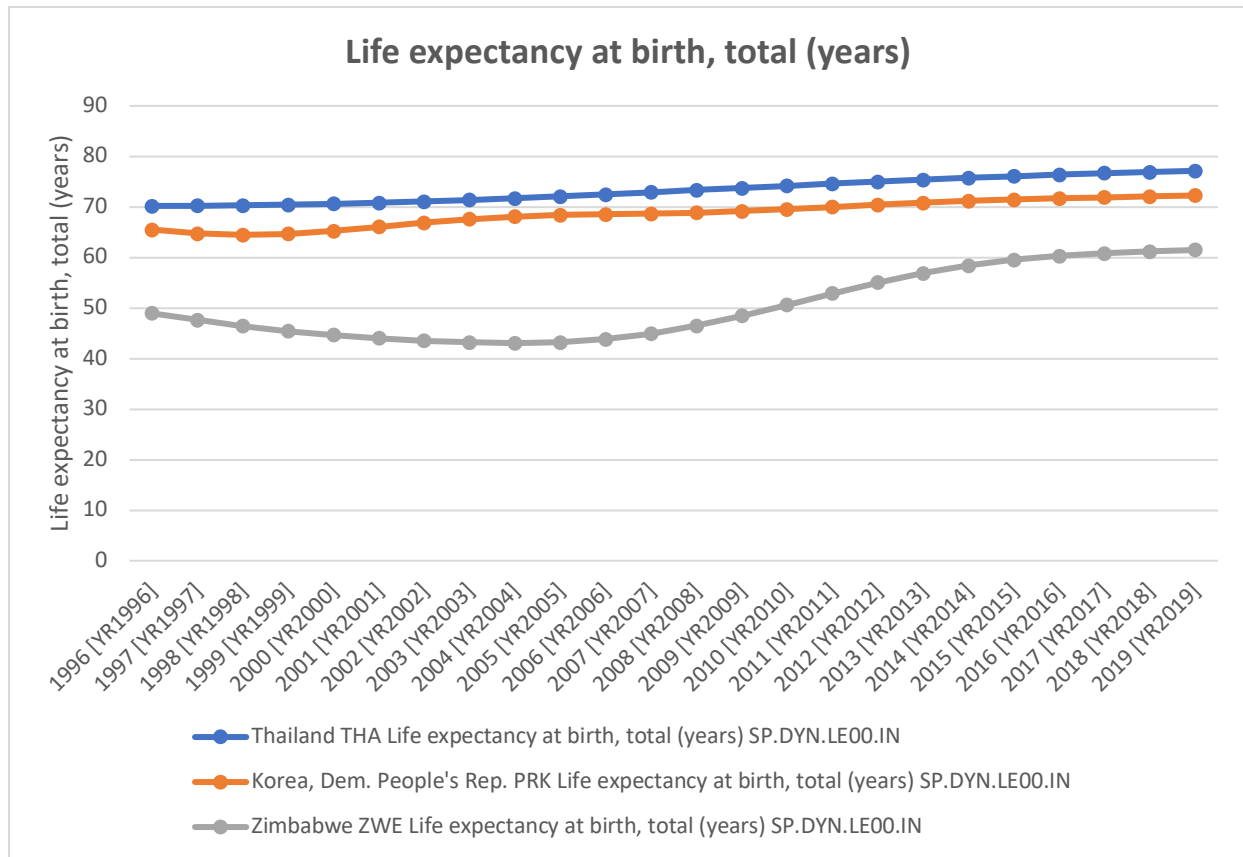
Graph 1

Note: The data is recorded as 2020 data

Source: World Bank

As shown on the graph, there is a positive relation between GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$), and Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (% (national estimate)). The graph illustrates that the higher level of GNI per capita correlates with higher percentages of employment to the population of people who are female and have aged over 15 years old. This relationship conveyed that country with a high GNI per capita would also have a high female employment rate in relation to its population. Moreover, it is reasonable to assume that countries with high GNI per capita have a well standard of living of an average citizen in the country, higher literacy rates, and lower infant mortality.

I'll discuss more this issue in the topic of gender. Yeah, higher income (higher development level) could link with higher education and that creates an opportunity cost for female if not working. Also, these higher income countries could provide more welfare for females to be able to work rather than just stay home and raise kids.

Graph 2

Note: The data is available until 2019

Source: World Bank

In 1996, Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a similar life expectancy at birth. However, Zimbabwe had a slight life expectancy at birth compared to Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. ^lower?

, but (always comma before "but")

Between 1996 and 2000, the life expectancy at birth of Thailand was stable but, the life expectancy at birth of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was slightly dropped between 1996 and 1998 and went up to the same number in 2000. Eventually, between 2001 and 2019, both life expectancy at birth of Thailand and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was rising. For the parts of Zimbabwe, between 1996 and 2005, the life expectancy at birth was declined and gradually climbed up between 2004 and 2015 and finally stabilized between 2015 and 2019.

The reason for this circumstance of Zimbabwe could be due to economic and health issues. The economy of the country has been deteriorating without any sign of any improvement leading to the fall in the standard of living and health & wellness: access to health care, hygiene, diet, and nutrition.