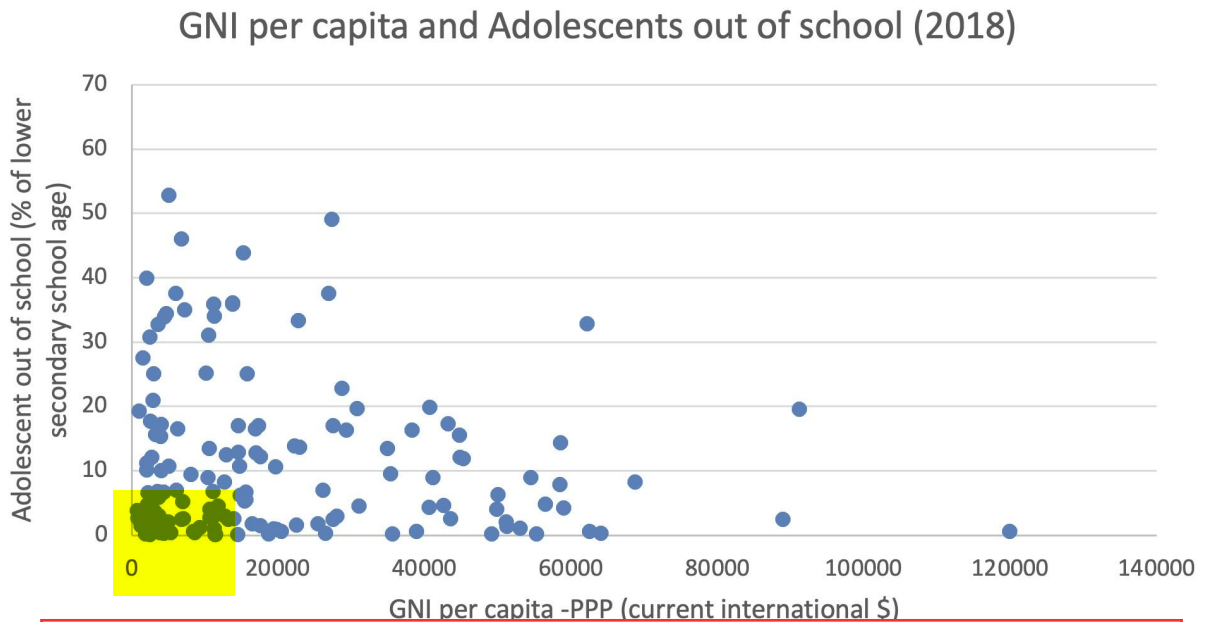


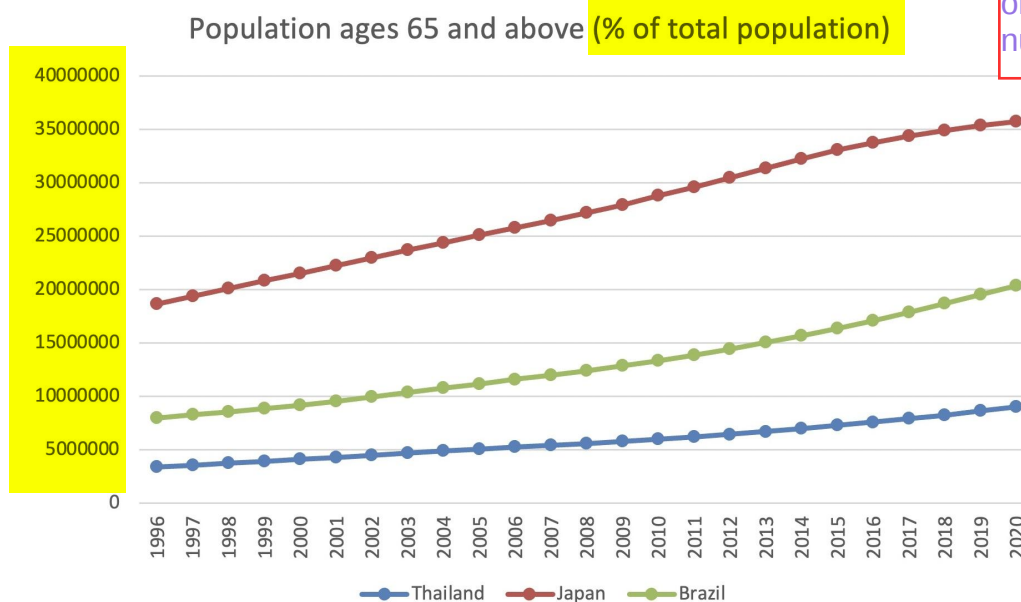
Graph #1 Cross-sectional data

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This is quite interesting to see this plotted area further. You may plotted only countries with income lower than \$20000. Looks like some countries with low income also have very low out of school here?

According to the scatter plot, it shows the negative relationship between GNI per capita- PPP and adolescents out of school, as a percentage of lower secondary school age, which indicates that the higher level of GNI per capita results in lower percentage adolescents out of school. It can be concluded that country with a higher level of GNI has more resources for education which leads to the decline in the percentage of adolescents out of school. Furthermore, this can be linked to an increase in mean years of schooling as well.

Graph #2 Time-series data



Overall, both three countries have an increase in the population ages 65 and above for the past 25 years. This might be driven by an improved life expectancy and declining fertility rates.

From the graph, it is clearly seen that the population ages 65 and above of Japan is very high, compared to those of Brazil and Thailand. The gap between Japan and those two countries is significantly large. However, in 2020, it shows that the growth in population ages 65 and above of Japan decreases due to some reasons, such as the pandemic.

For Brazil and Thailand, there is a gap between these two countries. At first, the population ages 65 and above of these two countries keeps increasing at quite the same rate. However, since 2012, the population ages 65 and above of Brazil has increased at an increasing rate. This results in the wider gap between Brazil and Thailand.