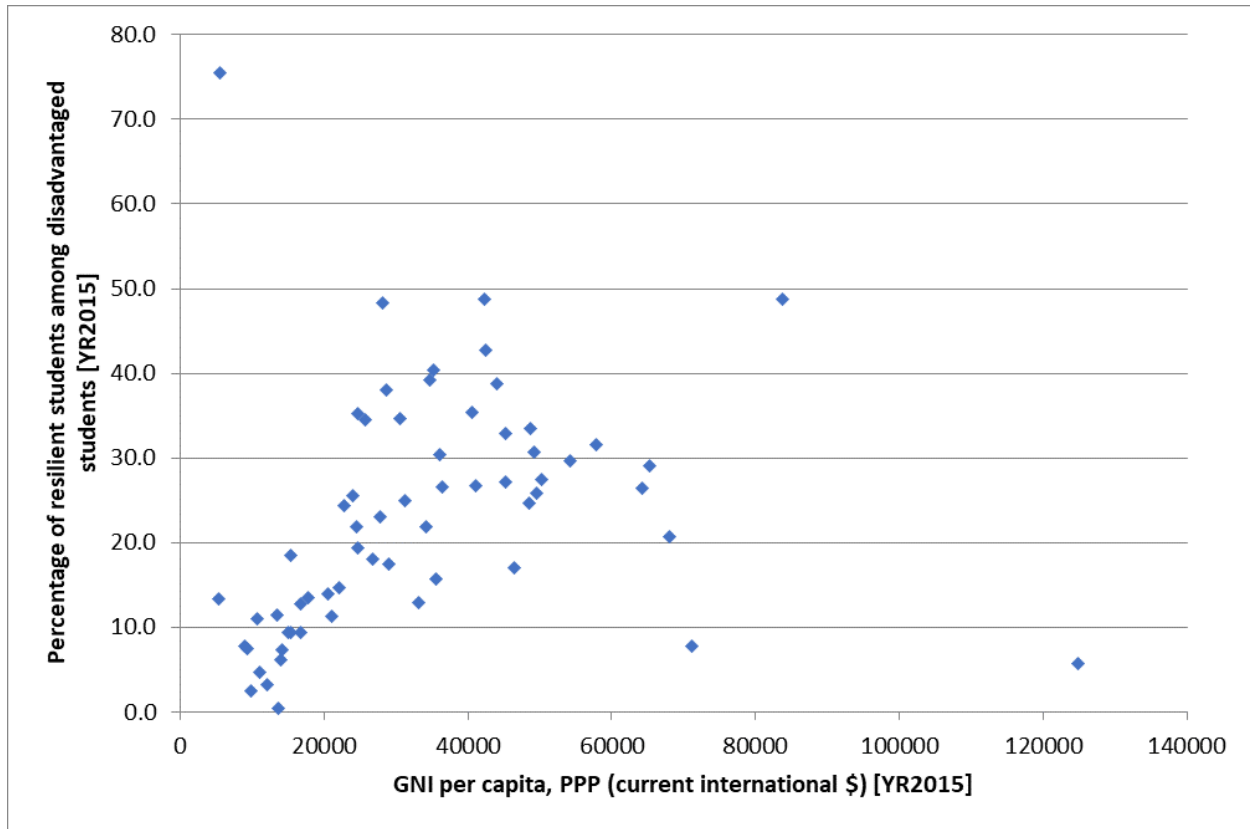


Graph 1, Cross sectional Data Year 2015



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.

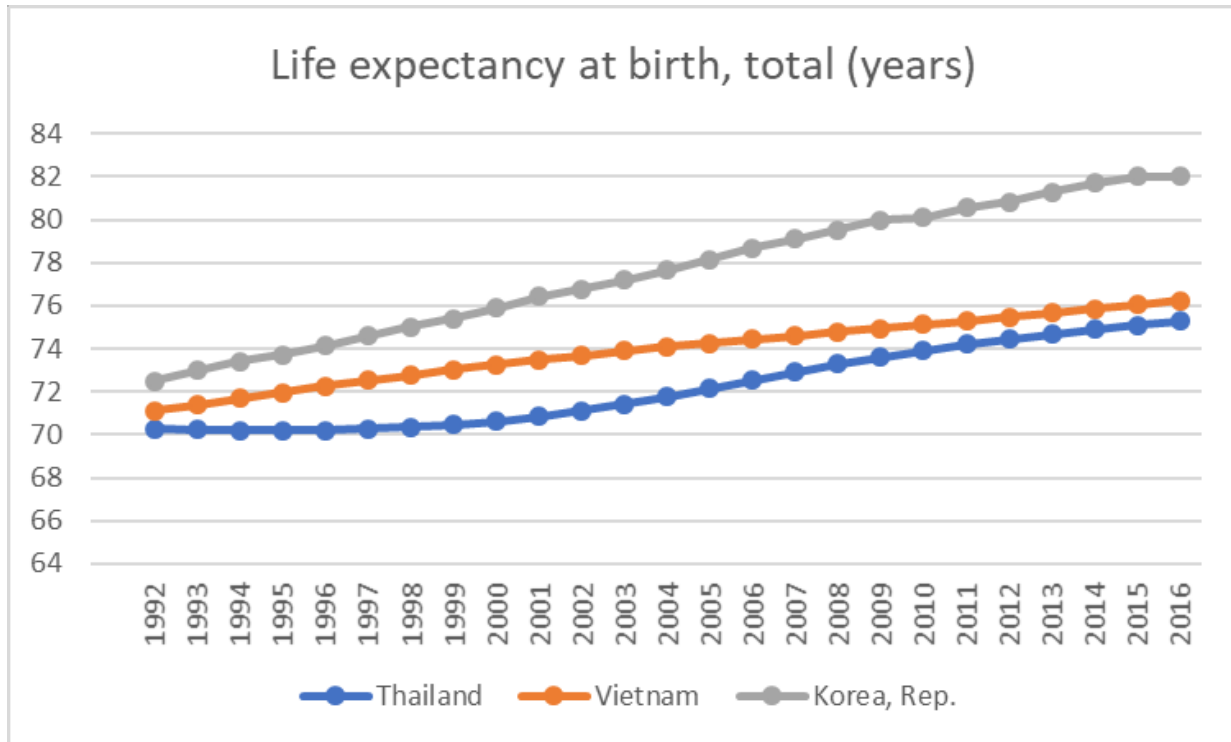
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	17.59473732	3.27210703	5.377188814	1.30882E-06	11.04954875	24.13992588	11.04954875	24.13992588
GNI per ca	0.000162976	8.28653E-05	1.966752935	0.053841726	-2.77971E-06	0.000328731	-2.77971E-06	0.000328731

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.

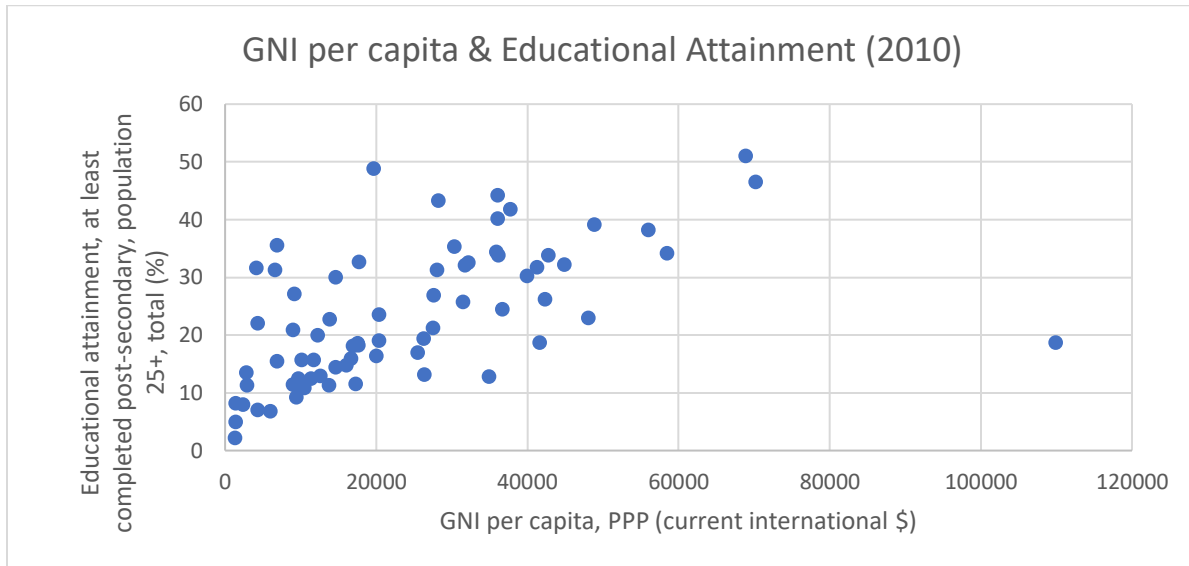
Republic of Korea (informally South Korea) always has improvement in life expectancy at constant rate. South Korea has been recognized for its economic success as it transformed from a developing country to a developed country. South Korea's economic success might be the reason behind this constantly 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

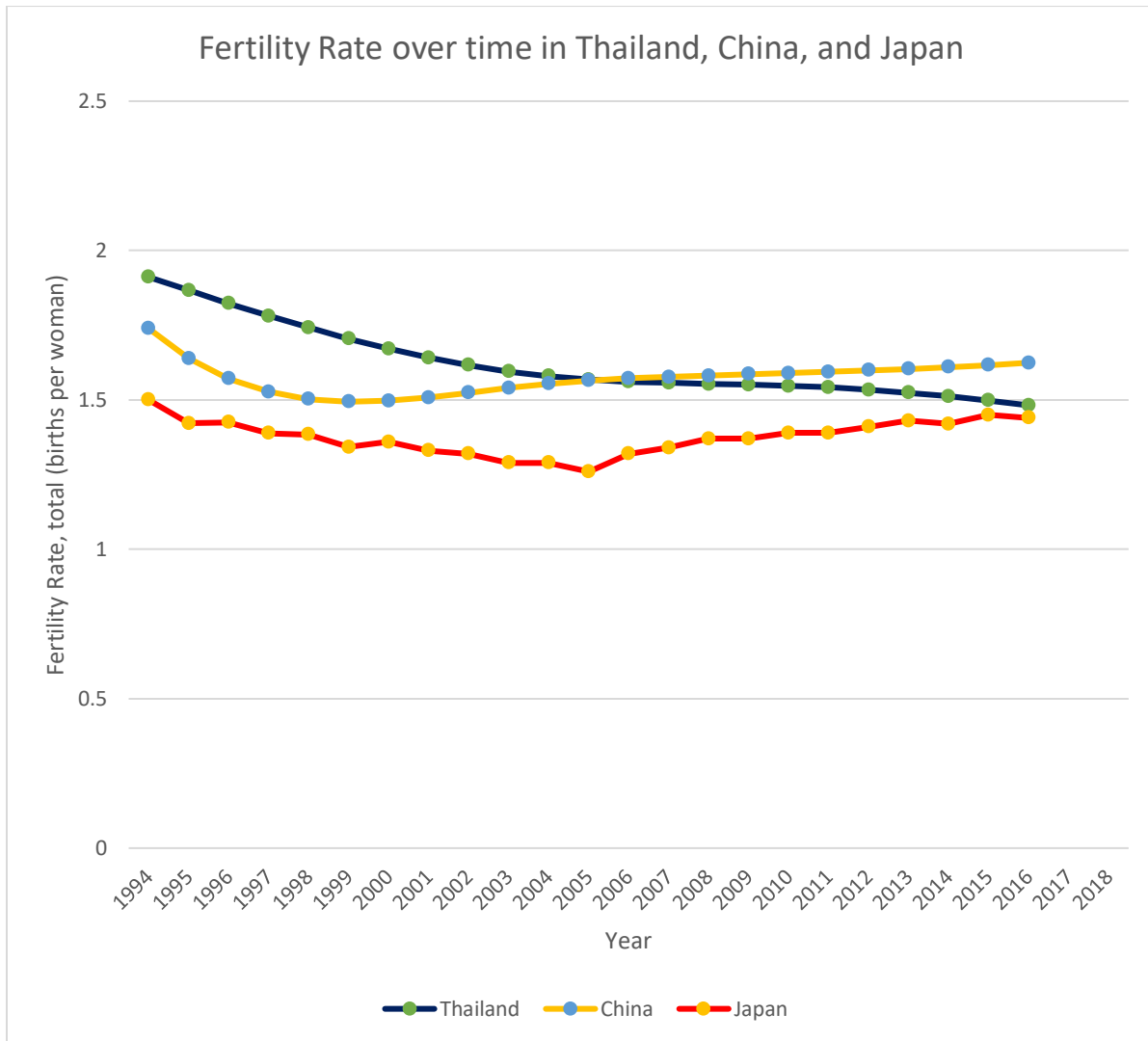
Aree Tomes (6127831516)
EE 461 – Dr. Chayanee Chawanote
Assignment 1



(no data available for 2018)

As shown in the graph, there is a positive direction between GNI per capita and educational attainment of at least a secondary education of people over the age of 25. This graph indicates that higher levels of GNI per capita correspond with higher percentages of people over the age of 25 that have completed post-secondary education. This relationship suggests that countries whose population possess higher degrees of education earn more. It can also be inferred that the countries with higher GNI per capita have the means and resources to attain post-secondary education.

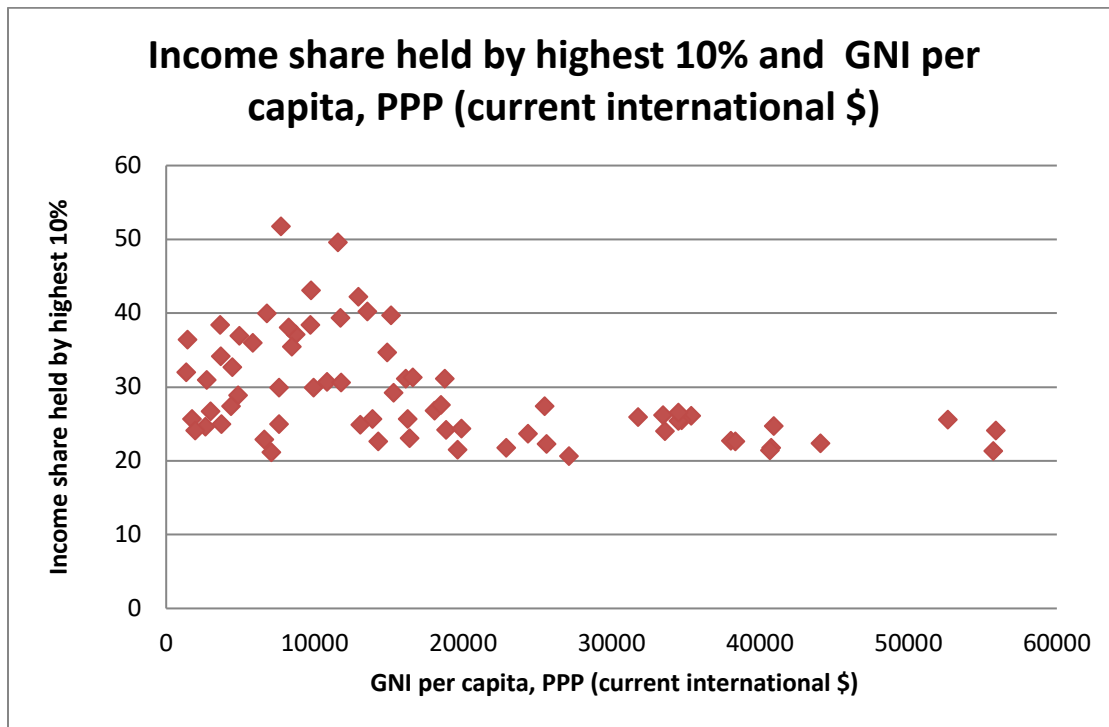
d.u.



Between 1994 and 2005, there is a common decline in the fertility rates in Thailand, China, and Japan. However, each country has developed at different rates in terms of social structure, urbanization, and economic prosperity which collectively contributed to a differentiation in fertility rates. Usually it is more developed countries that have lower fertility rates but this graph seems to mildly counteract this generalization because both **China** and Japan are **quite developed** yet their fertility rates could be suggesting gradual increases in the future. Amongst these three countries, Thailand shows to be the only one that has a consistent decrease in total fertility rate.

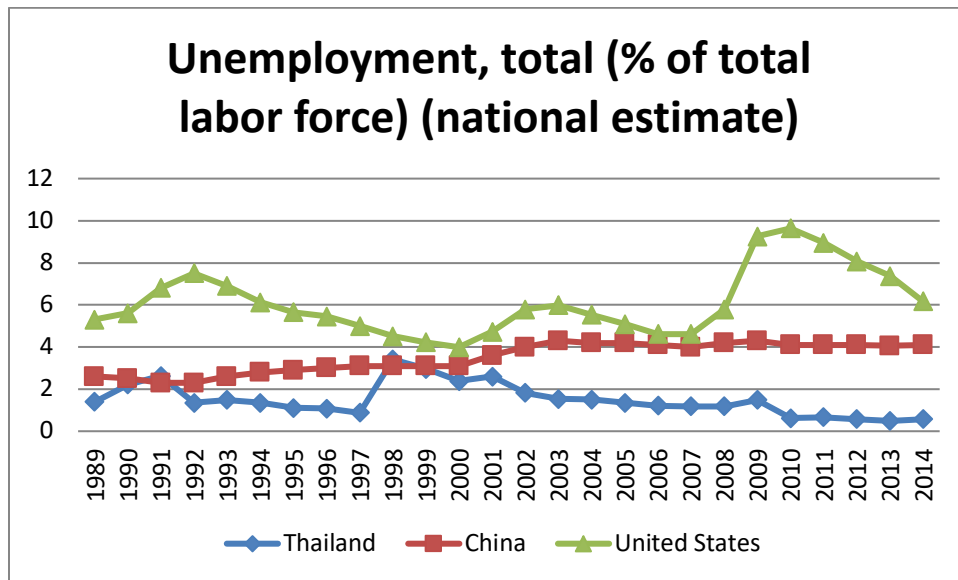
not that developed

- The graph is colorful !, good!
- China could be because they relaxed one child policy a while ago. Japan also promote more birth rate as they are in full aging society. So, they need more younger generations.

Graph 1

The graph represents the relation of GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$) and Income share held by the highest 10% for all countries across the globe. In countries whose GNI per capita is relatively high, the amount of income share held by the highest 10% is low and vice versa. Underdeveloped to developing countries that have lower GNI per capita generally have a higher amount of income share held by the highest 10% of income-earning population. In summary, the factors are negatively correlated and the data is clustered between GNI per capita of 0 and 20000.

Graph 2



The graph above compares the unemployment rate (%total labor force) (national estimate) between Thailand, China and United States from 1989 to 2014 (25 years). First, Thailand's unemployment rate is the lowest among the three countries. It peaked in 1998 and has had a slightly downward trend afterward. China's unemployment rate has been the least volatile; the increase has been very subtle throughout the 25 years. Lastly, the rate in United States is considerably volatile. It peaked at 2010 and has gone down steadily ever since. (Why so?)