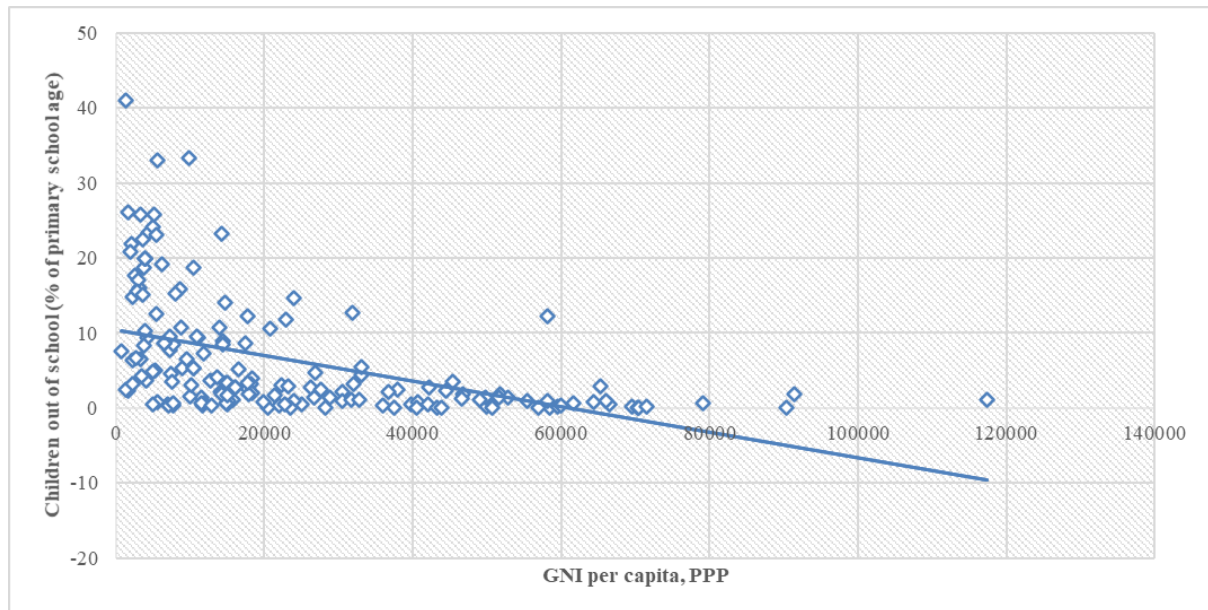


1. Cross-sectional data from the year 2019



Source: World Bank

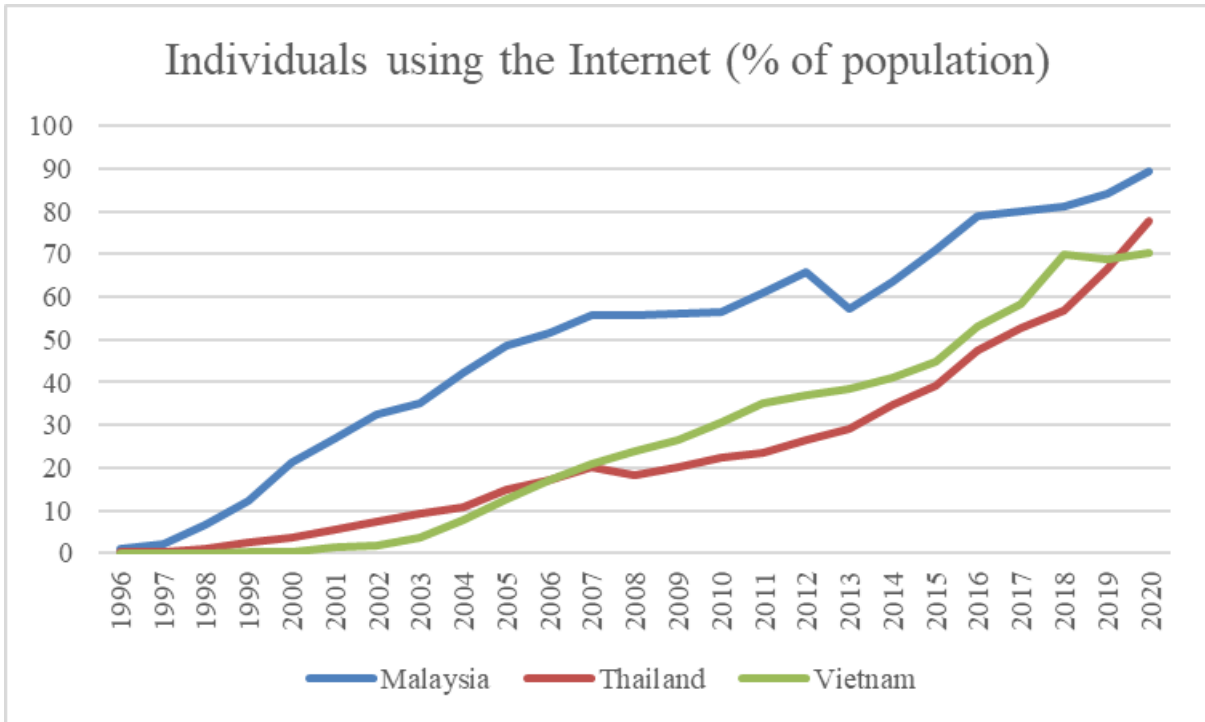
Childrenoutofscho~i	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
GNIpercapitaPPP2019	-.0001712	.0000244	-7.00	0.000	-.0002194	-.0001229
_cons	10.46419	.796633	13.14	0.000	8.89128	12.0371

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%
Intercept	10.4641886	0.796632968	13.13552	1.96E-27	8.89128015	12.037097	8.89128015
X Variable	-0.0001712	2.44415E-05	-7.00373	6.01E-11	-0.0002194	-0.000123	-0.00021944

The graph above describes the relation between Gross National Income per capita in 2019 converted by purchasing power parity and the percentage of primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school of 167 countries. According to this relationship, high-income countries have a lower percentage of children who do not attend school, while low-income countries have a higher percentage of children who do not attend school. The trend line also shows a negative relationship between these two indicators, implying that as a country's income rises by one dollar, the percentage of primary-school-age children who are not enrolled in primary or secondary school falls by -.0001712 percent.

2. Time series data between 1996-2020 (25years)

The graph below depicts the percentage of the population in Malaysia, Thailand, and Vietnam who have accessed the Internet (from any place) in the past three months between 1996 and 2020. Since 1996, Malaysia has consistently outperformed Thailand and Vietnam in terms of the percentage of the population with access to the internet. Thailand has also dominated Vietnam from 1996, before Vietnam overcame Thailand in 2006, and has continued to dominate Thailand since then. However, between 2018 and 2019, the percentage of the Vietnamese population with internet connection fell by roughly 1.19 percent, in contrast to Thailand, where the number has steadily increased and has surpassed Vietnam in 2019.



Source: World Bank