

### Graph 1 : Cross sectional data year 2020

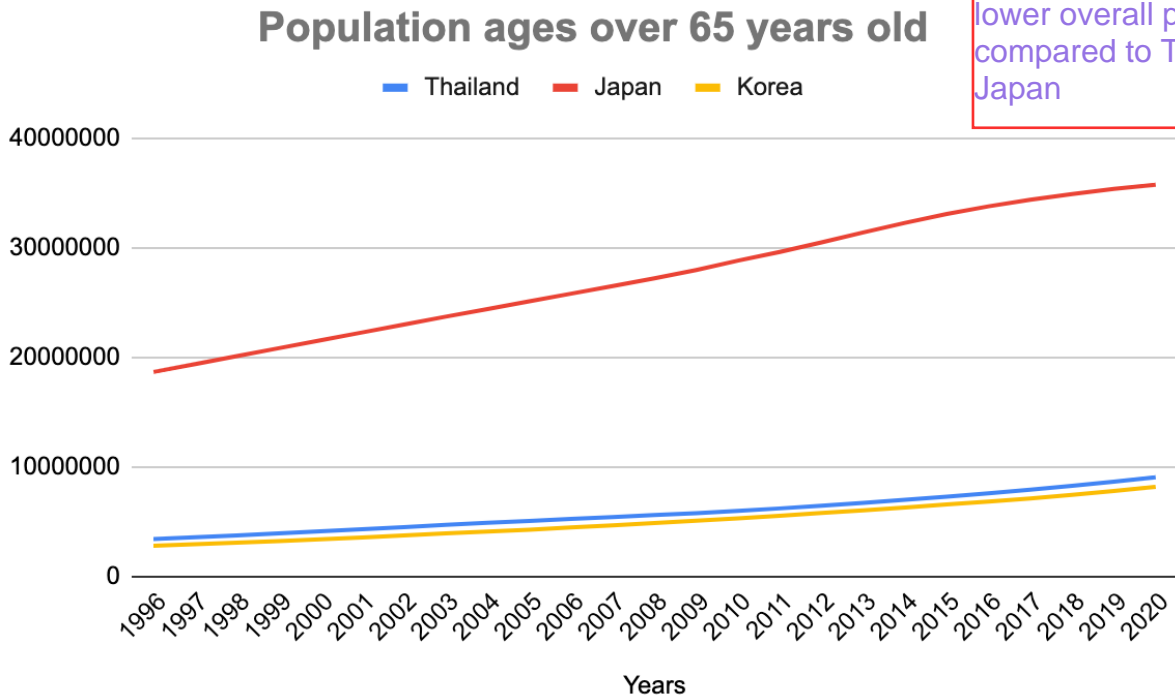


Scatter plot: Unemployment, total(% of total labor force) and GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)

### Observation

According to the graph, they show a negative relationship between unemployment and gross national income (GNI) per capita. This graph indicates that higher levels of GNI per capita correspond with lower unemployment which imply a good sign of economic development. Since the meaning of unemployment is the situation when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find a job. In short, unemployment could be considered as a key measure of the health of the economy, the lower unemployment the healthier the economy.

## Graph 2: Time-series data



We could do the number and compare with the % of population. (Korea has lower overall population compared to Thailand and Japan)

*Line graph: Population ages over 65 years old, total, 1996-2020 (25 years)*

## Observation

The line graph illustrates the total population ages above 65 years in three countries (Thailand, Japan and Korea) during 1996-2020 (25 years in total).

Overall, this graph shows a positive relationship between numbers of population and years. Which may imply that all three countries slowly enter the aging population society through the year. However, Japan still has the highest numbers of population who are above 65 years old since the beginning of 1996 and consistently rise up until 2020 while Thailand and South Korea slowly start to rise year by year until 2020.

As we can observe from the population trend, we may refer to the life expectancy of each country too. Since the number of people who have aged over 65 is projected to rise, meaning that people in that country have longer life expectancy. Especially in Japan & South Korea that has been recognized for its economic success. This factor might be the reason behind the consistently increasing life expectancy and higher numbers of population ages 65 years old.