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The chart shows the smartphone ownership percentage in different countries in 2015.

Firstly, as is indicated by the record, generally, the smartphone ownership of developing countries is low because of the low education index.

However, the smartphone ownership is relatively high in China, because relatively high education index, it probably could not be influenced by GDP per capita. In addition, China has a large population, which may cause lower GDP per capita.

For Japan, its education index is not low and its GDP is very high, but its mobile phone ownership rate is very low. The reason may be that the Japanese have great competitive pressure in Japan. Their concept is different from others. They think smart phones are unnecessary. They will only occupy their free time, resulting in no time to do other things.

Secondly, the young people prefer to chase the fashion, so the more country developed the economy, the larger smartphone ownership between 18 to 35 ages. For people over the age of 35, they may have to bear the pressure of life, have more traditional ideas, have weak learning ability, and don't have much energy to learn how to use mobile phones. Therefore, the proportion of people over the age of 35 owning smart phones is relatively low.

For developing countries, mobile phones may not be so necessary for people over the age of 35. Their primary goal is to solve the problem of hunger, so the people with mobile phones are concentrated in the age of 18-35.

Thirdly, the proportion of people aged 18-35 with mobile phones is higher than that of people aged 35. This is because people aged 18-35 are more receptive to new things and are more keen on surfing the Internet than older than 35. And the higher the proportion of countries with mobile phones, the higher the average age. This may be because people over the age of 35 are the main economic creators of the country. The closer the national average age is to 35, the better the national economic situation. Therefore, a larger proportion of people will use more expensive smartphones.

For India, although its average age is close to 30, its per capita GDP is low, its education index is low, and its two-level differentiation is serious, so their mobile phone ownership rate is very low. Japan is the same. The average age is over 40. However, due to their narrow territory, shrinking economy and limited resources, the competition is fierce and everyone has great pressure. They may think that smart phones are a way of entertainment, so they resist smart phones, so the mobile phone ownership rate is not high.