Observations from each chart:

**GDP at Current Market Prices (2010, 2015, 2020)**:

* Singapore's GDP at current market prices shows a steady increase over the years from 2010 to 2020.
* A clear upward trend can be observed, indicating economic growth in Singapore across this period.
* This trend might be driven by factors such as population growth, economic development, and increased government expenditure.

**Government Expenditure on Education (2010–2021)**:

* Government spending on education saw noticeable growth from 2010 to 2021.
* This increase may reflect efforts to improve educational infrastructure, resources, and access to education.
* Such investment could have long-term benefits for Singapore’s workforce quality and competitiveness.

**Population by Age (2010–2020)**:

* The chart on population distribution by age suggests significant demographic shifts, such as an increase in older age groups.
* This aging population trend could have implications for healthcare, social services, and economic productivity.
* Planning for an older population is likely a critical focus for future public policy.

**GDP by Sector (Yearly)**:

* Sector-based GDP analysis reveals the dominant economic sectors contributing to Singapore’s GDP.
* Changes in sector contributions might reflect shifts in Singapore’s economic focus, such as growth in finance, technology, or services.
* The chart might indicate diversification efforts or reliance on certain high-performing industries.

**'N' Level Pass Rate (2010–2020)**:

* The 'N' Level pass rate remained high over the decade, suggesting stability and effectiveness in secondary education.
* Minor fluctuations could relate to changes in curriculum or student demographics but overall point to consistent academic performance.

**'O' Level Pass Rate (2010–2020)**:

* Similar to the 'N' Level, the 'O' Level pass rate also remained high, likely reflecting robust educational standards and resources.
* Consistent high pass rates indicate the education system’s strength in preparing students for further studies or workforce entry.

**Average Travel Time to Schools**:

* The chart shows varying average travel times to schools, which could depend on district, school level, or public transportation access.
* Shorter travel times might reflect well-planned urban infrastructure or the strategic location of educational institutions across districts.

**Map of Schools by District and Level**:

* This map provides insights into the geographic distribution of schools by level (primary, secondary, junior college, etc.).
* Higher concentrations of schools in certain districts may align with population density, accessibility, or policy decisions.
* This distribution can impact educational accessibility and district-specific school travel times.