Task 1

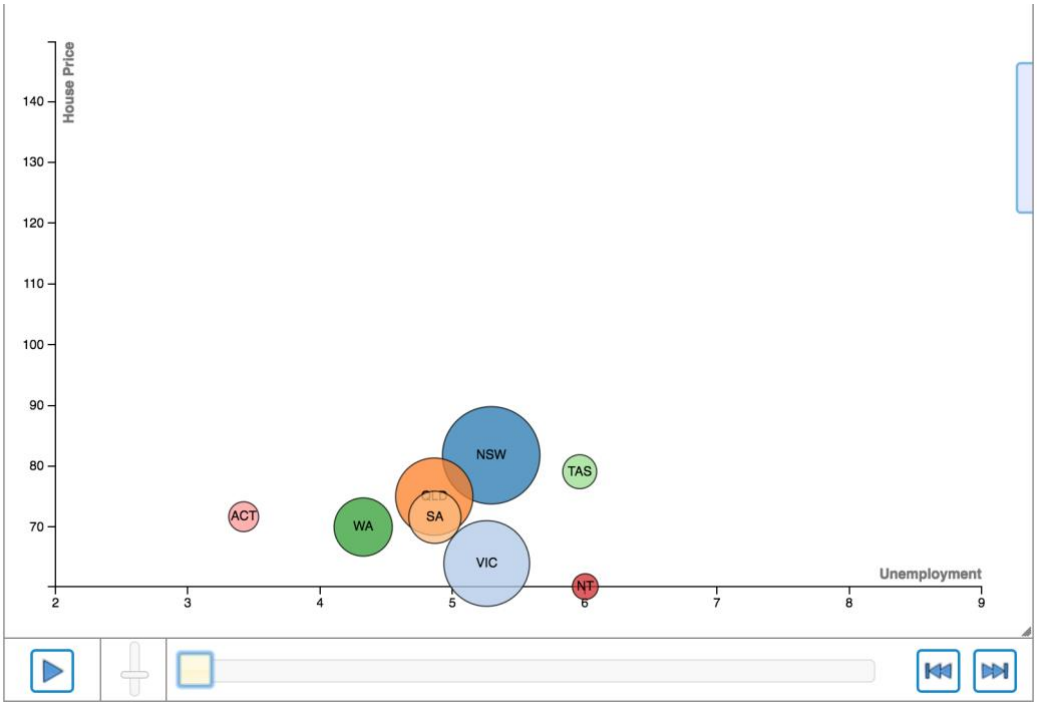

Figure1. Unemployment Rate and House Price Index of Different States in Australia on December, 2005.

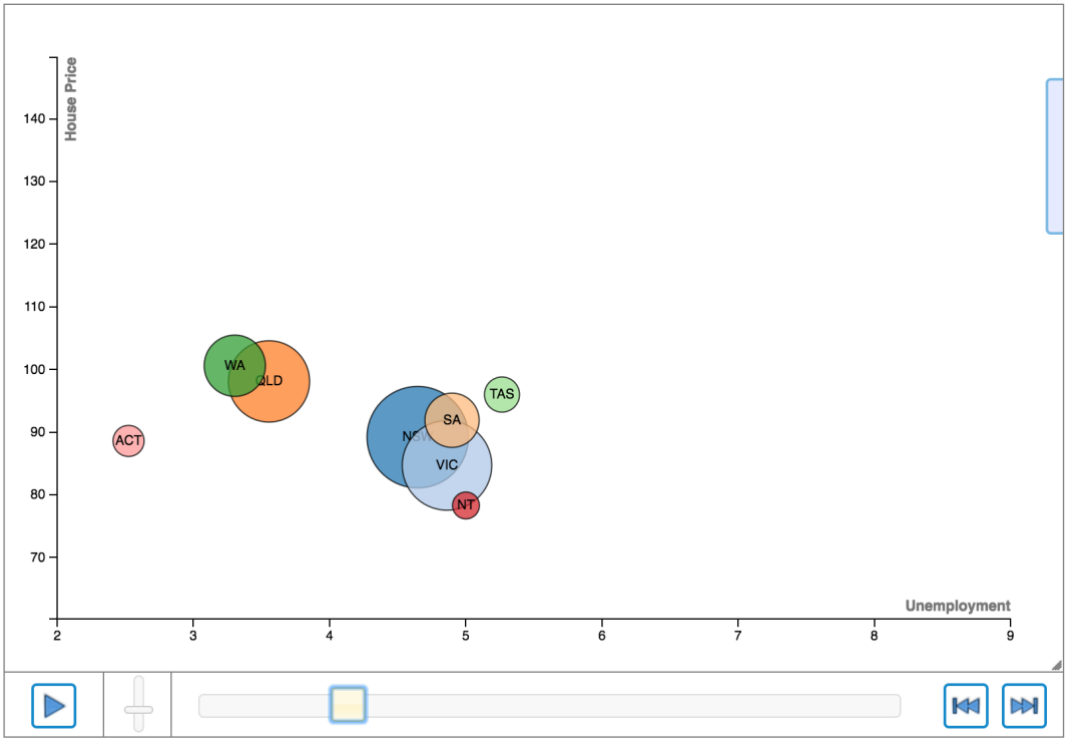

Figure3. Unemployment Rate and House Price Index of Different States in Australia on December, 2007.

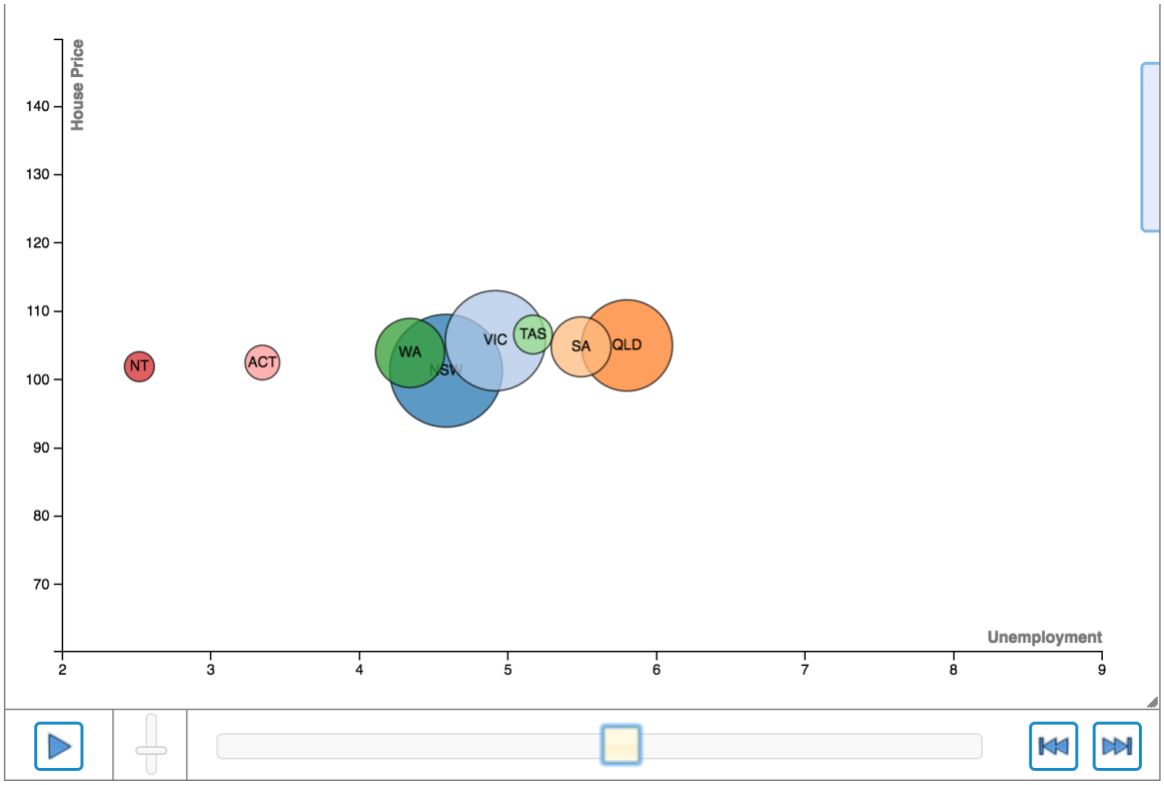

Figure3. Unemployment Rate and House Price Index of Different States in Australia on December, 2010.

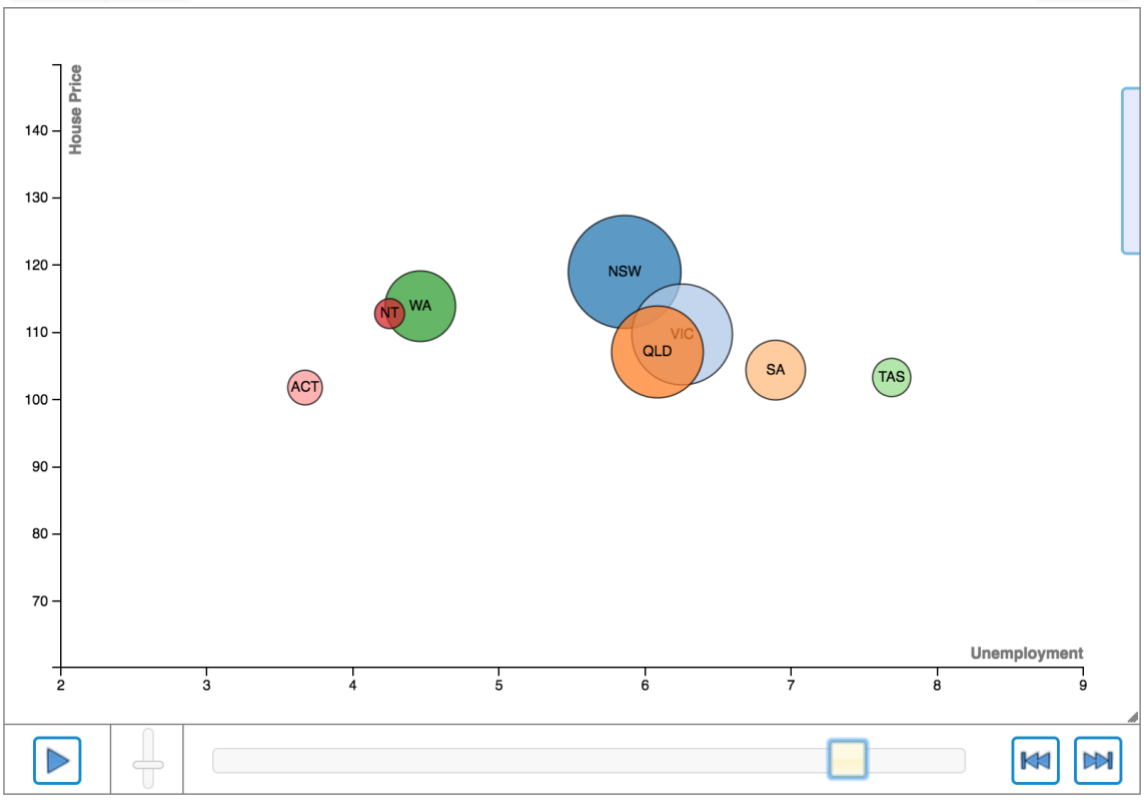

Figure4. Unemployment Rate and House Price Index of Different States in Australia on December, 2013.

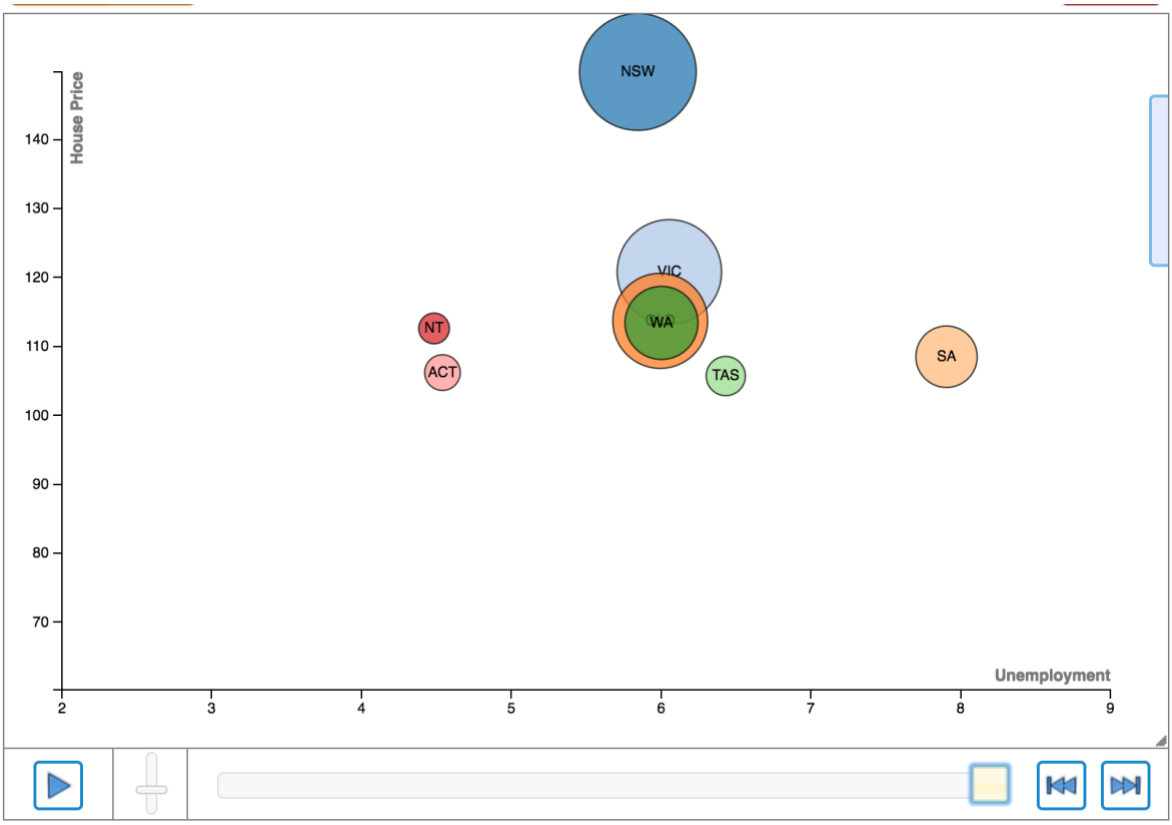

Figure5. Unemployment Rate and House Price Index of Different States in Australia on December, 2015.

These charts illustrate the figure of unemployment rate and house price index of eight states and territories in Australia from 2005 to 2015. These charts show the general trend of rising house prices and unemployment rate.

Obvious from the graph is that the house price of NSW was the highest in early 2005, then climbed gradually from 2005 to 2010, and then remained steady at around 100 between 2010 and 2012. The figure mounted dramatically to about 150 from 2013 to 2015. NSW also had relatively high unemployment rate in early 2005, then fluctuated between 4% and 5.5% from 2005 to 2008, and then increased sharply to around 7% in 2009. The figure recovered to around 5% in 2010, then fluctuated again between 4% and 6% from 2010 to 2015.

In contrast, the house price of VIC was the low in early 2005, then rose slightly from 2005 to 2010. And then stayed stable at around 105 between 2010 and 2012, from then increased smoothly again to around 120 from 2013 to 2015. The unemployment rate of VIC fluctuated between 4% and 6% all the time between 2005 and 2012. Over the next two years, the figure climbed steadily reached a peak of about 6.8% in 2014. From this year on, there was a gradual decline reduction in the figure, reaching around 6% at the end of 2015.

According to these charts, the other four states were at middle positions of house price index in the early 2005. Then the figures of WA and QLD increased considerably in two years and became the first and the second in 2007. After mounting slightly from 2007 to 2010, the figures of all four states levelled off at around 100 between 2010 and 2012. Then the figures of all four states climbed steadily from 2012 to 2015. The unemployment rate of the other four states were relatively low in early 2005 except TAS, which had the highest figure at the time. The figures of all the four states fluctuated between 3% and 6% between 2005 and 2010. Then the figure of TAS maintained the highest at about 8% from 2010 to 2014, and then recovered at around 6.4% in 2015. The figure of SA fluctuated between 4% and 6% between 2010 and 2013, after then increased sharply to around 8% from 2013 to 2015. The figures of WA and QLD fluctuated between 4% and 6.5% from 2010 to 2015.

It is clear from the chart that the house price index of the other two territories were relatively low in early 2005. The similar patterns can be seen in these two territories. Specifically, the figures of ACT and NT went up smoothly from 2005 to 2015, whereas the house price index of NT was growing slightly faster than the figure of ACT. In contrast, there were significant differences in the unemployment of ACT and NT. The figure of ACT fluctuated steadily over ten years, varying between 2.5% and 5%. The figure of NT fluctuated dramatically between 2% and 6% in ten years. It reached the bottom at about 2.5% several times, and then recovered greatly to around 6%.

We can also see from the chart that TAS had high unemployment rate and high house price index and ACT had low unemployment rate and relatively low house price index at the end of 2005. However, over the next decade, NSW had the highest house price index and relatively high unemployment rate in 2015. And ACT still had low unemployment rate and relatively low house price index in 2015.

Overall, the data lead us to the conclusion that there are some relationships between unemployment rate and the house price index. The change of house price index lead to

change the change of unemployment rate. Even if the unemployment rate is rising, as long as the unemployment rate rises a little bit and is lower than 6.5%, the house price will also increase. The fall in unemployment rate only succeeded in stabilizing house prices after the peak of unemployment rate at the end of 2009. In conclusion, the decline in unemployment rate will boost house price index growth.

Task 2

The data comes from - https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/my-brothers-keeper-key-statistical-indicators-on-boys-and-men-of-color/resource/459b0e1d-3950-4c5d-9b77-f4c19f7f91d8

Figure6. Key Statistical Indicators on Boys and Men of Color Data on Births to Young Adult Women, 2000.

Figure7. Key Statistical Indicators on Boys and Men of Color Data on Births to Young Adult Women, 2006.

Figure8. Key Statistical Indicators on Boys and Men of Color Data on Births to Young Adult Women, 2012.

Overall, these charts illustrate the figure of rate of birth rate of birth in different races between different women ages in the USA from 2000 to 2012. These charts show the general trend of decreasing rate of birth.

It is clear from the chart that black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic women had a high rate of birth over the 12 years. In contrast, the rate of birth of Asian and Pacific islander was the lowest of all. The other two races maintained middle positions.

According to the figures we can have a conclusion that black, non-Hispanic and Hispanic women in America tend to have babies at their early ages. Asian and Pacific islander women in America tend to have babies when they are more mature. One possible reason is the different cultures and customs. Another possible reason is the economic status of each family is different so that the educational level of each family is not equal. To conclude, women entering into society early may lead to early birth.