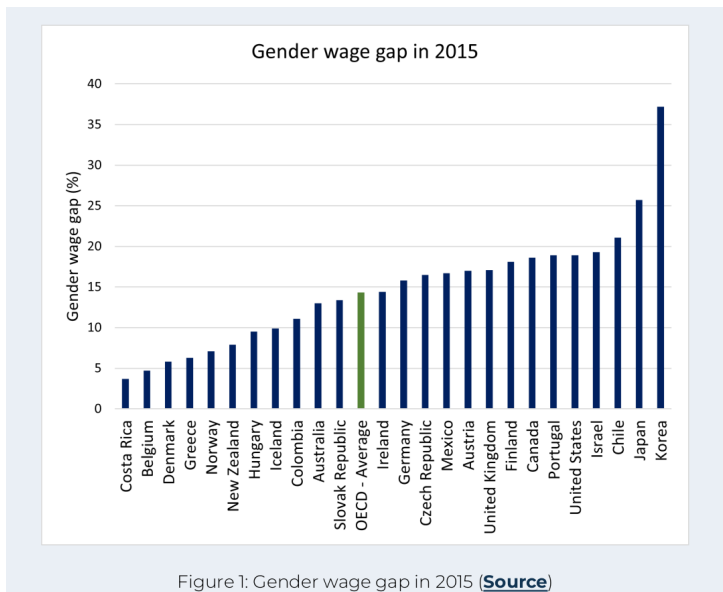


Practical Task 1



- Which three countries have the lowest gender wage gap?

Costa Rica, Belgium, Denmark

- Which three countries have the highest gender wage gap?

Korea, Japan, Chile

- Do some research on the country with the lowest gender wage gap and comment on why you think it succeeded in achieving a low gender wage gap in 2015 (max. 150 words).

Based on “The Global Gender Gap Report” by World Economic Forum, small wage gap in Costa Rica was due to a near doubling of women in ministerial positions (from 25% to 41%). It has also fully closed its gender gap on the Educational Attainment subindex, but ranks among the bottom three in the region on Health and Survival. Since 2006, it has improved in all subindexes except Health and Survival where it has slightly regressed.

But measuring wage gap like that is flawed. They usually put all men into one group and all women into other and then calculate average wage for both groups. Mens usually do dangerous and risky jobs like: Miners, Construction workers, Soldiers, Police officers. While woman tend to get no-risk jobs like: Waiters, Cleaners or Stay at home moms. Wives of top earning men probably don't have day job. So of course it will look like that average woman gets paid less than average man.

But if you compare people with same education, same role and same amount of time spent in work, than you find out that woman are paid more. Once you start think about it, you realise, that if man would get higher salary just because they are man, than no employer would want to hire them, because they could get same work done by women and pay them less. Right? So why would any employer hire “more expensive employee”? Because employer expects more work to be done by them.



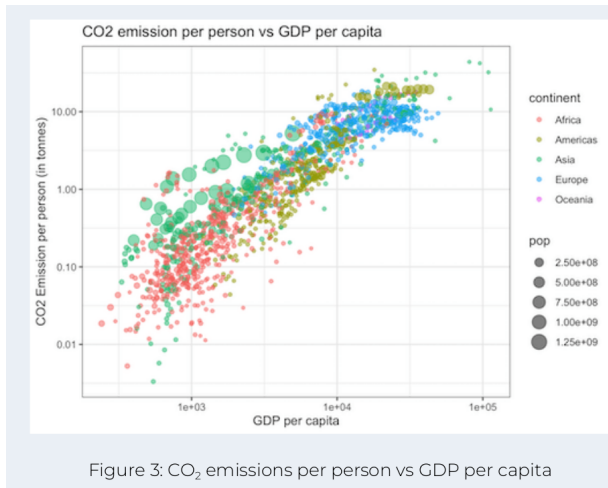
- Explain what is happening in the graph during March 2020 with regards to isopropanol sales (max. 100 words).

Obviously sales of Isopropanol are skyrocketing.

- Describe a possible reason for the observation you made about isopropanol sales in March 2020 (max. 100 words). Hint: Isopropanol is the main ingredient in hand sanitiser.

Geez, whatever did big jump in March 2020 was because of „The Plague, Rony Rona“. Only people who lived under the rock in years 2020-2022 don't know that. For example in UK, official Government advice

was: „We have respiratory disease roaming around. You can get it by somebody coughs in your face. No need for masks, just wash your hands and sing a song. Twice. That will protect you.“



● Discuss the relationship between CO₂ emissions per person and GDP per capita for each continent listed in the figure legend (max. 350 words).

Africa: Low CO₂ emissions and low GDP per capita.

Americas: It is divided into 2 groups. One with higher CO₂ and higher GDP per capita and other with lower CO₂ and lower GDP per capita.

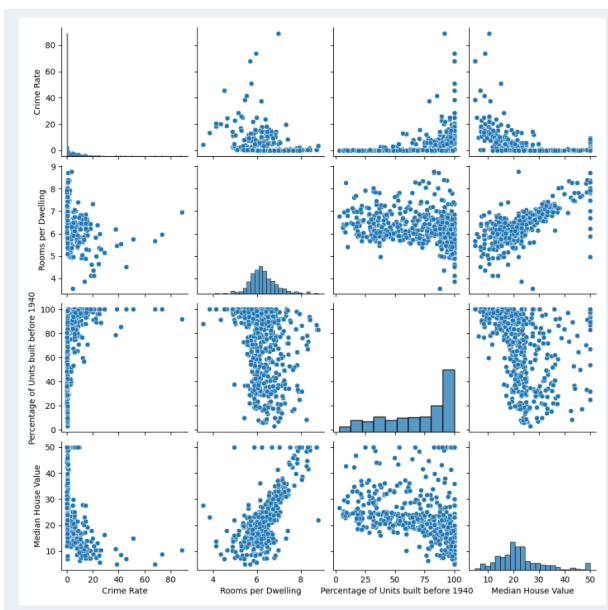
Asia: Some countries have same CO₂ emissions but way lower GDP than in Europe

Europe: High GDP per capita and high CO₂

Oceania is all over the graph, but mostly on same low levels as Africa is.

Conclusion: Breathing higher levels of CO₂ has positive effect on persons productivity. :D

Practical Task 2



● Which graph best represents the population of Boston as a whole? Based on this graph, explain whether Boston has a high or low crime rate.

If that data was taken from Boston, than all of them represent Boston equally. It is like asking which of next 3 sentences represents you the best:

You have 2 arms.

You have 2 legs.

You have 2 eyes.

Insufficient data to explain if Boston has high or low crime rate. To get those I would have to compare data from other cities. I can only tell that beware from people living in old cheap houses, which have 5-7 rooms. Also stay away from most expensive houses, probably Crime Lords live there. And they say: Crime doesn't pay...

Fun fact: In distopian universe of Judge Dredd, crime in

Megacity One happened every second. Population of Megacity One is 800 mil. So 31,5 crimes per 800 residents in a year. London had 124,8 crimes per 1000 residents in 2022. In other words, distopian Megacity One "Most Dangerous City in the World" is 3,2x safer than London.

● What is the average number of rooms per dwelling in Boston?

I love your "Rooms per Dwelling / Rooms per Dwelling" graph. Based on number of bars I guess there are houses with 6; 6.2; 6.4; 6.6... rooms. Anyway it looks like answer is 6.2

- What is the correlation between Rooms per Dwelling and Median House Value?

Positive correlation. More Rooms = Higher price. I don't even need graph for that conclusion.

- By determining what percentage of units were built before 1940, are the majority of the houses relatively old or new?

What do you consider as new and old? Because for me new house is less than 5 years old. 1940 was 84 years ago. No idea who would consider almost century old house as new. Also insufficient data for conclusion. Graph shows percentages. Not amounts. For example if there is area with 1 house which was built before 1940. And another area with 20 houses from which 2 were built before 1940, on graph it would come up as 100% and 10%. Which would make you think that majority was built before 1940, but overall it would be only 3 houses out of 21. If we agree that new house is less than 5 years old I can safely say that majority of houses in any city or town in the world are not new. (Except China's ghost towns.)

- What is the correlation between the Percentage of Units built before 1940 and the Median House Value?

You don't need to be rocket scientist for this one. Older house = Lower price. So negative correlation. Also interesting thing is that there are old houses with astronomical value, but most of price tags don't cross certain level.