

1. Gender wage gap

- 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).

It's thanks to broad country-level legislation (i.e. Law 9325 - strengthening gender data collection on different aspects of life) changes and programs made by the government and also work of organizations encouraging women to find employment in non-traditional jobs. Different organizations like CINDE, SYKES, INAMU or Vital Voices, together with many others, try to fight inequality in all aspects of women's lives, among others - gender wage gap.

Source:

<https://borgenproject.org/womens-rights-in-costa-rica/>
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/get-involved/step-it-up/commitments/costa-rica>
<https://www.investmentmonitor.ai/sponsored/closing-the-gap-costa-rica-priorities-gender-equality-as-an-investment-tool/>

There are also some voices that OECD data do not correspond well to real situation in Costa Rica, and the gender wage gap is actually much higher.

Source:

<https://ticotimes.net/2017/04/06/gender-wage-gap-costa-rica>
<https://www.elfinancierocr.com/opinion/empleo-femenino-y-crecimiento-economico/F5B2ZHREK5GYDKZ4ONH36RZSG4/story/>
<https://www.statista.com/statistics/803792/costa-rica-gender-gap-labor-market-category/#:~:text=That%20year%2C%20the%20country%20scored,the%20income%20earned%20by%20men.>

2. Isopropanol rise

- Explain what is happening in the graph during March 2020 with regards to isopropanol sales (max. 100 words).
 - The values for isopropanol rose significantly in time.. It might mean that isopropanol demand was high (increased sales), while the supply was little (not enough produced). By the rights of economy, it made the price per unit soar.
- Describe a possible reason for the observation you made about isopropanol sales in March 2020 (max. 100 words)
 - A possible reason could be due to increased demand for hand sanitizers during Covid-19 pandemic, which was declared in March 2020. Isopropanol is a main ingredient in hand sanitizer. Increased hygiene standards during pandemic and legislation changes forcing employers and public sector to provide people with means to protect themselves. One of the most common ways of cleaning hands was by

using the said hand sanitizer. Government procurements and sudden need for great quantities of sanitizer influenced isopropanol sales.

3. Relationship between CO2 emissions per person and GDP per capita:

- Africa:
Africa has low GDP per capita to low Emissions per person. Most countries in Africa must have low income per person together with low industrialisation of the population.
- Asia:
Most of Asia's countries GDP per capita is similar or slightly better than Africa's, with a much bigger impact on CO2 emissions. It indicates that countries in Asia are going through an intensive industrialisation process. Due to a much bigger population, Asia's industrialization gains are diluted by the amount of people that GDP has to be divided by to become GDP per capita indicator. There are few Asian countries with an enormous impact on CO2 emission with top level GDP per capita values. Those are probably highly developed, small countries like Singapore or Brunei.
- Americas:
Americas seem to be the most spreaded group, with one part being in the middle of the pack when it comes to the relationship between emission and GDP per capita. There is also a second group of American countries with higher CO2 emission and better GDP, those are also more populous, highly developed countries. The middle group probably consists of developing countries of middle and south America.
- Europe:
European countries create a compact group of very emission-wise impactful and very rich countries, slightly lower in emission than top American and Asian countries, probably due to UE low emission policies and efforts in stopping the climate crisis.
- Oceania:
Oceania is hard to spot and there are no clear relations between countries and their emissions/GDP, it's a loose group, not coherent in its nature. Some of the countries have great impact on emissions and are high in GDP (i.e. Australia), and others have really low emissions and low GDP per capita (some islander countries).
Overall trend is that the more developed the countries (with higher GDP per capita) the bigger emissions of CO2 per person.