Which three countries have the lowest gender wage gap?

Costa Rica; Belgium; Denmark

Which three countries have the highest gender wage gap?

Chile; Japan; Korea

Reasons for these countries to achieve a low gender wage gap in 2015:

Equal pay laws:

Flexible working arrangements:

Strong social safety nets

Cultural change

All three countries have used laws that require equal pay for equal work. These laws make it illegal for employers to unfairly treat women by paying them less than men for doing the same job.

These countries have used policies that allow for flexible working arrangements, such as part-time work, job- sharing, and telecommuting. This allows women to balance work and family responsibilities and continue to work

They have strong social safety nets that support families, including low-priced childcare and parental leave. This helps to reduce the heavy load on women and allows them to continue working while caring for their families.

These countries have also implemented cultural changes in work place. Such as women to leadership positions and challenging gender stereotypes.

Explain what is happening in the graph during March 2020 with regards to isopropanol sales:

Isopropanol sales for Consumer-domestic, Export and Tank truck spot – sales has increased considerably in the month of March-2020 when compared to the sales of these products in the previous months.

There is an increase in sales in the month of June-2019 when compared to May-2019. Then a downfall in August-2019 – March-2019. Sales has more than doubled in the month of March-2020.

May-19 – June—19 - sales was approx. 60cents/lb.

June—19 - sales was approx. 65cents/lb.

July-19 – March-20 - sales was approx. 45cents/lb.

March-20- sales has more than doubled and it has been approx.120cents/lb and certain market has reached more than 125cents/lb.

Describe a possible reason for the observation you made about isopropanol sales in March 2020

Sales of isopropanol can be attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is a common disinfectant that is used to clean and sanitize surfaces, medical equipment, and hands. As the COVID-19 pandemic spread globally, there was a significant increase in demand for isopropanol.

Many businesses and industries, including hospitals and healthcare facilities, also started to ramp up their production of hand sanitizers and other disinfectant products that contain isopropanol as a key ingredient. This sudden surge in demand for isopropanol led to a shortage of supply, which further drove up prices and contributed to the increase in sales during March 2020.

Discuss the relationship between CO2 emissions per person and GDP per capita for each continent listed

The scatter plot of CO2 emissions and GDP per capita provides valuable insights into the relationship between economic growth and CO2 gas emissions.

In America, the relationship between how much CO2 people produce and their GDP is very strong. They need to find ways to use cleaner sources of energy to reduce their CO2 emissions and slow down climate change. Many countries in North and South America are very industrialized and rely on fossil fuels like coal and oil to make energy.

In Europe, the relationship between how much CO2 people produce and their GDP is also very strong. They still need to reduce CO2 from things like transportation and industry.

In Asia, the relationship between how much CO2 people produce and their GDP is moderate. Many Asian countries are growing quickly and becoming more industrialized, which means they use a lot of energy and produce a lot of CO2. But some countries are starting to use cleaner sources of energy like wind and solar power.

In Oceania, the relationship between how much CO2 people produce and their GDP is a bit weird. They still produce a lot of CO2.they need to find ways to use cleaner energy and reduce CO2 emissions to protect themselves.

In Africa, the relationship between how much CO2 people produce and their GDP is not very strong. That's because many African countries are not very industrialized.

There is a small number of countries in Asia that clustered as outliners - at the high end of both GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per person. This could be due to the region's relatively small population and its dependence on high-emission industries.

Moreover, some countries and regions have been able to achieve economic growth and development while keeping their carbon footprint low. This is achieved through the use of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency measures, and other sustainable development practices.

The findings suggest that policies promoting sustainable development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions should be tailored for each continent.