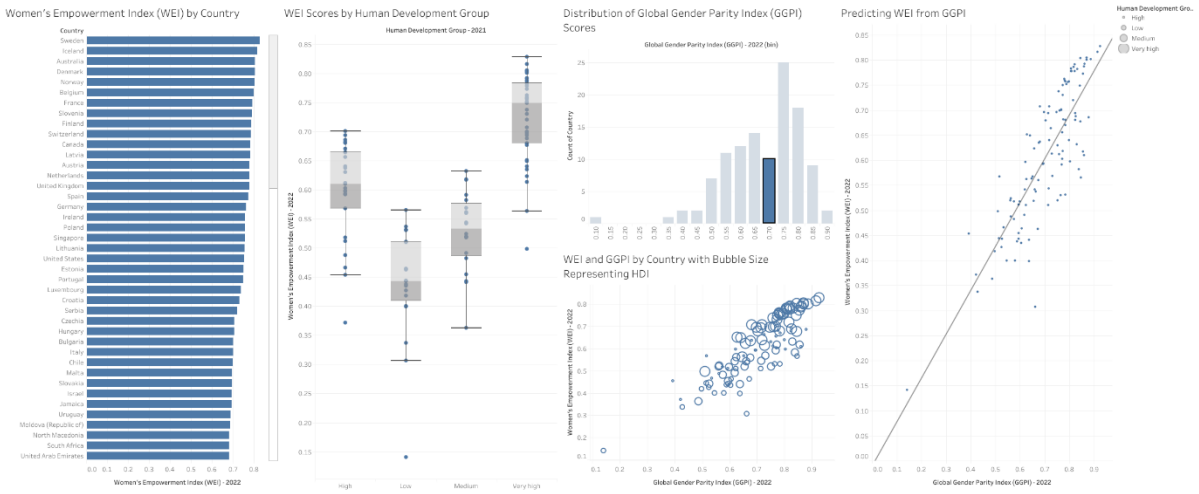
Name:Sakshi Patil

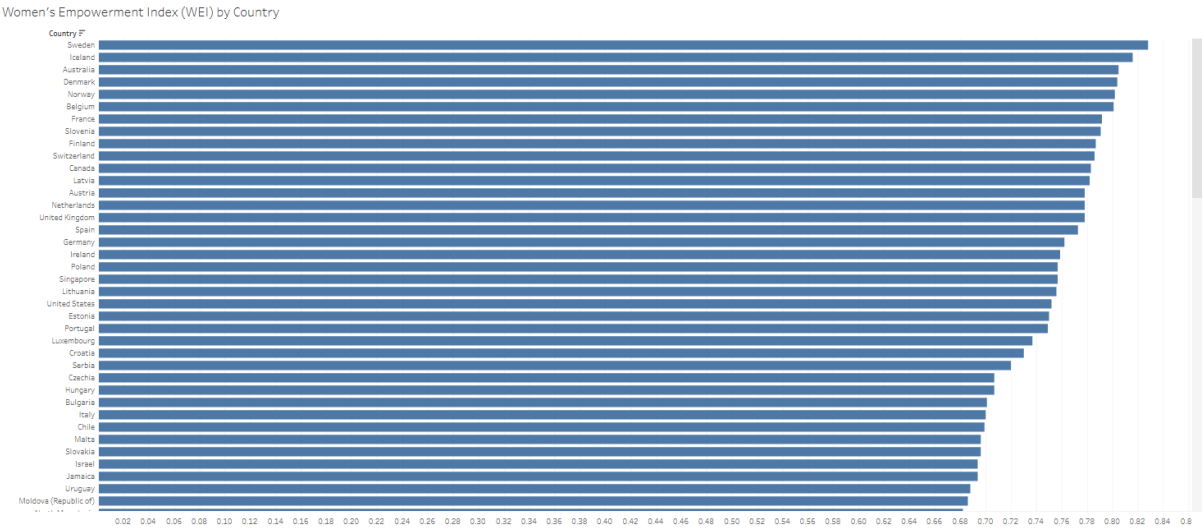
UID:2021300096

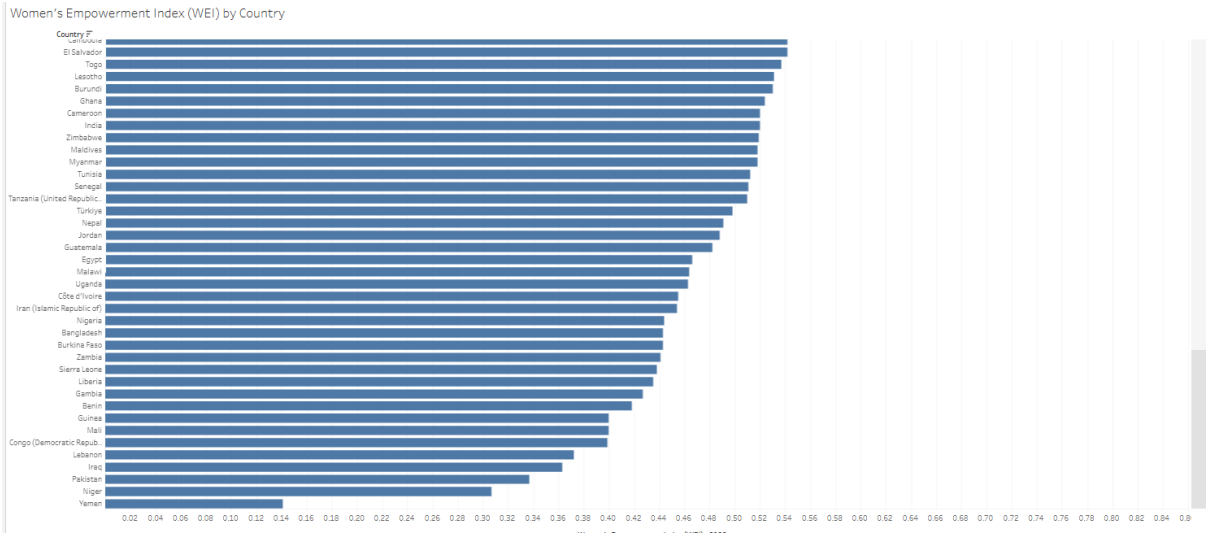
Class: BE Comps

Dashboard:

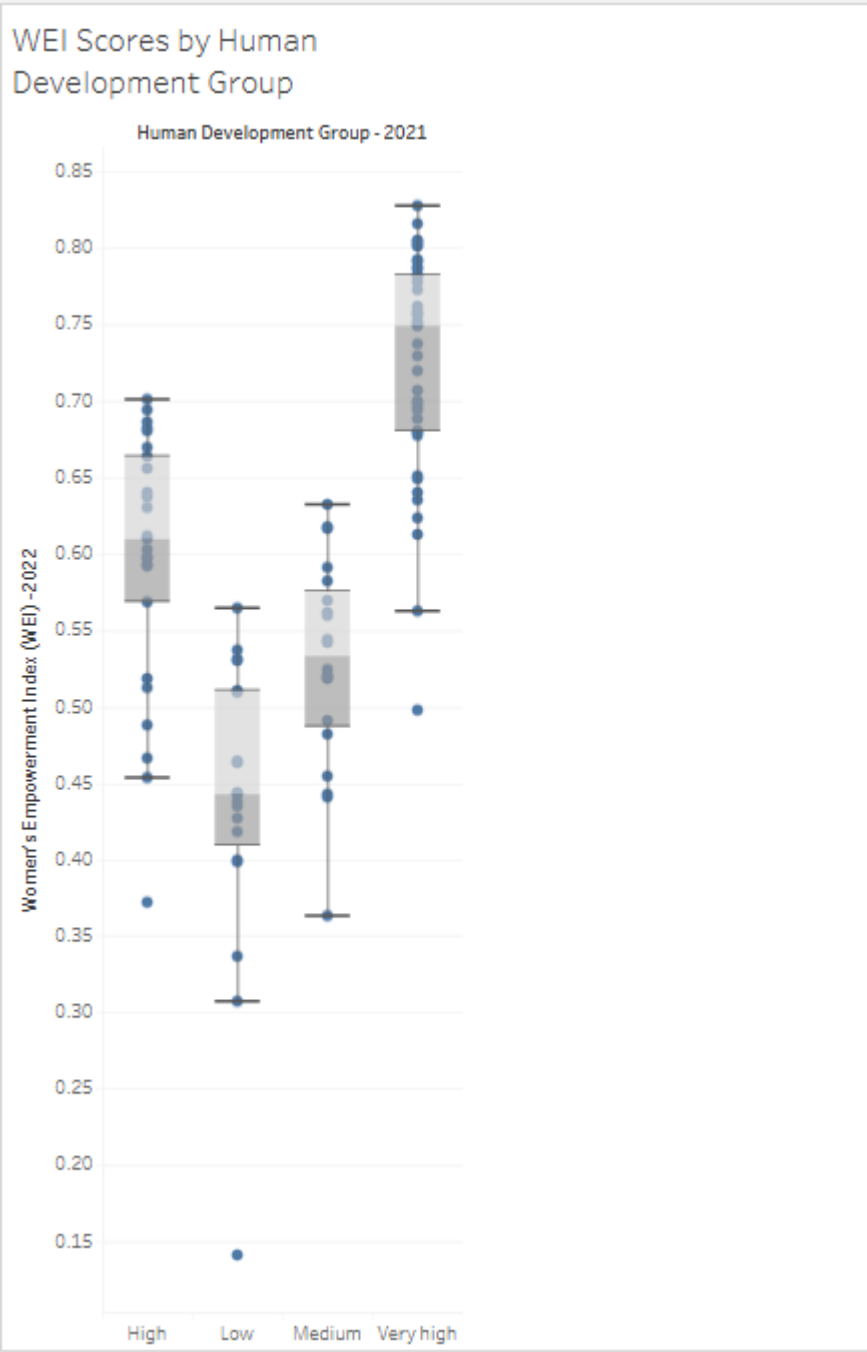


Observations:

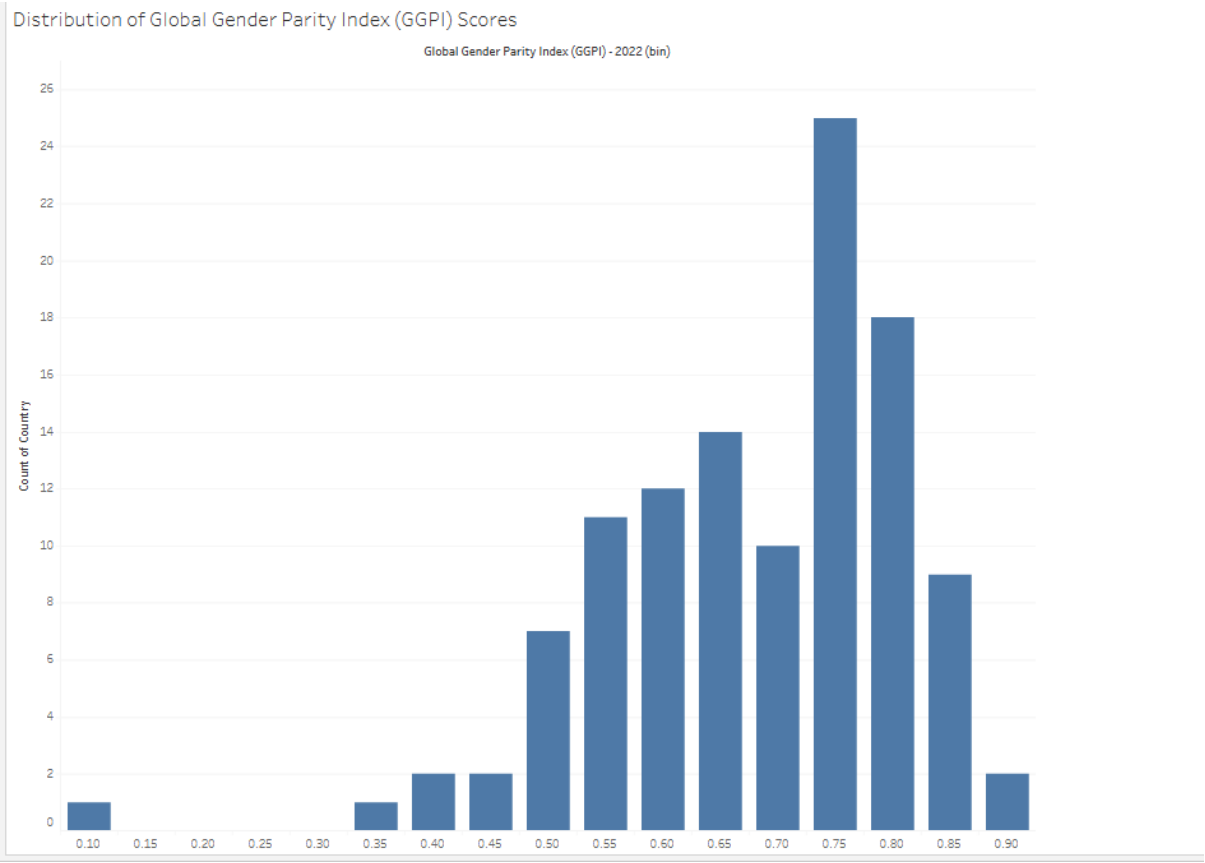




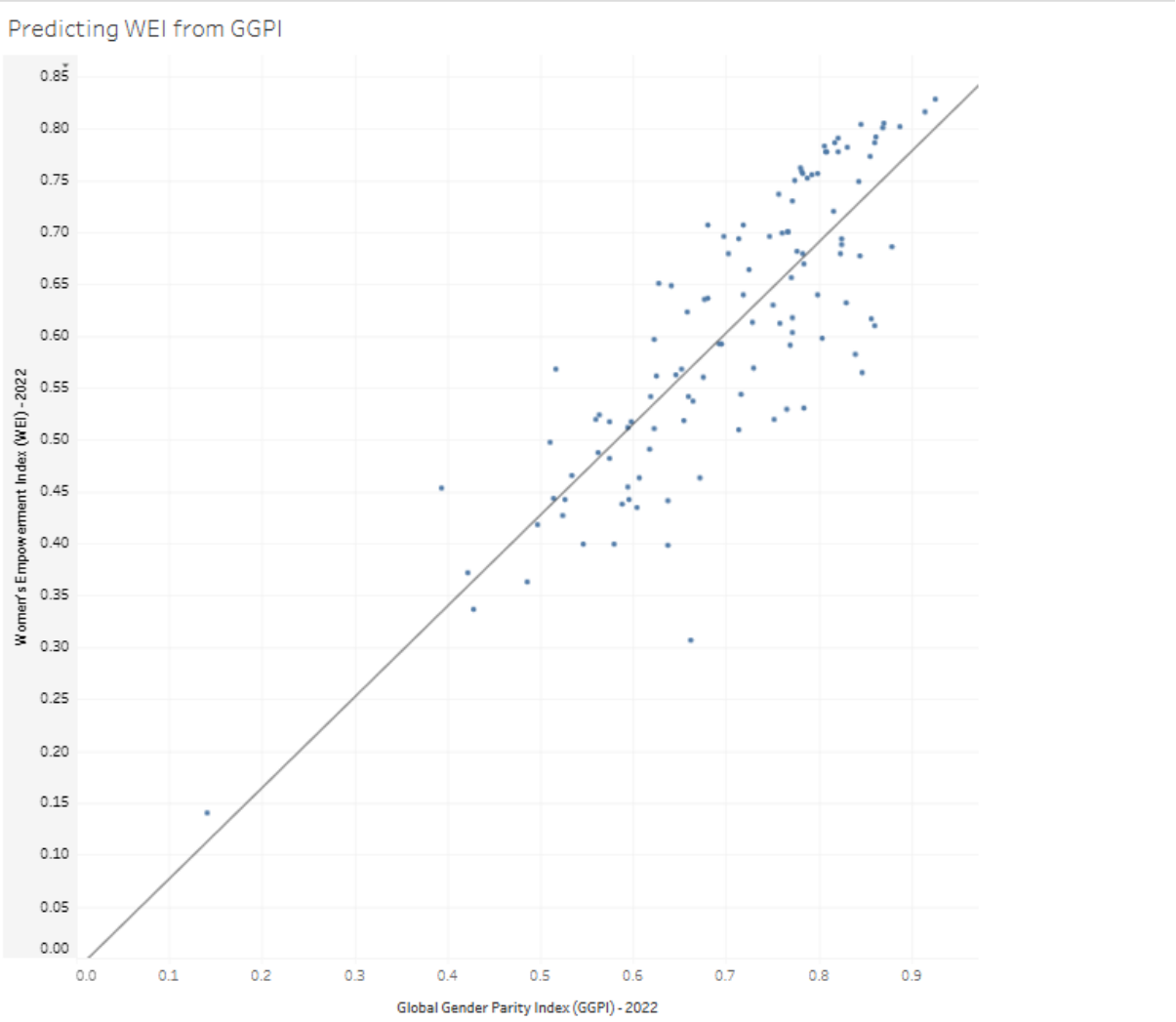
Sweden, Iceland, and Australia have the highest WEI scores, indicating high levels of women's empowerment while Yemen has least empowerment.



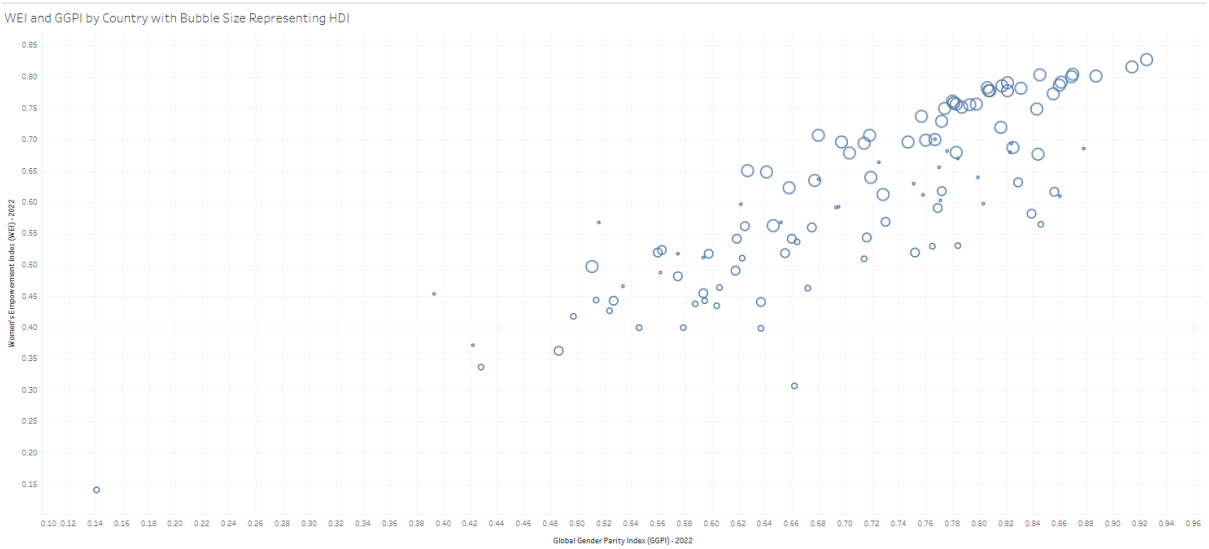
There’s a positive correlation between WEI and human development group, with countries in the "Very High" group showing higher WEI scores.The "Low" human development group has a wider range of WEI scores, indicating more variability in women's empowerment in these countries.The highest WEI values are observed in the "Very High" human development group, while the "Low" group has the lowest WEI values on average.



The GGPI scores are mostly concentrated between 0.6 and 0.8, with fewer countries scoring below 0.5.This distribution suggests that the majority of countries fall within a moderate to high range of gender parity.There is a peak in the distribution around 0.75, indicating that many countries have reached a similar level of gender parity.



There is a strong positive correlation between GGPI and WEI, with the regression line showing a linear relationship.Countries with higher GGPI scores generally have higher WEI scores, suggesting that gender parity positively influences women's empowerment.The dispersion around the trend line shows some variation, indicating that while GGPI is a good predictor of WEI, other factors might also influence WEI.



The bubble sizes, representing HDI, indicate that countries with higher HDI tend to have higher WEI and GGPI scores.Countries with very low HDI have smaller bubbles and tend to cluster at lower WEI and GGPI scores.This chart reinforces the link between human development, gender parity, and women's empowerment, showing that countries with higher development levels also tend to perform better on both GGPI and WEI.