

TASK 1

3 countries with the smallest gender pay gap are:

- Costa Rica
- Belgium
- Denmark

3 countries with the widest gender pay gap are:

- Korea
- Japan
- Chile

There are several factors that contributed to Costa Rica having a small gender pay gap in 2015. Some of these include:

1. Government policies: Costa Rica has several policies aimed at promoting gender equality, The Gender Equality Act, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in employment, and the Equal Pay Law, which requires employers to pay men and women equally for work of equal value.
2. Strong labor unions: have played an important role in negotiating fair wages and working conditions for workers, including women.
3. Education: Costa Rica has made significant investments in education, and women in the country are more likely to have higher levels of education than men. Women are better equipped to compete for high-paying jobs.
4. Costa Rican culture places a strong emphasis on family and community, and this contributes to a more equitable distribution of domestic labor, allowing women to pursue careers and earn equal pay.

Task 2

In March 2020 the graph has a very large upward trend of increase in the cost of isopropanol per lb due to a huge demand for it around the world and at home.

March 2020 was when Covid-19 really hit and we in the UK was encouraged to hand sanitize every 20mins this caused a massive increase in hand sanitizer whose active ingredient is isopropanol which caused a surge in demand which drove up the cost per lb.

Task 3

Overall, there is a positive correlation between CO2 emissions per person and GDP per capita, which means that as a country's GDP per capita increases, so does its CO2 emissions per person. However, the strength of this correlation varies across continents.

In North America, for example, there is a clear positive relationship between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per person. This suggests that economic growth in the region is largely driven by the consumption of fossil fuels, which emit significant amounts of CO2 into the atmosphere.

Europe also shows a positive correlation, but the relationship is not as strong as in North America. This may be due to the fact that many European countries have implemented policies and incentives to reduce their carbon footprint, such as investing in renewable energy and promoting energy efficiency.

Asia and South America both show a stronger positive correlation than Europe. These continents include many emerging economies where industrialization and economic growth are occurring at a rapid pace, leading to increased energy consumption and CO2 emissions.

Africa and Oceania, on the other hand, have a weaker positive correlation between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per person. This may be due to the fact that many countries in these continents have lower levels of industrialization and energy consumption compared to other continents.

Overall, the relationship between CO2 emissions per person and GDP per capita varies across continents, reflecting differences in economic development, industrialization, and policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions. It is clear, however, that reducing carbon emissions while promoting economic growth remains a significant challenge for countries and regions around the world.