Data_visualisation

OECD Wage Cap

- Which three countries have the lowest wage gap?
  - **Costa Rica**
  - **Belgium**
  - **Denmark**

- Which three countries have the highest wage gap?
  - **Korea**
  - **Japan**
  - **Chile**

- Research on succeeding low gender wage gap in 2015. (**Costa Rica)**

- Based on my research there could be several reasons contributing to Costa Rica's low gender wage gap in 2015:
  Source: https://www.ntaccounts.org/doc/repository/WP17-02.pdf

  - One possible factor is the country's strong commitment to gender equality, demonstrated by various policies and initiatives, including the National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity (PIEG).
  - Additionally, Costa Rica has ratified international agreements promoting gender equality, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).
  - Furthermore, the country has been focusing on investing in education and providing equal opportunities for women to access higher education, which can lead to better job prospects and higher wages.
  - Finally, Costa Rica's smaller wage gap might also be attributed to the structure of its labour market, with a significant percentage of women working in the public sector, where wages tend to be more regulated and equitable.

Isopropanol sales from May 2019 to March 2020

- Explain what is happening in the graph?
  - In the graph, during March 2020, there is a notable increase in the sales of isopropanol in the United States. The lines representing different types of isopropanol sales all show an upward trend, indicating a surge in sales for this period.

- Describe the reason for the surge?

    - This sharp rise can be attributed to the unprecedented demand for hand sanitizers, which contain isopropanol as a key ingredient. The COVID-19 pandemic led to increased awareness and need for personal hygiene products, such as hand sanitizers, to prevent the spread of the virus. This heightened demand resulted in a surge in the sales of isopropanol, as shown by the upward trend in the graph during that period.

- Relationship between CO2 emissions per person and GDP per capita for each continent.

    - In Africa, there is a clear pattern of low GDP per capita and CO2 emissions. As GDP per capita increases, CO2 emissions also rise, but the majority of African nations are clustered in the low GDP and low emissions area, indicating that the continent has yet to undergo significant industrialization and economic growth.
    - In the Americas, a positive correlation is observed between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions. As GDP per capita increases, the size of the bubbles also grows, suggesting that wealthier countries within the region have higher emissions. This could be attributed to industrialization and higher energy consumption.
    - Asia presents a more diverse picture. The continent has some of the largest bubbles, indicating high CO2 emissions, but its GDP per capita values are more centrally distributed. This suggests that rapid industrialization in countries like China and India has led to considerable emissions even when their GDP per capita is not among the highest. The diversity in Asia reflects the varying levels of economic development and industrialization across the continent.
    - Europe is characterised by high GDP per capita and high CO2 emissions. European countries appear to follow the overall trend of increasing emissions with increasing GDP per capita.
    - Overall, the graph seems to show a linear regression, indicating that, in general, as GDP per capita increases, so do CO2 emissions. This pattern is observed across all continents, albeit with regional variations due to differences in industrialization, economic development, and energy consumption.