**Corr Matrix:**

* **Debt and Unemployment**: There is a weak positive relationship between debt and unemployment, suggesting that higher national debt might be associated with slightly higher unemployment rates.
* **Debt and Export Rate**: There is a weak negative relationship between debt and export rate, indicating that higher debt levels might be slightly associated with lower net export rates as a percentage of GDP.
* **Unemployment and Export Rate**: There is a moderate positive relationship between unemployment rate and export rate, suggesting that higher unemployment rates tend to coincide with higher export rates as a percentage of GDP.

**Employment Rate:**

1. **Overall Unemployment Rate**:  
   * The overall unemployment rate saw a significant increase after 2020. This rise is likely due to the global economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to widespread job losses and economic disruptions.
2. **Male Unemployment Rate**:  
   * Similar to the overall trend, the male unemployment rate also experienced a notable increase after 2020, reflecting the impact of the pandemic.
   * While the rate for males is generally lower than for females, the post-2020 spike indicates that men were also significantly affected by the economic downturn.
3. **Female Unemployment Rate**:  
   * The female unemployment rate demonstrated a marked increase after 2020, even more so than the male rate, highlighting the gender disparity.
   * The greater impact on females could be attributed to several factors, such as higher representation in industries most affected by the pandemic.

**GDP:**

In the early 1990s, the debt as a percentage of GDP started relatively high at around 71.7% in 1990 and increased slightly to 75% in 1991.

From 1992 to 2002, there was a general decline in the debt as a percentage of GDP, reaching a low around 2002.

From 2003 to 2007, there were fluctuations with some increases and decreases, but the overall trend was a reduction in the debt as a percentage of GDP.

Post-2007, the debt as a percentage of GDP experienced more variability, with periods of increases and decreases, indicating economic changes and potentially varying fiscal policies.