**Which three countries have the lowest gender wage gap?**

Costa Rica

Belgum

Denmark

**Which three countries have the highest gender wage gap?**

Chile

Japan

Korea

**Do some research on the country with the lowest gender wage gap and comment on why you think it succeeded in achieving a low gender wage gap in 2015 (max. 150 words).**

Costa Rica

Income inequality in Costa Rica is high by international standards and, in contrast with most other Latin American countries, it has increased in recent years. `Redistribution through taxes and transfers is weak due to their small size, low progressivity and poor targeting.

Labour market conditions are one of the main factors behind the high level of income inequality. Unemployment and informality are high and rising while labour force participation is low, especially among women.

Public education contributes to reduce inequality but could be more effective given the high level of public spending.

Health status indicators are generally good but the health system requires a modernisation to deal with concerns about its financial sustainability, management and inequity in access to treatments.

**Explain what is happening in the graph during March 2020 with regards to isopropanol sales (max. 100 words).**

Sudden spike appears at March 2020 compared to the relatively sable sales before then

Describe a possible reason for the observation you made about isopropanol sales in March 2020 (max. 100 words). Hint: Isopropanol is the main ingredient in hand sanitiser.

The global COVID-19 pandemic was declared, this resulted in higher control measures including high use of hand sanitizers

**Question 3:**

The figure in the legend compares CO2 emissions per person to GDP per capita for each continent. Overall, there appears to be a positive relationship between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per person, with wealthier regions generally having higher emissions.

Starting with North America, which has the highest GDP per capita, it also has the highest CO2 emissions per person. This trend is likely due to the high level of industrialization and consumerism in the region, which drive both economic growth and carbon emissions.

Europe also shows a positive relationship between GDP per capita and CO2 emissions per person. The region has a relatively high GDP per capita, with countries like Switzerland, Norway, and Luxembourg being among the wealthiest in the world. These countries also have high levels of CO2 emissions per person, which is likely due to their reliance on fossil fuels for energy production and transportation.

Asia has the largest population of any continent, and as a result, the GDP per capita varies widely across the region. In countries with higher GDP per capita, such as Japan and South Korea, there are relatively high levels of CO2 emissions per person. However, in countries with lower GDP per capita, such as India and Bangladesh, emissions tend to be much lower.

Africa has the lowest GDP per capita of any continent, and also the lowest levels of CO2 emissions per person. This relationship is likely due to the fact that many African countries are still developing and have relatively low levels of industrialization and consumerism.

Finally, South America has a moderate GDP per capita, and relatively moderate levels of CO2 emissions per person. However, there is still a positive relationship between the two variables, indicating that economic growth is often accompanied by an increase in carbon emissions.

Overall, this figure suggests that there is a strong relationship between economic development and carbon emissions, and that efforts to reduce emissions will require both technological and societal changes to decouple economic growth from carbon emissions.