1. .
   1. Costa Rica, Belgium, and Denmark have the lowest gender wage gap.
   2. Chile, Japan, and Korea have the highest gender wage gap.
   3. According to OECD, Costa Rica has achieved its low gender wage gap due to ‘selection effects’. This is a situation where only highly qualified women have their earnings reported whilst those in the lower categories do not for various reasons, thus inflating the average wages of women. (OECD, n.d.)
2. .
   1. The trend lines rose suddenly and exponentially during March 2020. This likely indicates a substantial increase in the amount of isopropanol that was bought, sold, and transported, or an increase in the overall price of isopropanol per pound.
   2. March 2020 was the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic which saw the public take drastic measures in the way of PPE and sanitisation. Isopropanol is the primary ingredient of hand sanitiser, so as the sale of hand sanitisers drastically increased, so would the sale of isopropanol.
3. The GDP per capita of each country appears to be inextricably linked to the CO2 emissions per person. In Europe, for instance, the population of each country is relatively small, however its CO2 emissions and GDP outstrip the rest of the continents overall.  
   Despite its countries typically having larger populations, Asia produces less carbon emissions than Europe. Similarly, its GDP is lower on average.  
   The populations of American countries are larger than that of Europe and they are the only group with a large portion of nations achieving higher carbon emissions. Conversely, their GDP is lower for the most part.  
   Africa is the outlier of the group, with its countries having the largest divergence in terms of GDP and CO2 emissions. That said, its emissions are low on the whole, with the main grouping of countries also possessing low GDP.  
   Oceanian countries almost all appear to have high GDP and emissions with small populations. This scatter graph rather conclusively proves two points. Firstly, that there is little to no correlation between a countries CO2 production and population. And Secondly, countries that consume more CO2 per person typically possess a higher GDP per capita.

# References

OECD, n.d. *OECD.* [Online]   
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[Accessed 15 June 2023].