Data Visualisation

1a. Costa Rica, Belgium and Denmark
1b. Korea, Japan and Chile
1c. From the graph it shows that Costa Rica has the lowest wage gap among all the OECD countries, but this is in fact incorrect. When carrying out some research, I discovered that Costa Rica was actually 0.49, which is 50% above the average. https://www.oecd.org/policy-briefs/costa-rica-towards-a-more-inclusive-society.pdf. This error in the data set is likely due to error input, therefore data cleansing had not been done or done thoroughly enough.

Belgium was found to have the lowest wage gap in 2015. There is a collective agreement which sets a job should pay regardless of gender or age, which is covered by 55% of Belgium's workforce who are part of a trade union. Therefore individuals are unable to negotiate their salaries because this is already set, therefore it prevents women from being discriminated against and being paid less.
https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/af05a832-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/af05a832-en

2a. The graph shows that in the beginning of March 2020, we see that Isopropanol sales are generally steady with some light increases at just around 50 (USCTS/lb) in the United States. However the sales of isopropanol increased rapidly after a quarter into the month of March, from around 50 (USCTS/lb) at the beginning of March to exceeding 125 (USCTS/lb) near the end of March. Therefore indicating that there was a huge increase in the demand of isopropanol being made to supplement the sales in the United States.

2b. The reason for the sudden increase of sales of isopropanol is due to the Covid pandemic which encouraged the use of hand sanitizer in commercial buildings, homes, offices, schools and hospitals to fight the spread of the virus.
https://www.grandviewresearch.com/industry-analysis/isopropyl-alcohol-market

3. The graph shows there is a positive relationship between the GDP and CO2 emissions, therefore as goods and services brought or produced in a country per person increases so does the CO2 emissions per person, to some degree. This is shown by the differences between Europe, Asia, Americas and Africa in their GDP and CO2 emissions. Asian countries have larger populations with the largest being 1.25e+09. Asia has higher CO2 emissions surpassing 10 tonnes, but the GDP is not relatively low compared to their emissions whereas with some it is showing a positive correlation. Europe has smaller populations at around 2.50e.09. Europe has the highest GDP and CO2 emissions, showing a directly proportional relationship. Africa's countries have medium size populations with the largest at 5.00e0.9. Some countries have very low GDP and CO2 and then also high GDP and CO2 emissions which are directly proportional. Oceana also shows similar trends in their GDP and CO2 emissions and population size as Europe. The Americas countries differ in population sizes with some as small as 1.24e09 to 5.00e09; some countries have low GDP and CO2 emissions and some at high GDP and CO2, however the relationships between the variables are positive.