Moses Sanchez

Professor Yu

**Assignment 6.4**

**Beginning of Plot:**

Chart, table

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**End of Plot:**

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated

* The relationship between Sweden and Ethiopia is that they both have an increase in life expectancy as the years go by, but at different rates. The percentage of government expenditure for Sweden is between 5-15 and for Ethiopia it is 10-30.
* Over 4 decades, the trend that is shown for the plot, starting from 1980-1990, is that most of the countries have a life expectancy of above 65 years and average expenditure on education is 10%. From 1990-2000, the data is more scattered and all, but one country has a life expectancy of above 44 years. From 2000-2010, the data clusters up with life expectancy for all countries above 45 years and government expenditure ranging from 5-25%. From 2010-2017, some data points are lost, but the data is spread out and life expectancy is above 50 years for all countries listed.
* There are different trends within 4 decades for the two countries selected. From 1980-1990, Ethiopia has an increase in life expectancy of about 4 years with about 10% on government expenditure on education. As for Sweden, an increase of about 2 years is observed with a little less than 10% used on education. From 1990-2000, there is a slight increase in life expectancy for both countries of less than 5 years. From 2000-2010, there is another increase for both countries, but there is a big jump of expenditure for Ethiopia by almost 20%. From 2010-2016, Sweden has a slight increase of government expenditure by about 5%, while Ethiopia’s life expectancy increases a little and government expenditure alters between 25-30%.
* Outliers in the data were Lesotho in 1983, Ghana in 1985, Lithuania in 1993, Azerbaijan in 1995, and Vanuatu in 2001.