Talking points!!

1. Slide one: definition and hypothesis:
   1. Government health expenditure is the amount of funds dedicated to national health care as a percentage of the total budget.
   2. I began my analysis expecting to find a strong positive correlation between the how much money a nation spends on health care and the overall life expectancy of its people – invest more in healthcare and people would live longer.
2. Slide 2: Global scale:
   1. This slide looks at Life Expectancy vs Expenditure on a global scale. Each color depicts one of six regions as determined by the WorldHealthOrganization.
   2. I was surprised to find such a weak correlation, with an R value of 0.22, indicating a very low likelihood of any relationship between the two variables.
3. Slide 3: Developed vs Developing:
   1. This is demonstrated further when separating the data and viewing developed and developing nations separately, with even weaker correlation coefficients of 0.07 and 0.09, respectively.
4. Slide 4: My Conclusion:
   1. Though the data that we had available displays a weak correlation overall, it would be interesting to see how gathering additional information on GDP, population, and overall time would impact the relationship between government expenditure and life expectancy.
5. Slide 5: Overall Conclusion:
   1. After performing our individual analyses, we can see a clear correlation between schooling & BMI vs life expectancy. However, there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis relating to Disease/Immunization, Alcohol Consumption, and Health Expenditure. We would require further data collection, both in time and confounding factors, to determine whether a meaningful relationship exists between these variables and global life expectancy to date.
   2. Thank you.