

# Cuba and estonia



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One contribution to the steady increase in the GDP of both Cuba and Estonia, seen in the years after 1994 in Figure 1.

1, which seemingly remained unaffected by the decline of Soviet influence and control, can be found within the somewhat stable population of students enrolled in the particular educational systems of each nation. While Figures 2. 2 and 2. 3 display the number of students enrolled within the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of Cubas and Estonias schools, Figure 2. 1 is a total of each years population of students (primary, secondary, and tertiary levels being added together to find that total) being divided by that years total population to create a percentage illustrating the student-total population ratio. Another point of comparison between these two nations that possibly contributes to their rising GDPs is their steady expenditures on health.

While the data is limited to the years of 2000 and 2005, Tables 3. 1 and 3. 2 clearly show the steady amounts of expenditure upon health. When the amounts actually do decrease it is never more than 0. 3 percent. Despite my inability to draw a decisive correlation between the statistics of educational enrollment plus expenditures on health and the rising GDP of Cuba and Estonia, I must draw ones attention to Figure 4.

1. This illustration of the rising GDP per capita of both countries depicts a rising level of overall welfare, that is, should its increase not be outweighed by the skewing of results as caused by any income inequalities. {draw: rect}