Intelligence Analytics Challenge 5.0

We believe the first priority for kids is to survive. In the dataset from UNICEF, we choose under-5 mortality rate to evaluate the quality of life of the kids. After performing Regression analysis, we found sanitation services, drinking water services, polio vaccine, and number of internet users have a strong negative relationship with under-5 mortality rate. It means increasing any one of these features could decrease under-5 mortality rate. (Figure 1)

In the Demographic Indicators category, we notice a trend between the ratio of under-5 population and under-5 mortality rate. The higher ratio of under-5 population tends to have higher under-5 mortality rate, and the trend is exponential (Figure 2). So, we further inspect the countries that are at the top right corner. Most of those countries are in Africa with a low percent of sanitation services and drinking water services, and are among the list of least developed countries, which is the main reason they have a higher under-5 mortality rate. (Figure 3)

Figure 1

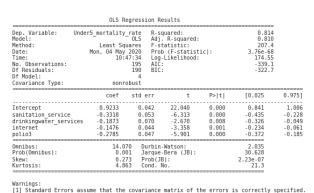


Figure 2

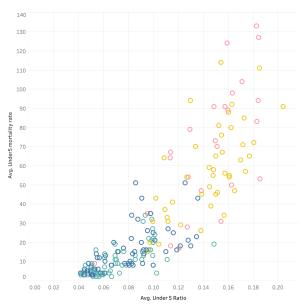
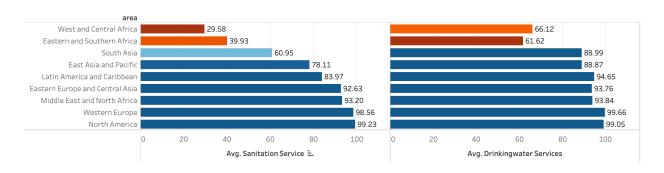


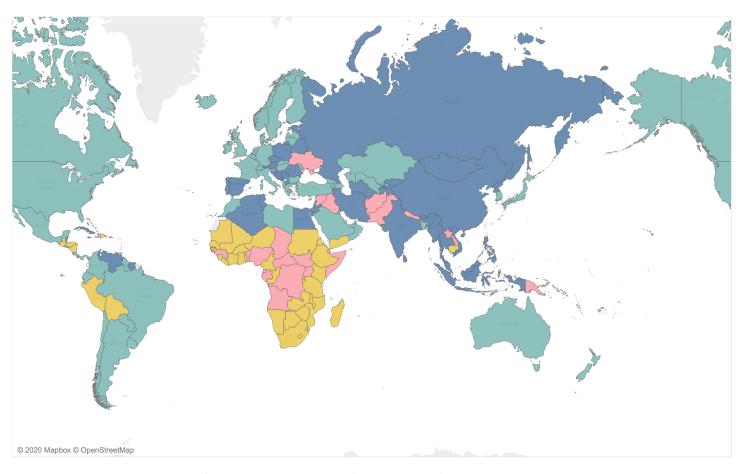
Figure 3



To decrease under-5 mortality rate, according to our model, we suggest people to enhance sanitation service and drinking water services, increase injection of Polio vaccine, and expand the number of internet users (Figure 1). Besides an overall advice, we provide more specific recommendations for each cluster. We classify all countries into 4 clusters based on their under-5 mortality rate by K-Means modeling (Figure 4). Although we complete analysis for all 4 clusters,

our recommendations would mainly focus on clusters with over 20% of under-5 mortality rate, which is the cluster pink and yellow in Figure 4. That is because their situation is more urgent.

Figure 4



Based on our regression model, for both these 2 clusters (Figure 5 and 6), increasing 1% in sanitation services or polio vaccine injection would help the under-5 mortality rate decrease by around 0.4 thousandths. In addition, increasing 100 internet users would help the under-5 mortality rate decrease by around 0.8 thousandths for cluster pink (Figure 6).

Figure 5

		LS Regres	sion Results				
Dep. Variable: Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:			Adj. R-squared:		0.407 0.378 14.09 2.21e-05 24.420 -42.84 -37.49		
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]	
Intercept sanitation_service polio3	-0.4282	0.095	6.318 -4.525 -2.475	0.000	0.637 -0.619 -0.782		
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:		0.497 0.396	Jarque-Bera (JB): Prob(JB):		1.3 0.5	2.250 1.309 0.520 14.1	

Warnings: [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

Figure 6

		OLS Regress	sion Results			
Dep. Variable: Model: Method: Date: Time: No. Observations: Df Residuals: Df Model: Covariance Type:		ality_rate OLS st Squares 4 May 2020 11:42:37 27 23 3 nonrobust	R-squared: Adj. R-squared: F-statistic: Prob (F-statistic): Log-Likelihood: AIC: BIC:		0.770 0.740 25.72 1.57e-07 16.591 -25.18 -20.00	
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept sanitation_service polio3 internet	1.0386 -0.4023 -0.3949 -0.8106	0.083 0.124 0.126 0.291	12.520 -3.243 -3.134 -2.788	0.000 0.004 0.005 0.010	0.867 -0.659 -0.656 -1.412	
Omnibus: Prob(Omnibus): Skew: Kurtosis:		3.888 Durbin-Watson: 0.143 Jarque-Bera (JB): -0.140 Prob(JB): 1.851 Cond. No.			1.679 1.574 0.455 13.9	

Warnings: [1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.