Global Life Expectancy Insights Report

December 18, 2025

1 Project Overview

This analysis aims to understand the key factors that influence Life Expectancy across countries worldwide between 2000 and 2015.

The dataset covers:

- **Health indicators** (mortality, immunization, diseases)
- **Economic indicators** (GDP, expenditure)
- **Education indicators** (schooling)
- **Country development status** (Developed vs Developing)

The goal is to identify patterns, disparities, and drivers of life expectancy and support data-driven insights for policy and decision-making.

2 Overall Life Expectancy Snapshot

Key Metrics (Global View)

- **Average Life Expectancy:** ≈ 69 years
- **Developed Countries:** $\approx 17\%$ of total countries
- **Developing Countries:** $\approx 83\%$ of total countries
- **Average Adult Mortality:** ≈ 165 deaths per 1000 adults
- **Average Schooling:** ≈ 12 years

Insight: Life expectancy is unevenly distributed across the world, with the majority of countries classified as developing, which directly affects global averages.

3 Life Expectancy Trend Over Time (2000–2015)

Observation

Life expectancy shows a steady upward trend globally. The global average increased from ≈ 67 years to over ≈ 71 years.

Insight: This improvement reflects better healthcare access, improved immunization programs, and reduced mortality rates, especially in developing regions. However, the improvement rate is not equal across all countries.

4   Developed vs Developing Countries Comparison

Average Life Expectancy by Status

- Developed countries consistently show higher life expectancy.
- Developing countries lag behind by a noticeable margin.

Insight: Development status remains one of the strongest determinants of life expectancy due to healthcare infrastructure, education levels, and economic stability.

5   Health Burden vs Life Expectancy

What Was Analyzed

- Adult Mortality vs Life Expectancy.
- Comparison across country status.

Observation

Higher adult mortality is associated with lower life expectancy. Developing countries cluster at:

- Higher mortality
- Lower life expectancy

Insight: Reducing adult mortality is critical for improving lifespan, especially in developing regions.

6   Economic and Education Impact

Economic Index vs Life Expectancy

A positive relationship was observed; countries with stronger economic indicators tend to live longer.

Education Index vs Life Expectancy

Higher schooling years correlate with better health awareness and longer life expectancy.

Insight: Economic growth alone is not enough. Education amplifies the positive impact of economic development on health outcomes.

7 Immunization Coverage by Country Status

Observation

Developing countries show higher total immunization volume. This is due to:

- Larger populations
- International health initiatives

Insight: While immunization efforts are widespread, coverage quality and consistency still vary and affect long-term life expectancy gains.

8 Geographic Distribution of Life Expectancy

Map-Based Insight

- **Higher life expectancy** concentrated in: Europe, North America, Australia.
- **Lower life expectancy** prevalent in: Sub-Saharan Africa, Parts of South Asia.

Insight: Geography reflects the combined impact of economic strength, health systems, education access, and disease burden.

9 Key Takeaways

- Life expectancy has improved globally, but inequality remains.
- Development status is a major driver.
- Health burden (especially adult mortality) has a strong negative impact.
- Education and economy act as long-term enablers.
- Targeted health policies can significantly improve outcomes in developing regions.

10 Conclusion

This analysis highlights that improving life expectancy is a multi-dimensional challenge. Sustainable progress requires:

- Strengthening healthcare systems
- Reducing mortality rates
- Investing in education
- Supporting economic development

Data-driven insights like these can guide policy-makers, health organizations, and governments toward more effective interventions.