**Introduction**

Topic of interest:

1. Determinants of Life Expectancy

Employing multiple regression to assess the relationship between life expectancy and various factors (GDP, healthcare expenditure, education levels, etc.) while controlling for confounding variables.

1. Healthcare and Longevity

Compare healthcare systems across countries with varying life expectancies to determine correlations.

Objective:

1. Identify and quantify the relative importance of various factors (e.g., healthcare spending, education, economic status) in determining life expectancy across diverse countries.
2. Establish models that accurately predict life expectancy based on these determinants.
3. Evaluate the impact of healthcare systems, infrastructure, and policies on life expectancy.

**Literature Review**

Existing research on life expectancy and its influencing factors covers a broad spectrum of studies across disciplines like public health, economics, sociology, and environmental science.

Socioeconomic Factors and Life Expectancy:

Numerous studies have established a strong correlation between higher socio-economic status (income, education, employment) and increased life expectancy. Access to education, better job opportunities, and higher income levels tend to positively impact health outcomes and longevity.

Healthcare Systems and Life Expectancy:

Research consistently shows that robust and accessible healthcare systems contribute significantly to higher life expectancy. Countries with well-developed healthcare infrastructure, universal healthcare coverage, and efficient health policies tend to have longer life expectancies.

Environmental Impact on Life Expectancy:

Studies highlight the significant influence of environmental factors on life expectancy. Pollution levels, access to clean water, air quality, and exposure to natural disasters can all affect population health and life expectancy, especially in developing nations.

Regional Disparities in Life Expectancy:

Global disparities in life expectancy persist, with significant variations among different regions and income groups. Research emphasizes the role of socio-economic conditions, healthcare access, and governmental policies in shaping these disparities.

Identify gaps in knowledge or areas where your study contributes.

Methodology:

Research design: Explain the type of study (experimental, observational, etc.).

Population/sample: Describe the target population and how your sample was selected.

Variables: Define and operationalize the variables you're studying.

Data collection methods: Explain how data was gathered (surveys, experiments, observations, etc.).

Statistical techniques: Detail the statistical methods used for analysis.

Data Analysis:

Present descriptive statistics (mean, median, standard deviation, etc.).

Inferential statistics: Perform hypothesis tests, correlations, regressions, etc., to answer research questions.

Include visual aids like graphs, charts, or tables to illustrate your findings.

Results:

Summarize the findings from your data analysis.

Address whether your hypotheses were supported or rejected.

Discussion:

Interpretation of results: Explain the implications and significance of your findings.

Relate your results back to the research questions or objectives.

Address limitations of the study.

Suggest areas for future research.

Conclusion:

Recap the main findings.

Emphasize the importance of your study's contributions.

Provide a concise summary of the key takeaways.

References:

List all the sources cited in your research following a specific citation style (APA, MLA, etc.).

Appendix (if necessary):

Include any additional supporting materials such as questionnaires, raw data, or detailed methodology that might be too extensive for the main text.