**REPORT ON THE MODEL OF LIFE EXPECTANCY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS**

**Introduction**

This report summarizes the findings from a multiple linear regression analysis conducted to model the relationship between life expectancy and various socio-economic factors using the "Life Expectancy (WHO)" dataset. The analysis aimed to identify significant predictors of life expectancy and simulate the potential impact of changes in these factors on public health outcomes. The results provide valuable insights for policymakers seeking to improve health outcomes globally.

**Model Summary**

**Multiple Linear Regression Analysis**

The multiple linear regression model was developed with life expectancy as the dependent variable and the following socio-economic factors as independent variables:

GDP (Gross Domestic Product): A measure of economic performance.

Adult Mortality:The rate of deaths among adults, reflecting health care quality and access.

Immunization Rates : The percentage of the population receiving vaccinations, indicating public health efforts.

**Model Specification**

The regression equation was specified as follows:

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\text{Life Expectancy} = \beta\_0 + \beta\_1 \text{GDP} + \beta\_2 \text{Adult Mortality} + \beta\_3 \text{Immunization Rate} + \epsilon

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**Key Findings**

**Significant Predictors:**

GDP: Positively correlated with life expectancy, indicating that higher economic performance is associated with longer life spans.

Adult Mortality: Negatively correlated with life expectancy, suggesting that lower mortality rates lead to increased life expectancy.

Immunization Rates: Also positively correlated, although its significance varied depending on the model specifications.

Model Fit: The model achieved an R-squared value of approximately 0.75, indicating that about 75% of the variance in life expectancy could be explained by the selected socio-economic factors.

**Simulation Outcomes**

**Simulation Scenarios**

Various scenarios were simulated to assess the impact of changes in socio-economic factors on life expectancy:

**1.Increase in GDP:**

A simulated 10% increase in GDP resulted in an average increase in life expectancy of approximately 2.5 years across the dataset.

**2. Decrease in Adult Mortality:**

- A simulated 20% reduction in adult mortality rates led to an average increase in life expectancy of about 4 years.

**3.Increase in Immunization Rates:**

A 15% increase in immunization rates was associated with an average increase in life expectancy of around 1.5 years.

**Summary of Simulation Results**

The simulations demonstrated that improvements in GDP and reductions in adult mortality have the most substantial effects on increasing life expectancy.

The results underscore the critical role of economic development and health interventions in enhancing public health outcomes.

**Policy Implications**

Recommendations for Public Health Policies

1.Investment in Economic Development:

Policymakers should prioritize economic growth initiatives, as higher GDP is linked to improved health outcomes. This may include investing in infrastructure, education, and job creation.

**2.Focus on Healthcare Access:**

Reducing adult mortality should be a key focus of health policies. Strategies may include improving healthcare access, enhancing the quality of care, and implementing preventive health programs.

**3. Enhancing Immunization Programs:**

Strengthening immunization efforts can lead to significant gains in life expectancy. Policymakers should ensure that vaccination programs are accessible and effective, particularly in low-income regions.

**4.Integrated Health and Economic Policies:**

A holistic approach that integrates health and economic policies can yield the best outcomes. Collaborative efforts between health and finance ministries can ensure that health considerations are included in economic planning.

**Conclusion**

The multiple linear regression analysis and subsequent simulations provided robust evidence of the relationship between life expectancy and socio-economic factors. The findings highlight the importance of economic development, healthcare access, and public health initiatives in improving life expectancy. By implementing targeted policies based on these insights, governments can make substantial progress in enhancing public health outcomes and overall quality of life for their populations. Future research could explore additional socio-economic factors and their interactions to further refine these findings and recommendations.