The socio-economic factors that are likely to affect life expectancy:

**GDP**: Reflects the economic performance of a country, which can influence healthcare quality and access.

**Adult Mortality**: The rate of adult deaths per 1000 population. Higher mortality rates typically indicate poorer health conditions, which can reduce life expectancy.

**Percentage Expenditure**: Typically refers to health expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Higher expenditure can lead to better healthcare services, potentially increasing life expectancy.

**Hepatitis B**: Immunization rate for Hepatitis B, which can prevent liver diseases and associated deaths, affecting life expectancy.

**Measles**: Number of measles cases per 1000 population. Lower incidence due to effective immunization can positively influence life expectancy.

**Polio**: Immunization rate for Polio. Higher rates of immunization contribute to the eradication of the disease, improving overall life expectancy.

**Diphtheria**: Immunization rate for Diphtheria. Like Polio, higher immunization rates can reduce disease prevalence and increase life expectancy.

**HIV**/**AIDS**: Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS. Higher prevalence often correlates with reduced life expectancy, especially in regions with limited access to treatment.

**Income** **Composition** **of** **Resources**: An index that represents the income distribution and access to resources within a country. Higher values typically indicate better access to resources and services that contribute to higher life expectancy.

**Schooling**: Average years of schooling, which is a proxy for education level. Better education is associated with better health outcomes and higher life expectancy.

**Factors that may be less directly associated but still influential:**

**Alcohol**: Consumption rates might influence public health but are often cozntrolled for when studying life expectancy directly.

**BMI**: While related to individual health, it can also reflect broader socio-economic conditions related to diet and health services.

**Population**: Although it is a demographic factor, large populations can influence healthcare availability and distribution, indirectly affecting life expectancy.

**Thinness (1-19 years and 5-9 years):** These factors might reflect nutritional deficiencies in children, which can indirectly impact life expectancy.