The background is a white canvas filled with various abstract geometric shapes. These include teal-colored circles, squares, and rectangles, some of which are filled with a black dot grid pattern. There are also black line drawings of geometric forms like cylinders, cubes, and pyramids, some with diagonal hatching. Wavy lines and concentric circles are also scattered throughout the design.

Predicting Life Expectancy

Dipta Roy

Overview



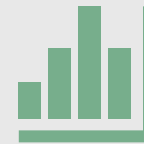
What factors have the most influence on Life Expectancy?



Can we predict how long a person will live?



How does obesity/schooling relate to life expectancy?



Who can use this information?

DATA SET!

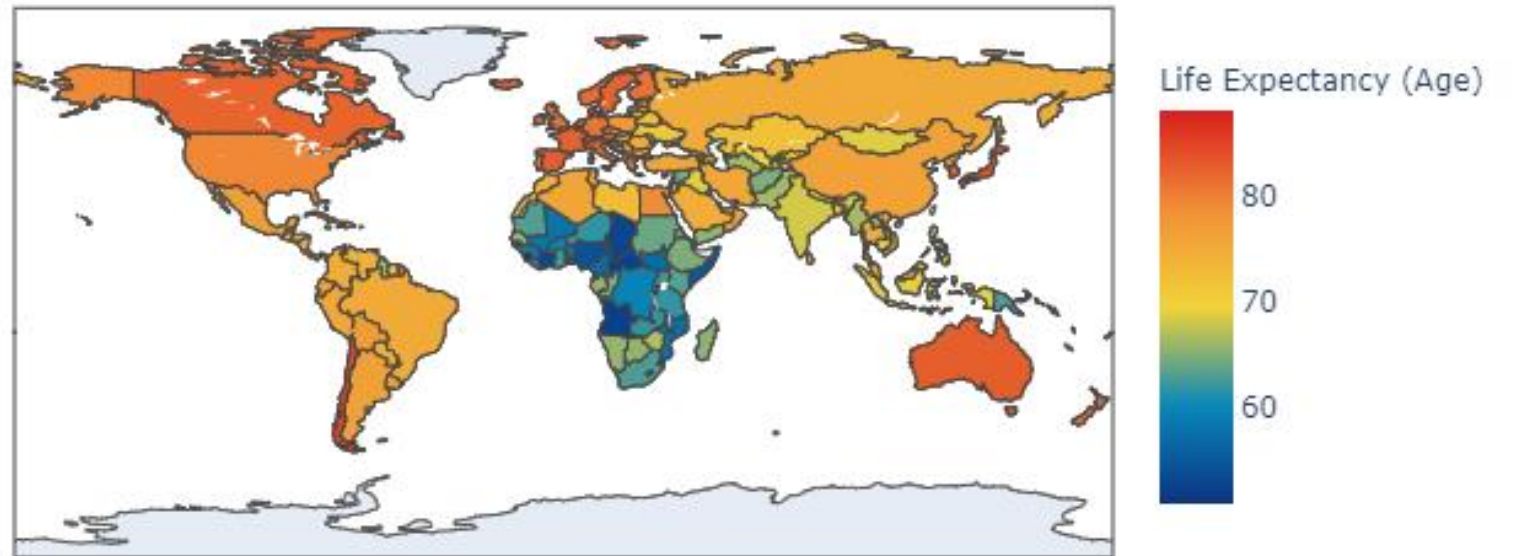
- FROM KAGGLE
 - Life Expectancy (2000 – 2015) from the World Health Organization
 - Obesity Among Adults by Country (1975-2016) from the World Health Organization
 - Suicide Rates Overview (1985-2016) from UN Development Program, World Bank, and World Health Organization



What can we infer from this color map?

- At first glance, it looks like regions close to each other have similar life expectancies.
- Countries who seem more 'developed' have higher life expectancy
- Countries who have 'free' healthcare have higher life expectancy

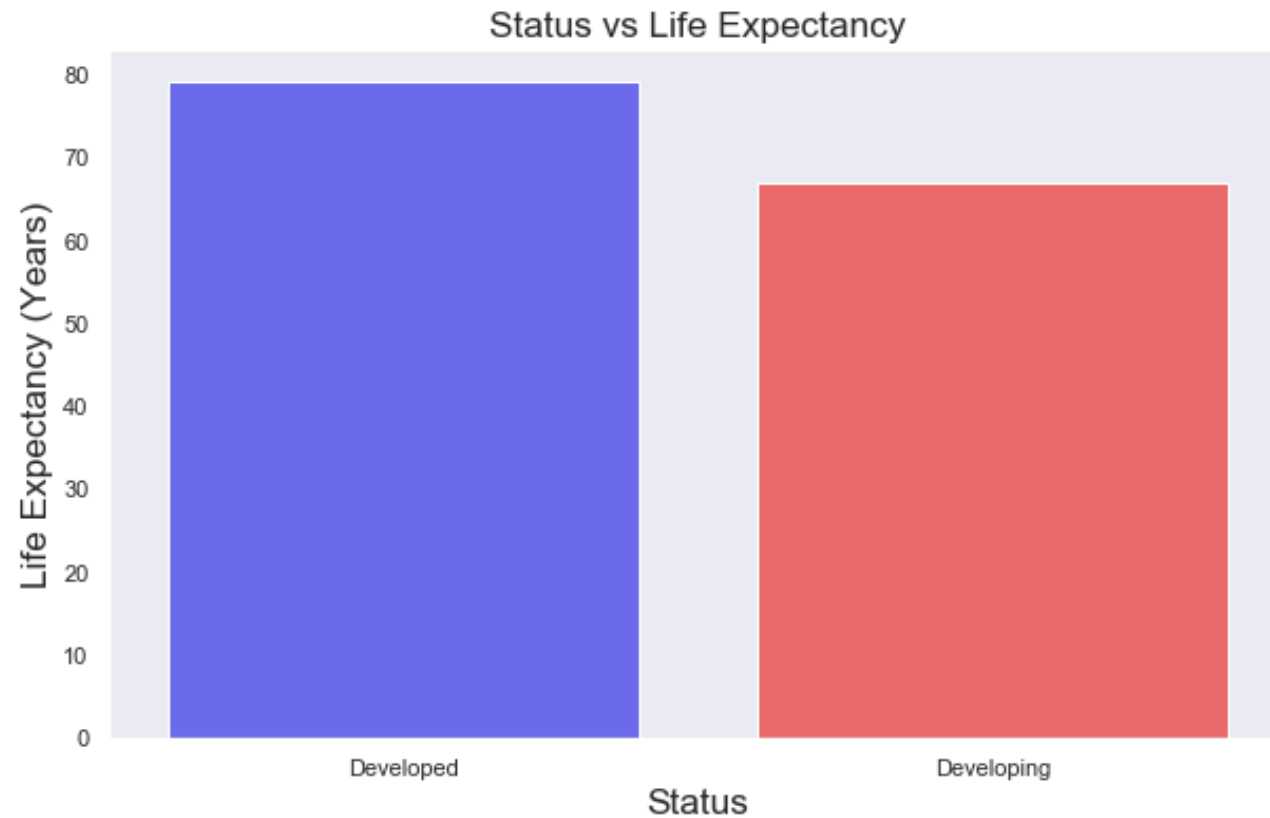
Life Expectancy around the world in 2015



Made with Plotly

$H_0: \text{Life Expectancy}_{\text{Developed}} = \text{Life Expectancy}_{\text{Developing}}$

$H_a: \text{Life Expectancy}_{\text{Developed}} \neq \text{Life Expectancy}_{\text{Developing}}$



First Hypothesis: Life Expectancy of Developed vs Developing Countries

- Two Sampled T-Test
- Since our P-Value is lower than our alpha of 0.05 we can reject our null hypothesis testing
- There is a significant difference in the average Life Expectancy of a developed country and a developing country

Baseline OLS!

- Out of all of the selected features, amount of schooling had the biggest impact on Life Expectancy

OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable:      life_expectancy    R-squared:                0.682
Model:              OLS               Adj. R-squared:           0.681
Method:             Least Squares     F-statistic:             728.4
Date:               Mon, 22 Jun 2020   Prob (F-statistic):       0.00
Time:               00:55:46          Log-Likelihood:          -7388.1
No. Observations:   2382              AIC:                     1.479e+04
Df Residuals:       2374              BIC:                     1.484e+04
Df Model:            7
Covariance Type:    nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	69.1779	0.111	623.090	0.000	68.960	69.396
schooling_scaled	3.3777	0.220	15.363	0.000	2.947	3.809
obesity_scaled	1.6075	0.143	11.208	0.000	1.326	1.889
alcohol_scaled	-0.9721	0.147	-6.599	0.000	-1.261	-0.683
income_composition_of_resources_scaled	2.4960	0.186	13.417	0.000	2.131	2.861
diphtheria_scaled	1.4642	0.124	11.767	0.000	1.220	1.708
percentage_expenditure_scaled	0.7779	0.121	6.446	0.000	0.541	1.014
status_Developed_scaled	1.2027	0.153	7.844	0.000	0.902	1.503

```
=====
Omnibus:            217.959    Durbin-Watson:           0.378
Prob(Omnibus):      0.000     Jarque-Bera (JB):        768.205
Skew:               -0.419     Prob(JB):                1.54e-167
Kurtosis:            5.653     Cond. No.                 4.45
=====
```

Warnings:

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

What's going on here?

$H_0: Obesity_{Developed} = Obesity_{Developing}$

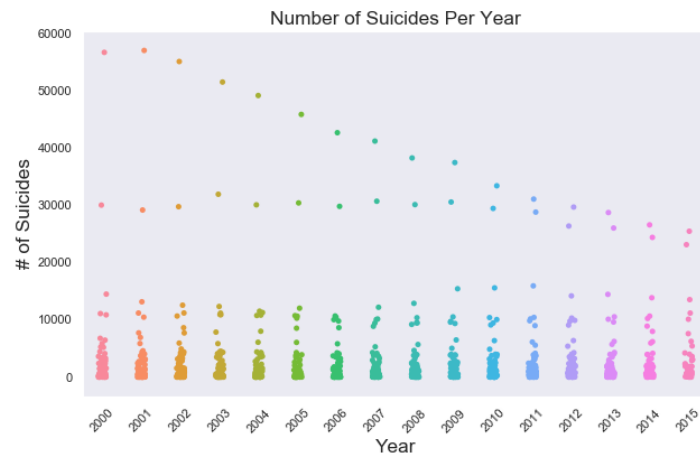
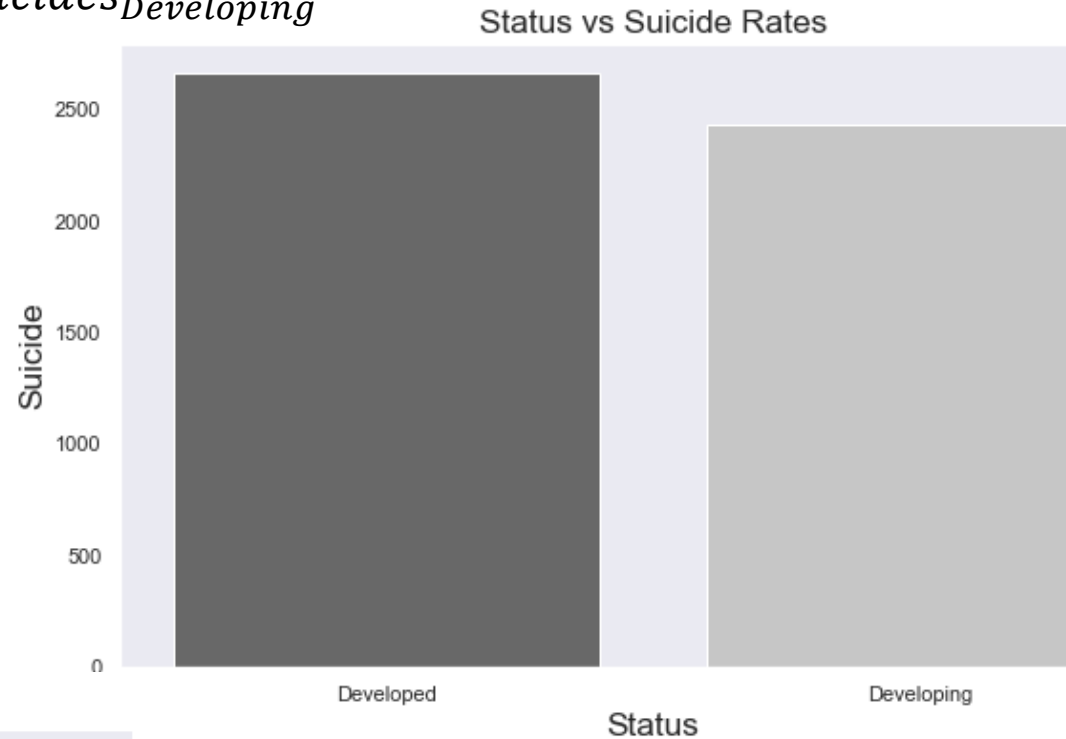
$H_a: Obesity_{Developed} \neq Obesity_{Developing}$



Average Obesity
Percentage of
Developed countries
vs Developing
countries

- P-Value = 4.95 E -18
- We can reject Null hypothesis.
- There is a significant difference in the average obesity percentage of a developed country and a developing country

$H_0: \text{Suicides}_{\text{Developed}} = \text{Suicides}_{\text{Developing}}$
 $H_a: \text{Suicides}_{\text{Developed}} \neq \text{Suicides}_{\text{Developing}}$



Number of suicides
in Developing
countries vs
Developed

- P-Value= 0.53
- Fail to reject Null Hypothesis
- There is no significant difference in the average number of suicides in Developed countries and Developing Countries

Modeling to Predict

- Winning model: Baseline with Countries.
- F-test and Recursive Feature Elimination gave the same results as the winning model.
- We can predict the life expectancy of a person

Modelling Type	# of Features	Train RMSE	Test RMSE	R^2
Baseline w/o Country	7	5.44 yrs	5.46 yrs Z: 0.57	0.68
Baseline w/ Country	164	2.09 yrs	2.43 yrs Z: 0.25	0.95
Lasso (alpha=.1)	164	1.81 yrs	2.80 yrs Z: 0.29	0.93

*Main Take-
Aways and how
can we use our
data?*

- **Schooling** has an influence on life expectancy – policy makers should make school more accessible and more prevalent
- Government **expenditure on healthcare** has a positive correlation, countries with lower life expectancy should increase their healthcare expenditure in order to improve its average lifespan.
- Governments should allocate budget into **physical** and **mental** health to help increase life expectancy



*THANK YOU!!
ANY
QUESTIONS?*

