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**Analyses, Comments, and Data Interpretation**

* After running a regression analysis, we can predict the life expectancy equation: Life Expectancy = 43.52 + .000088GDP/Capita + .00000000083Population + 2.07Schooling. If population is considered insignificant, then Life Expectancy = 43.53 + .000088GDP/Capita + 2.07Schooling.
* When a regression analysis was done for the three independent variables, the Multiple R and R Square values were promising. R Square value shows that only 60.3% of the variation of y-values (Life expectancy) around the mean are explained by the x-values (GDP per capita, Population, Schooling). The WHO should probably keep this in mind and try to target these three sectors to potentially increase life expectancy, particularly in developing countries.
* The regression analysis shows that Schooling has a high coefficient and a P value of 0. The WHO should consider focusing on increase education opportunities or literacy relates to increase life expectancy.
* The relationship between GDP per Capita and Life Expectancy is ambiguous, but positively correlated, to an extent, at best. An R Square value of 21.68% is quite low, which means that the regression model doesn’t really fit the data/observations. However, I think part of the error in my analysis is that some of the GDP data is far too low, likely because the decimal points were incorrectly placed. Further tests with correct data might show a clearer, stronger correlation. The scatter plot does show that life expectancy tends to increase with GDP per capita, but then kind of flattens out at a certain point, even while GDP per capita continues to increase.
* Population doesn’t seem to show too much of an effect on Life expectancy. The WHO should keep the population variable in mind but shouldn’t see it as a priority. Additionally, population measures may not be a priority for the WHO anyways.
* Some developed countries like Germany, the U.S., and Italy (when taking into account actual GDP data) legitimately display a strong correlation between GDP per capita increases/education increases, and life expectancy. The WHO might want to develop a model from these developed countries to implement into developing countries that need help (Congo, etc).
* Ultimately, using the life expectancy equation, we can predict life expectancy for future years. The WHO should continue to run regression models and determine whether education is truly important in increasing life expectancy. At least from my analysis with a whopping coefficient of “2,” education is a means to increasing life expectancy. People are more likely to make informed decisions, particularly regarding food, mental health, and sanitation wise (washing hands, hand sanitizer, etc), which may contribute to increased life expectancy.
* More analysis in main excel document