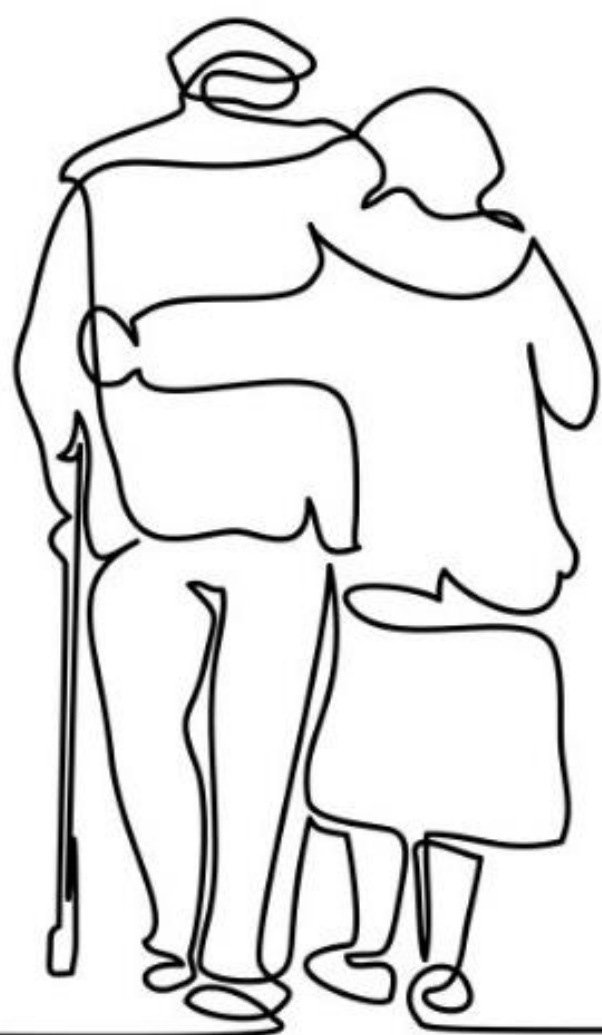


# E(x) = Life?

How can we predict the length of life?



## Background

- Life expectancy has long been a critical measure in assessing the quality of life across the globe.
- The United Nations (UN) has estimated a global life expectancy of 72.6 years for 2019, but there are large variations globally.

## Research Question

- How can we predict life expectancy outcomes based on the situation of a country?
- What factors are the most important in this prediction?

## Data Summary

- Life expectancy and health data pulled from 193 countries between 2000 and 2015.
- From the Global Health Observatory and the World Health Organization (corresponding economic data from the UN)
- Focused on 5 explanatory variables: adult mortality, infant deaths, gov expenditures on health, alcohol consumption, and status.

## Analysis

### Stage 1

$$\text{Life Expectancy} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Adult Mortality}) + \beta_2(\text{Infant Deaths}) + \beta_3(\text{Alcohol}) + \beta_4(\text{Expenditures})$$

# of Predictors	4
P-value, Global F	<0.0001
$R_{adj}^2$	0.5645
RMSE	6.287

### Stage 2

$$\text{Life Expectancy} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Adult Mortality}) + \beta_2(\text{Infant Deaths}) + \beta_3(\text{Alcohol}) + \beta_4(\text{Expenditures}) + \beta_5(\text{Status})$$

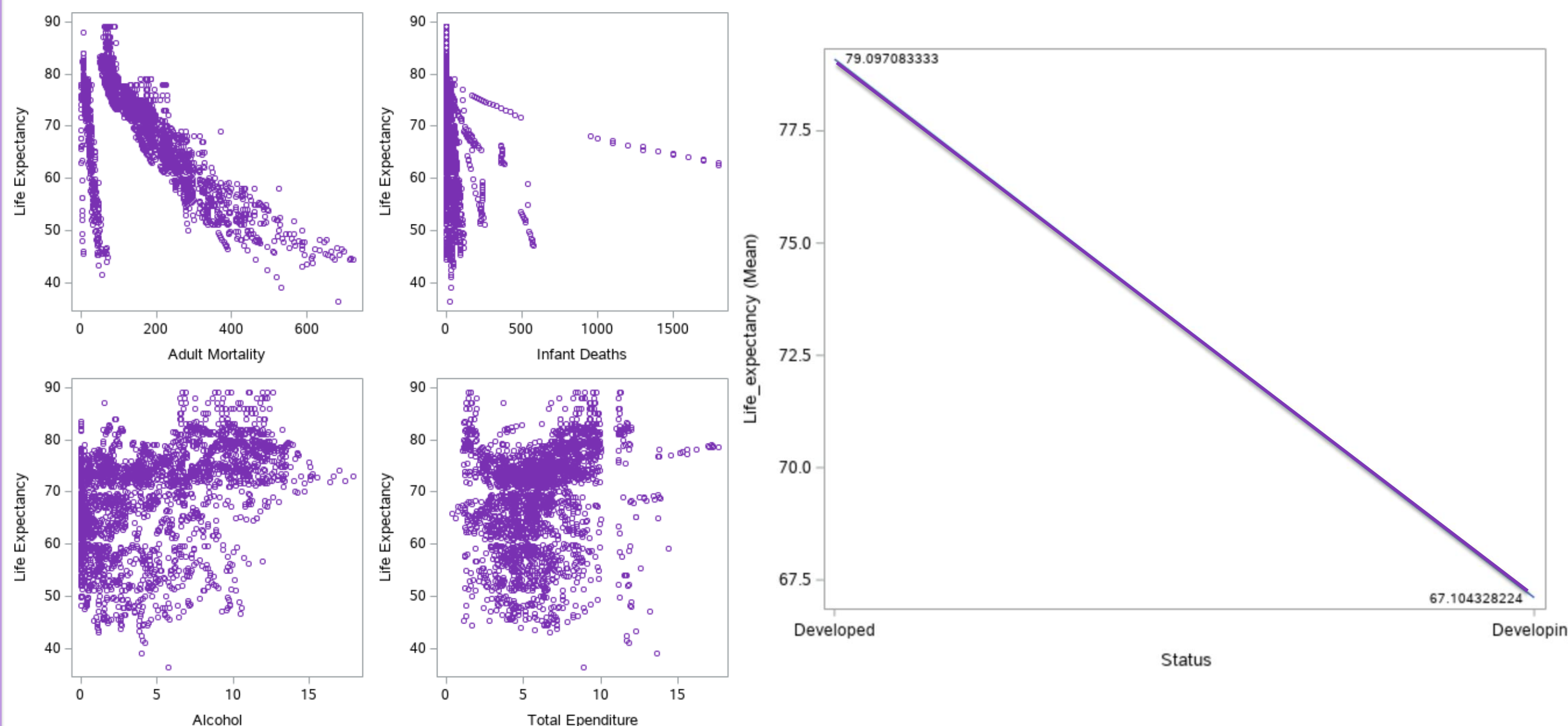
# of Predictors	5
P-value, Global F	<0.0001
$R_{adj}^2$	0.5841
RMSE	6.144

### Stage 3

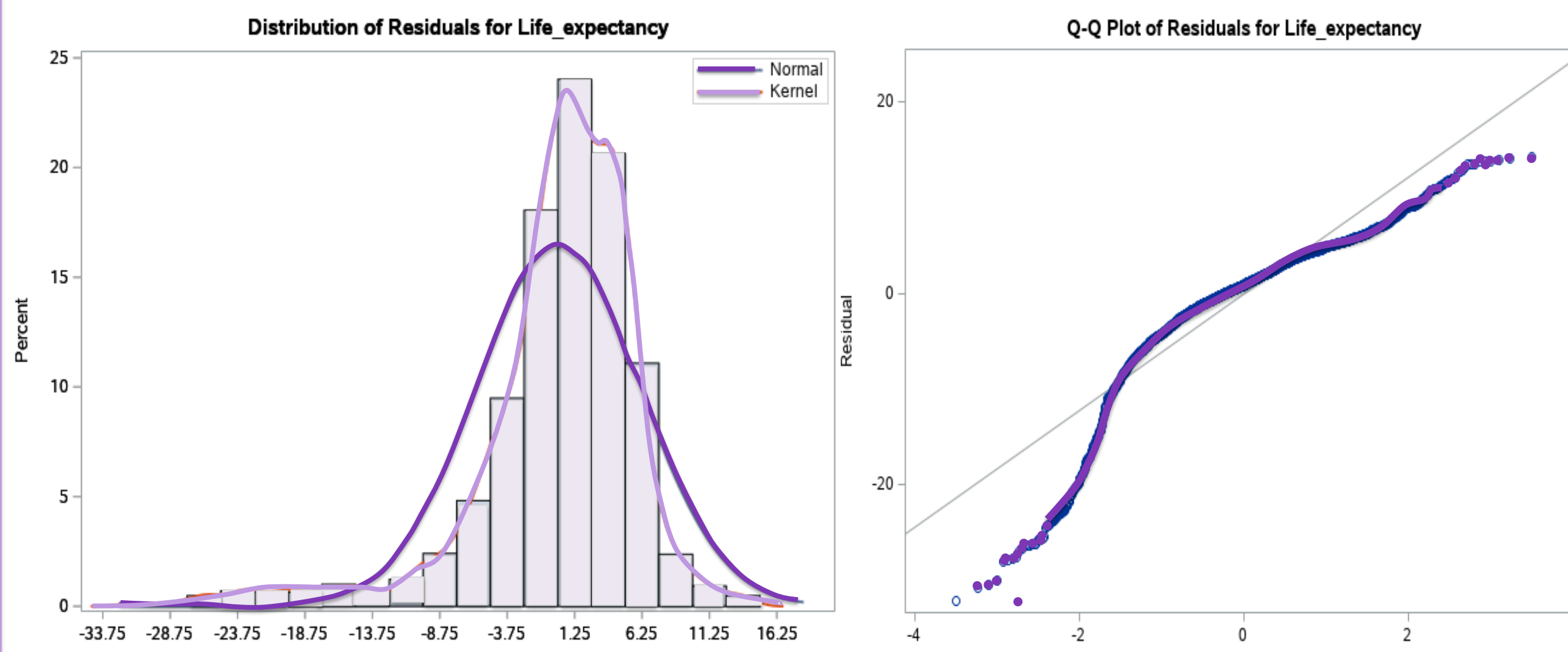
$$\text{Life Expectancy} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{Adult Mortality}) + \beta_2(\text{Infant Deaths}) + \beta_3(\text{Alcohol}) + \beta_4(\text{Expenditures}) + \beta_5(\text{Status}) + \beta_6(\text{Status} * \text{Infant Deaths})$$

# of Predictors	6
P-value, Global F	<0.0001
$R_{adj}^2$	0.5924
RMSE	6.089

## EDA

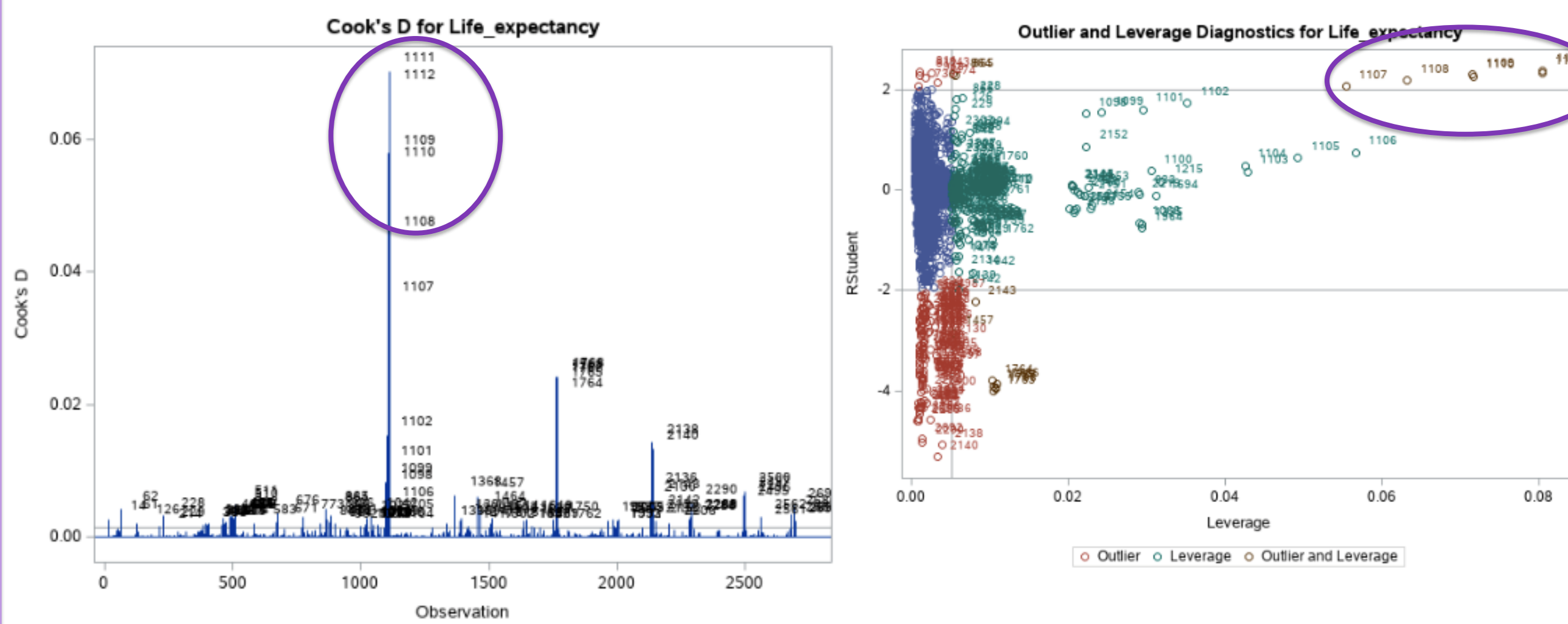


## Regression Assumptions



Assumptions violated (QQ plot), transformations attempted (failed)

## Influential Points



Shows highly influential observations. Removed obs. 1098 – 1112 (ex. circles).

## Methodology

- Data was cleaned.
  - Final: 2698 observations.
- MLR analysis – EDA, 3 Stage, Regression (see right)
- Stepwise fitting removed none of the variables (at alpha = 0.1)
- Influential point/leverage analysis
  - Removed obs. 1098-1112
- External Model Validation

## Conclusions

- Final Model:
  - $\text{Life Expectancy} = 85.29 - 0.044(\text{Adult Mortality}) - 0.028(\text{Infant Deaths}) - 0.307(\text{Alcohol}) + 0.046(\text{Expenditures}) - 11.535(\text{Status}) + 0.767(\text{Status} * \text{Infant Deaths})$
- Model is flawed
  - $R_{adj}^2 = 0.6125$ , RMSE = 5.944
- Future Research:
  - Other health indicators (BMI, rate of smoking, exercise)
  - Other economic indicators (GDP per capita, education)

## References

Roser, Max, Ortiz-Ospina, Esteban, and Ritchie, Hannah. "Life Expectancy." *Our World in Data*, 2019, <https://ourworldindata.org/life-expectancy>  
"U.S. Health Care Spending Highest Among Developed Countries." Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 2019, <https://www.jhsph.edu/news/news-releases/2019/us-health-care-spending-highest-among-developed-countries.html>