

Project Title:

Life Expectancy Analysis

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1 Introduction

Life expectancy is a crucial indicator of the health and development status of a country's population.

This project aims to analyze how various factors — such as economic conditions, social status, immunization coverage, and lifestyle habits — affect life expectancy across different countries.

The dataset used for this analysis was collected from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations, covering data from 193 countries for the years 2000 to 2015.

2 Problem Statement

In the past, many studies ignored the impact of immunization programs and human development index factors on life expectancy.

This project solves that gap by combining multiple socio-economic and health-related variables and building a regression model to identify the most significant predictors of life expectancy.

Objectives

- To identify which factors significantly influence life expectancy.
- To analyze whether increased healthcare expenditure improves lifespan.
- To study the impact of infant and adult mortality rates.
- To examine correlations with alcohol consumption, BMI, and lifestyle.
- To find out how education (schooling) affects lifespan.

• To provide recommendations for countries with low life expectancy.

Dataset Details

Description Details

Source WHO, United Nations

Countries 193

Years Covered 2000 - 2015

Total Records 2,938 rows

Total Columns 22 features

Key Columns:

• Life_Expectancy, Adult Mortality, infant deaths, Alcohol, BMI, Polio, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B, GDP, Schooling, Population, percentage expenditure, etc.

Tools & Technologies

Languages: Python, SQL

• Libraries: Pandas, NumPy, Seaborn, Matplotlib, Scikit-Learn, Statsmodels

• IDE: VS Code, Jupyter Notebook

• Other: Excel for data cleaning

Methodology

Step 1: Data Cleaning

- Checked for missing values.
- Handled missing data using mean imputation for numeric columns.
- Removed unreliable rows for countries with insufficient data.

Step 2: Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

- Correlation matrix to study relationships between variables.
- Scatter plots for GDP vs Life Expectancy, Schooling vs Life Expectancy.

• Distribution plots to inspect variable spread.

Step 3: Model Building

- Applied Multiple Linear Regression using Scikit-Learn and Statsmodels.
- Trained the model with selected features:
 - o GDP, Schooling, Alcohol, BMI, infant deaths, Polio, Hepatitis B
- Evaluated performance using R² Score, Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE).

Results

Correlation Findings:

GDP, Schooling, Immunization (Polio, Hepatitis B) show strong positive correlation with Life Expectancy.

Higher Alcohol consumption and higher mortality rates show negative impact.

• Model Performance:

The regression model explains life expectancy variations well with good R² value and acceptable error margins.

Insights

- **Economic Development:** Countries with higher GDP per capita generally have higher life expectancy.
- **Education:** More schooling years are strongly linked to improved lifespan.
- **Immunization:** Vaccinations for Polio and Hepatitis B significantly increase average life expectancy.
- Healthcare Spending: Percentage expenditure shows that countries spending more on healthcare tend to have better outcomes.

Conclusion

This project demonstrates that improving GDP, increasing educational opportunities, and expanding immunization programs can boost life expectancy in developing countries. Policymakers can use these insights to plan health budgets, awareness campaigns, and public health interventions.

1 References

- WHO Global Health Observatory (GHO) Data Repository
- United Nations Economic Data
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▼ Thank You!

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