LIFE EXPECTANCY

DOES IMMUNIZATION MATTER?

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Outline

- Context and Problem statement
- Data Wrangling
- Exploratory data analysis
- Modelling
- Conclusion

Context and Problem statement

Contexte

- Current pandemic and vaccination.
- Past 15 years, development of health section and reduction human mortality as compared to the past 30 years.

- **does immunization matter?**

- Global Health Observatory (GHO) data repository keeps track of the health status as well as many other related factors for all countries.

- The dataset (life expectancy, health factors for 193 countries) 2000-2015.

within a month, the present project assessed the contribution and the relationship of each feature on life expectancy with a special focus on immunization factors, and develop a regression model to predict life expectancy.

Constraints : The dataset has important missing values to handle (table 1). This could impact the model depending on the imputation technique chosen.

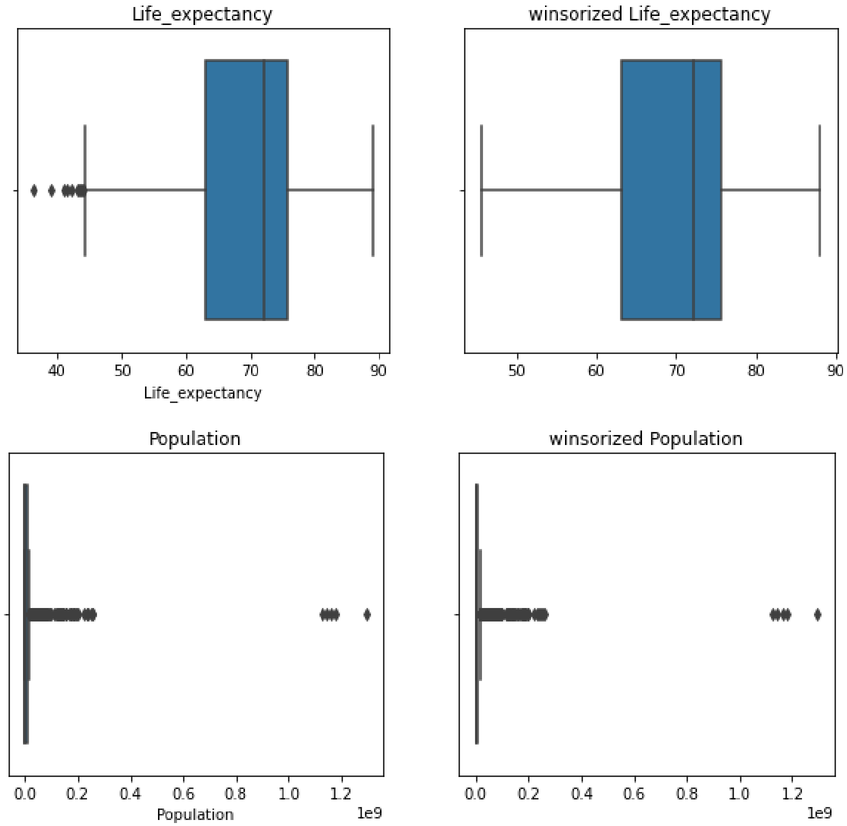
Data Wrangling

Outliers visualization and treatment

Winsorize method to treat Outliers

Dataset has 2938 observations and 22 columns (21 are independent variables)

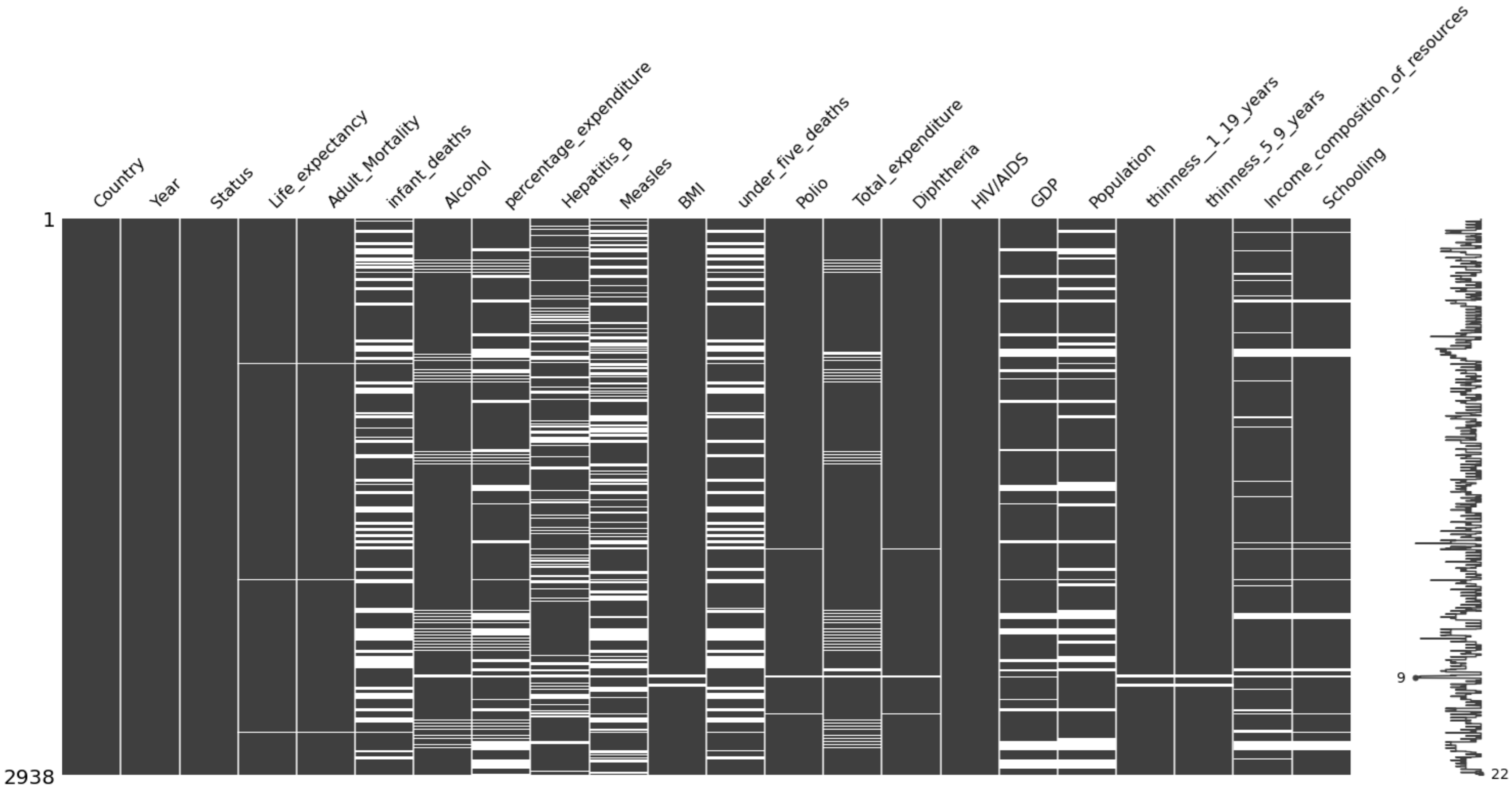
Predicting variables were then divided into several broad categories:Immunization related factors, Mortality factors, Economical factors, and Social factors.



Box plot before and after winsorize application (0.01, 002)

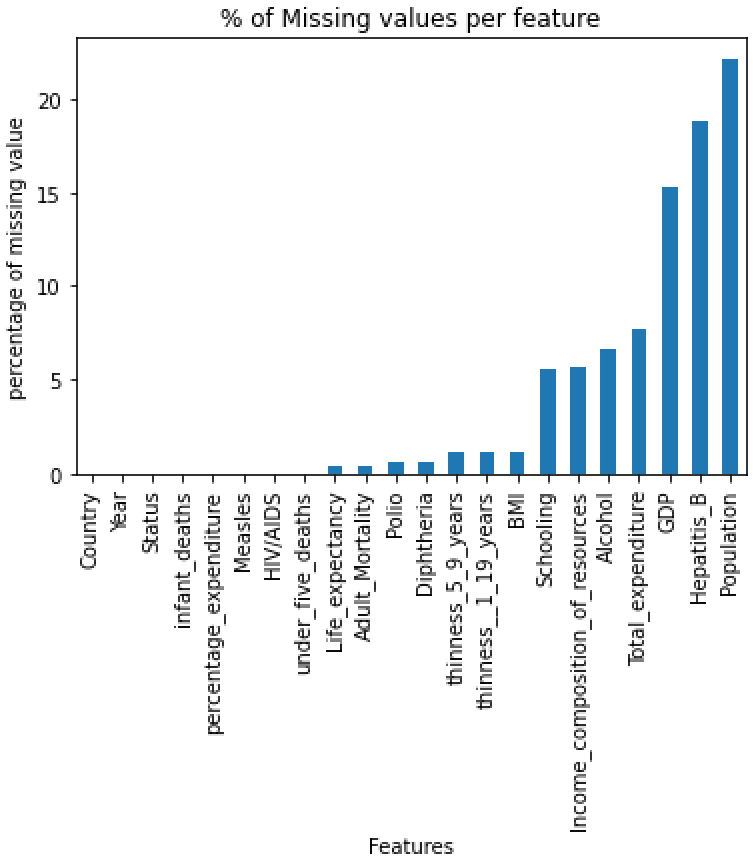
Data Wrangling

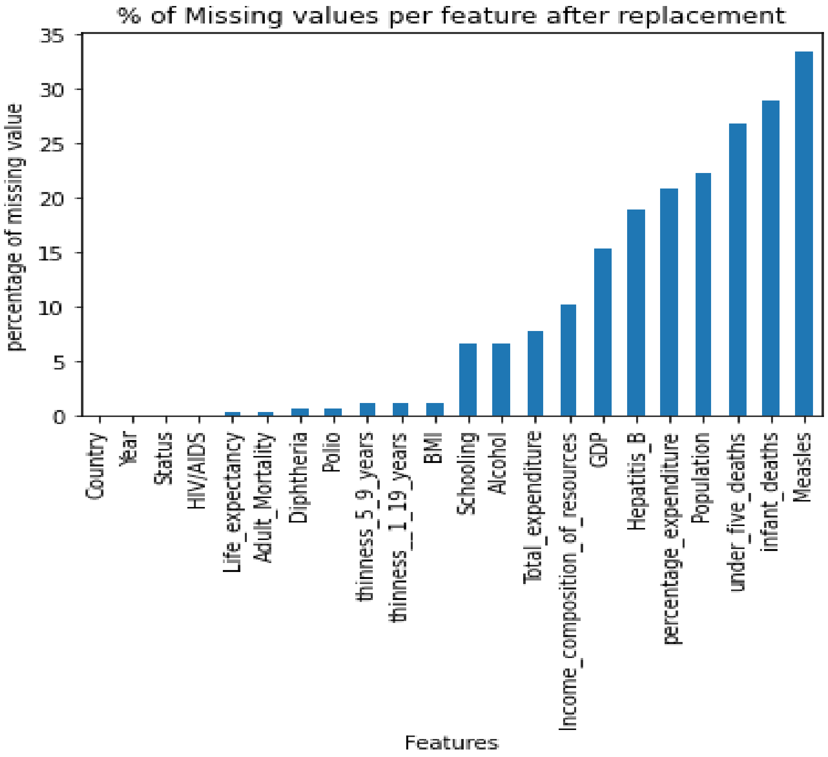
Assessing and treating Missing Value



Data Wrangling

Assessing and treating Missing Value

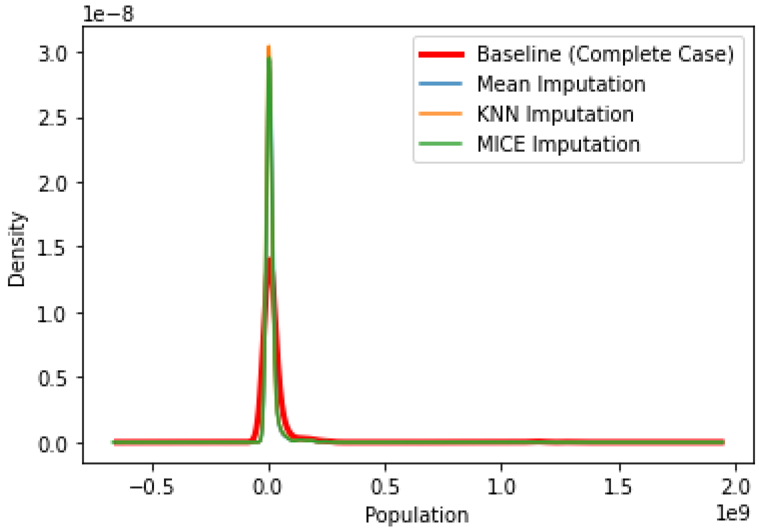




Original state of data with missing value and after the replacement of the uncommon type with NAN

Data Wrangling

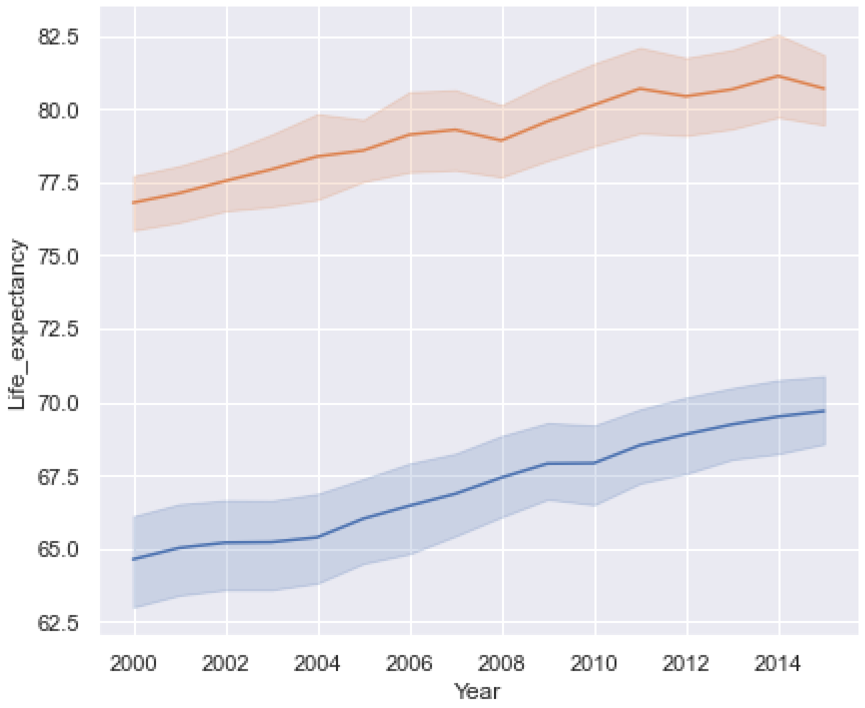
Assessing and treating Missing Value

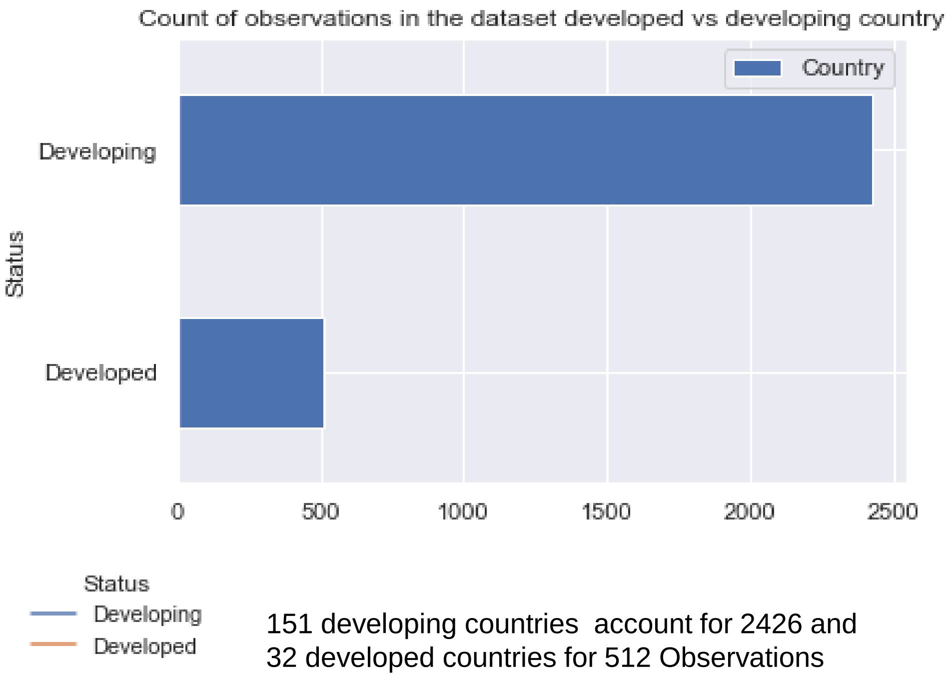


The best imputation technique is: MICE Imputation

Exploratory Data Analysis

What is the trend of life expectancy?

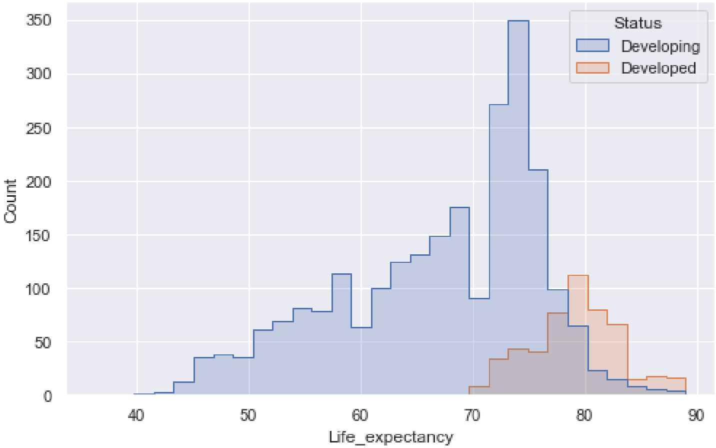




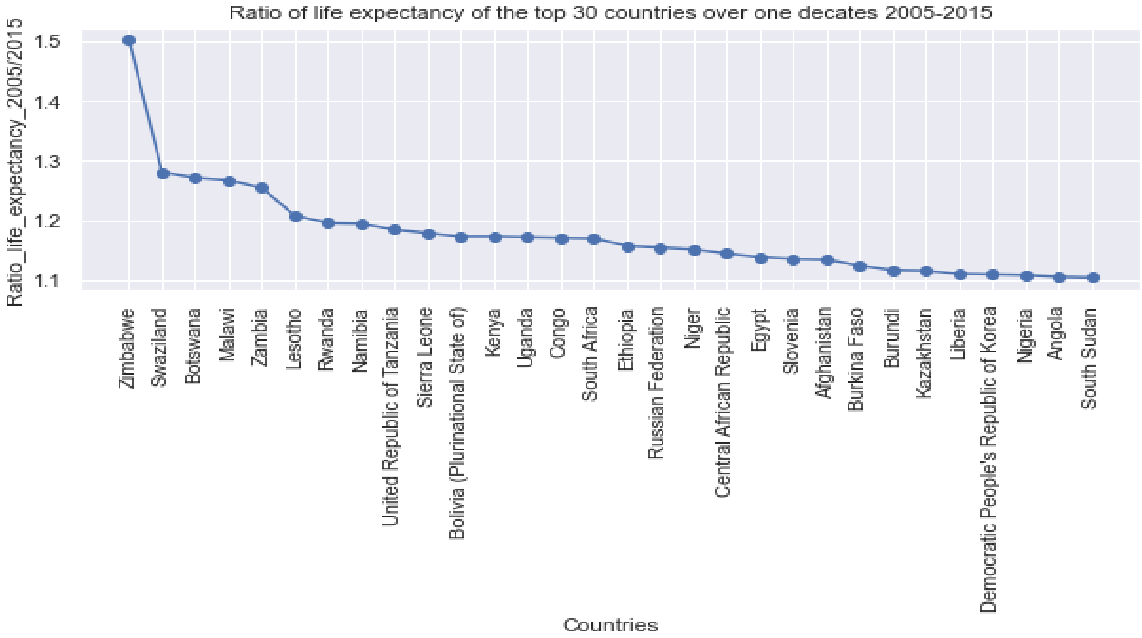
151 developing countries account for 2426 and 32 developed countries for 512 Observations

Exploratory Data Analysis

How does the distribution of life expectancy look like?



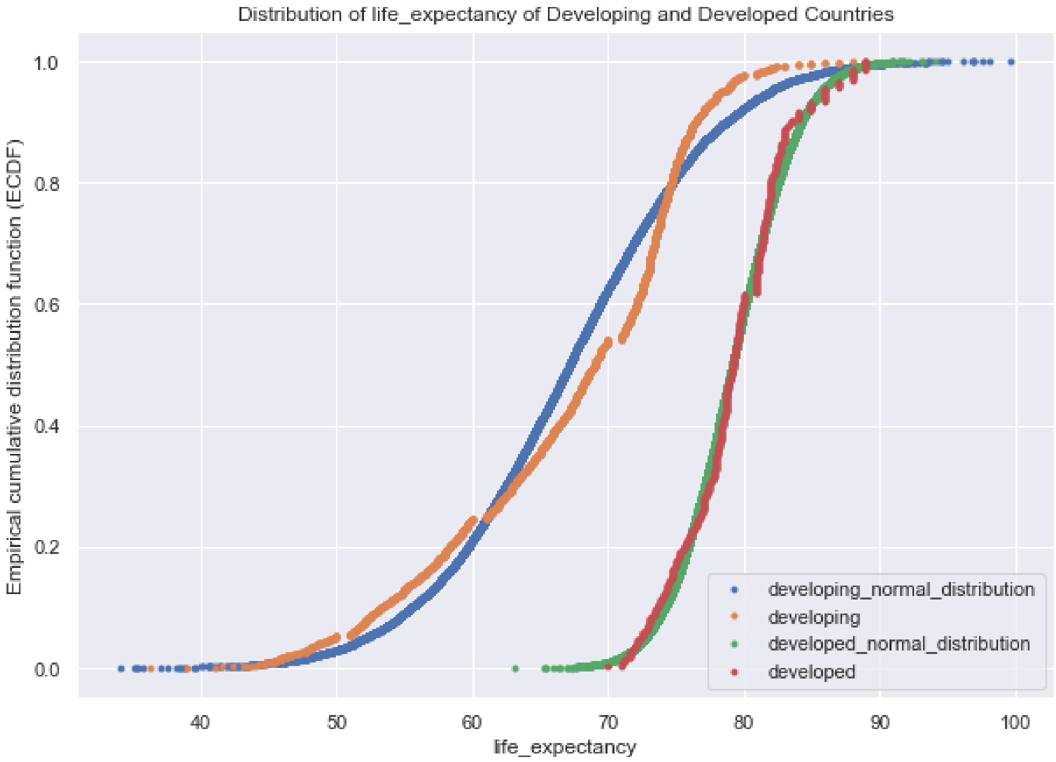
How was the life expectancy over one decade (2005 to 2015) ?



Min in developed countries is 69 /developing countries is 39.
Maxi in developed countries is 89 , the same in developing countries.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Statistical Analysis



Confidence Interval of Life expectancy at 95%

*CI developing countries : [64.834, 68.364]

*CI developed countries : [77.911, 79.451]

Statistical Analysis

1- state the hypothesis

ho: mean avg of LE _developed = mean avg of LE _developing

h1: mean avg of LE _developed != mean avg of LE _developing

2- state the significance level (here we set the threshold for the test)

alpha = 0.05 or 5% for two tail test

3- identify the test statistic

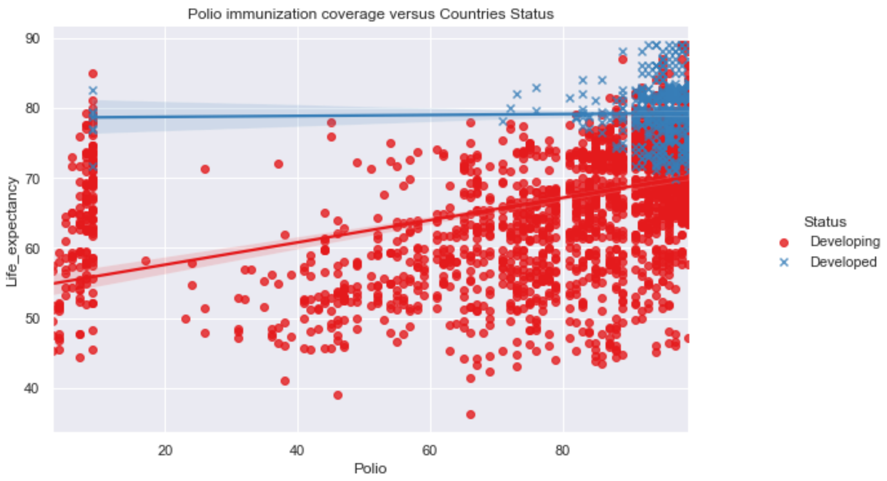
we conduct a Z test for 2 independants samples,

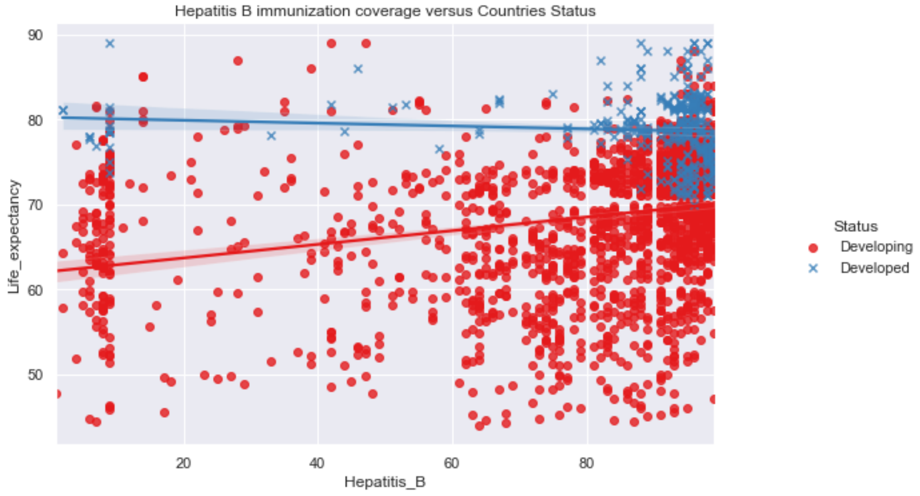
4- Conclusion:

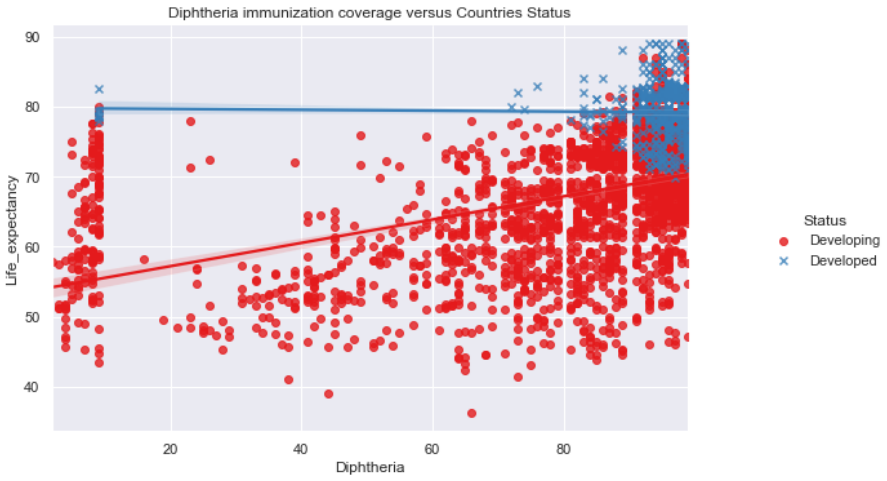
From This result, we reject the null hypothesis, we found that there is a significant difference between the mean average life expectancy of developed countries to that of developing countries.

Exploratory Data Analysis

Immunization and life expectancy

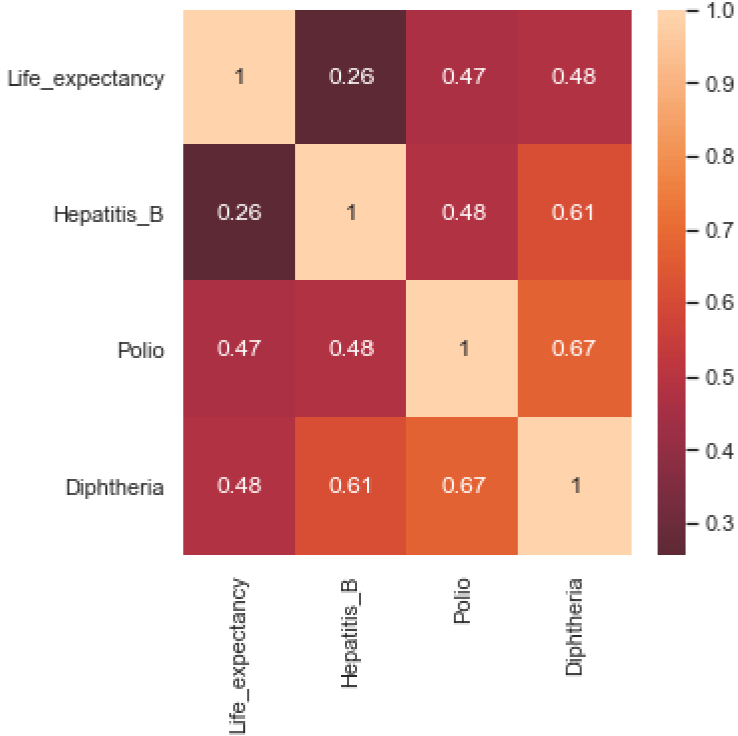


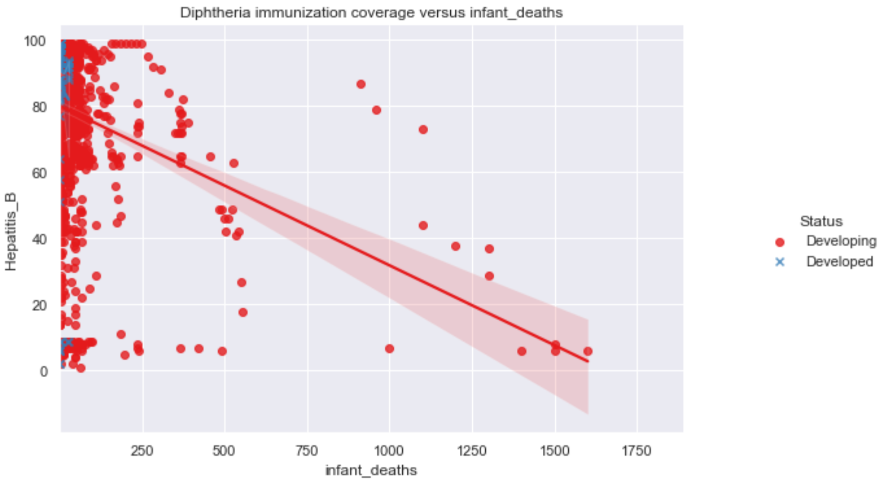


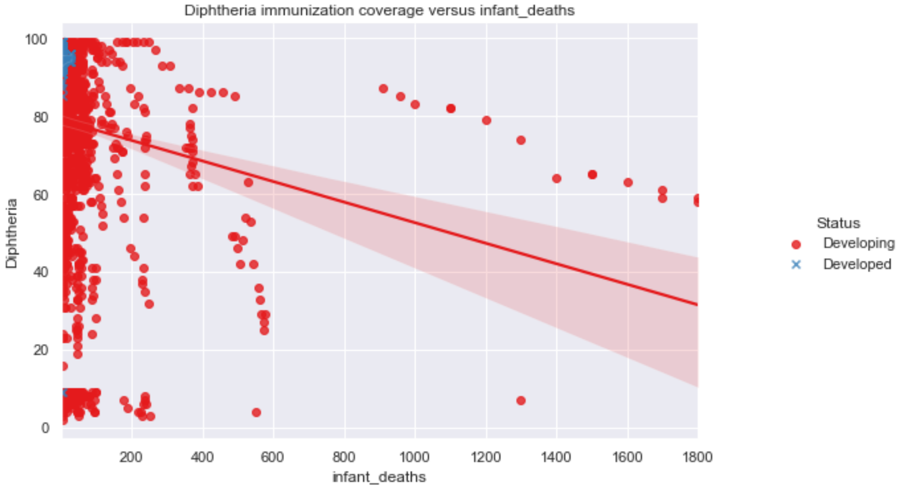


Exploratory Data Analysis

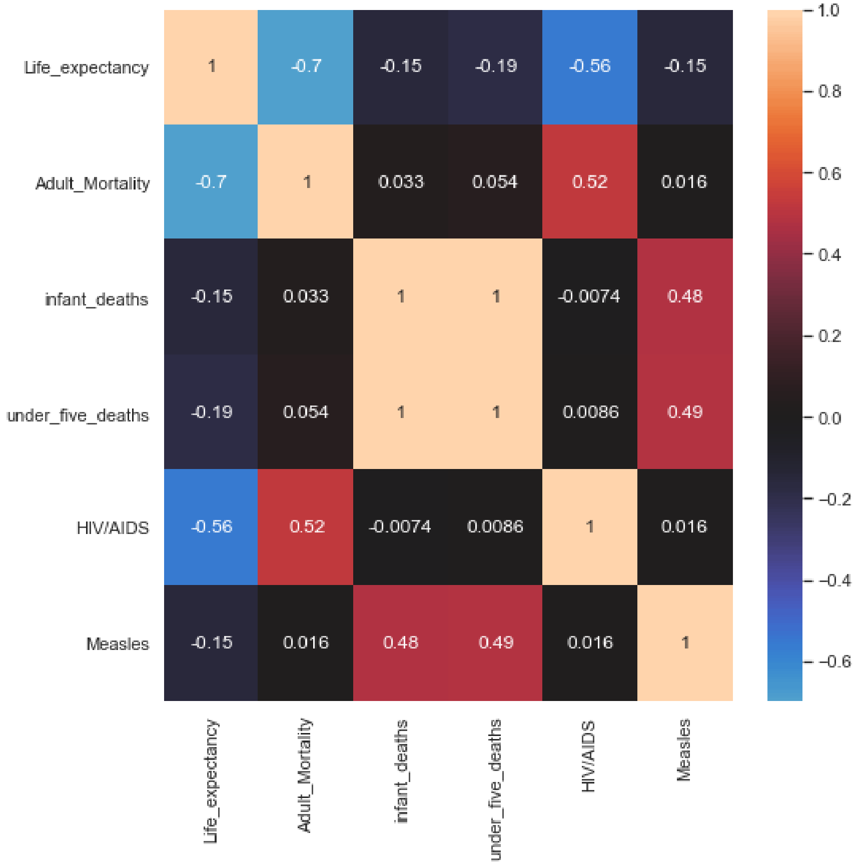
Immunization and life expectancy , and mortality factors



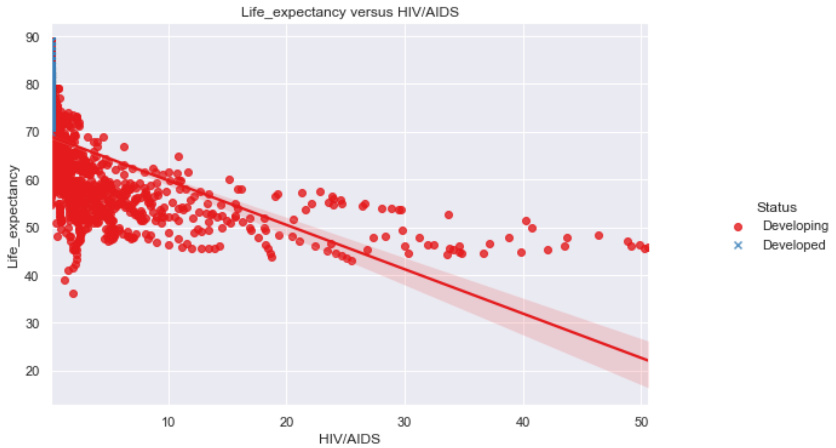




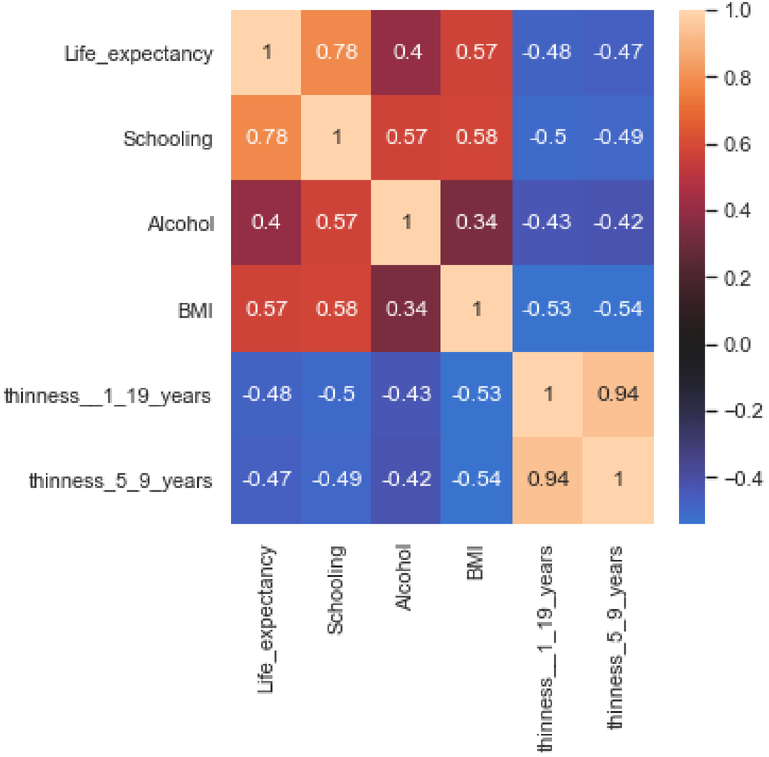
Exploratory Data Analysis



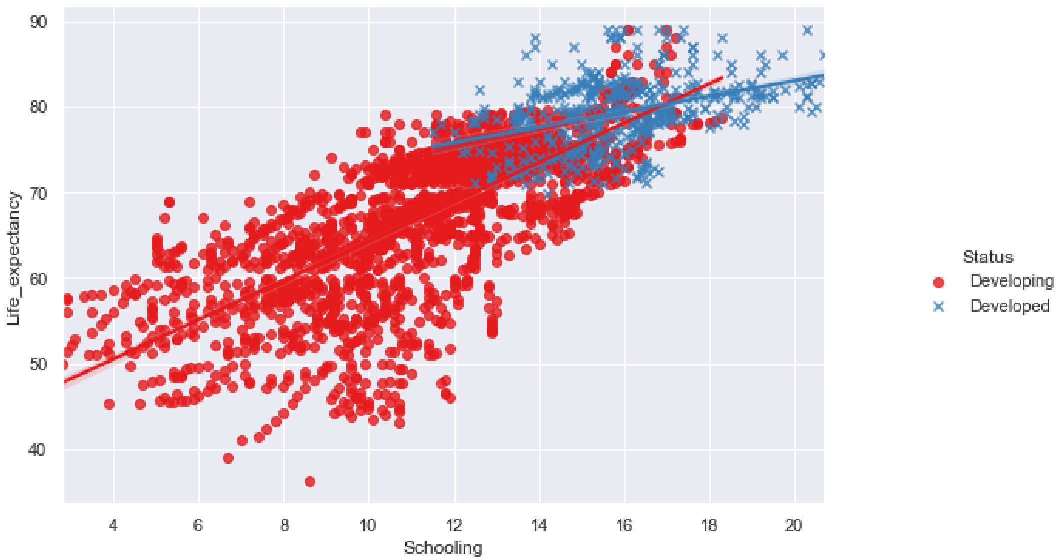
Mortality_factors and Life_expectancy



Exploratory Data Analysis

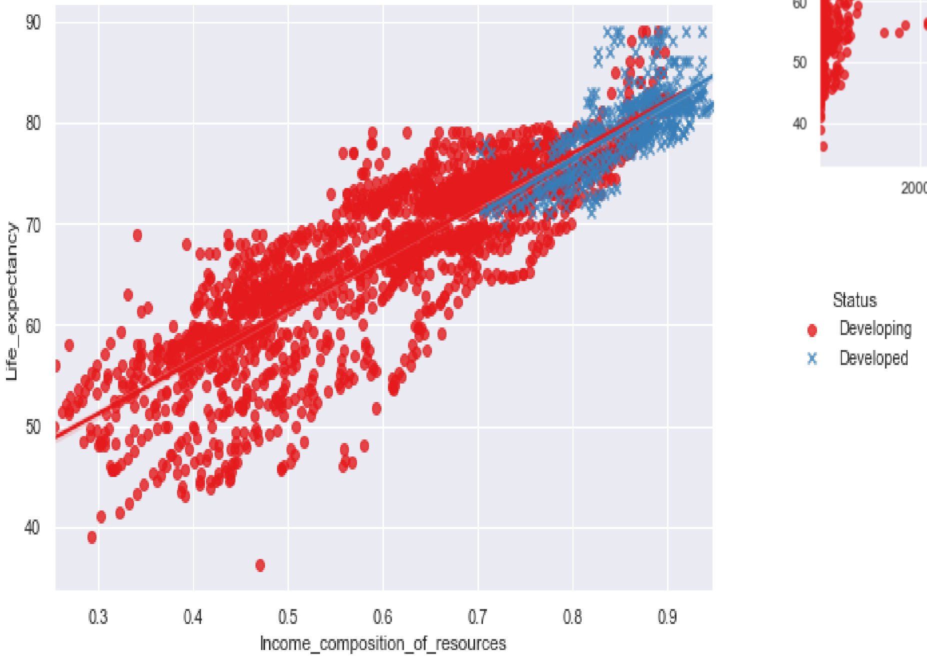


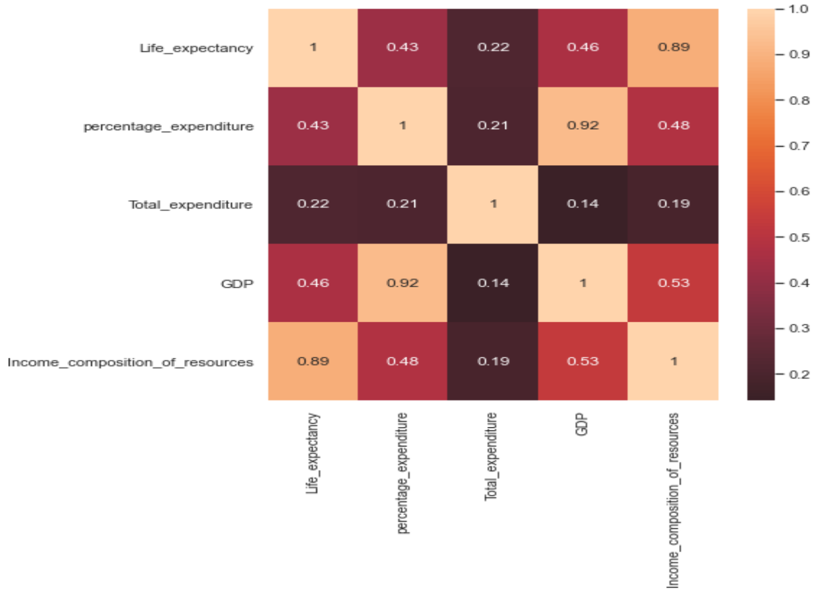
Social Factors and life_expectancy



Exploratory Data Analysis

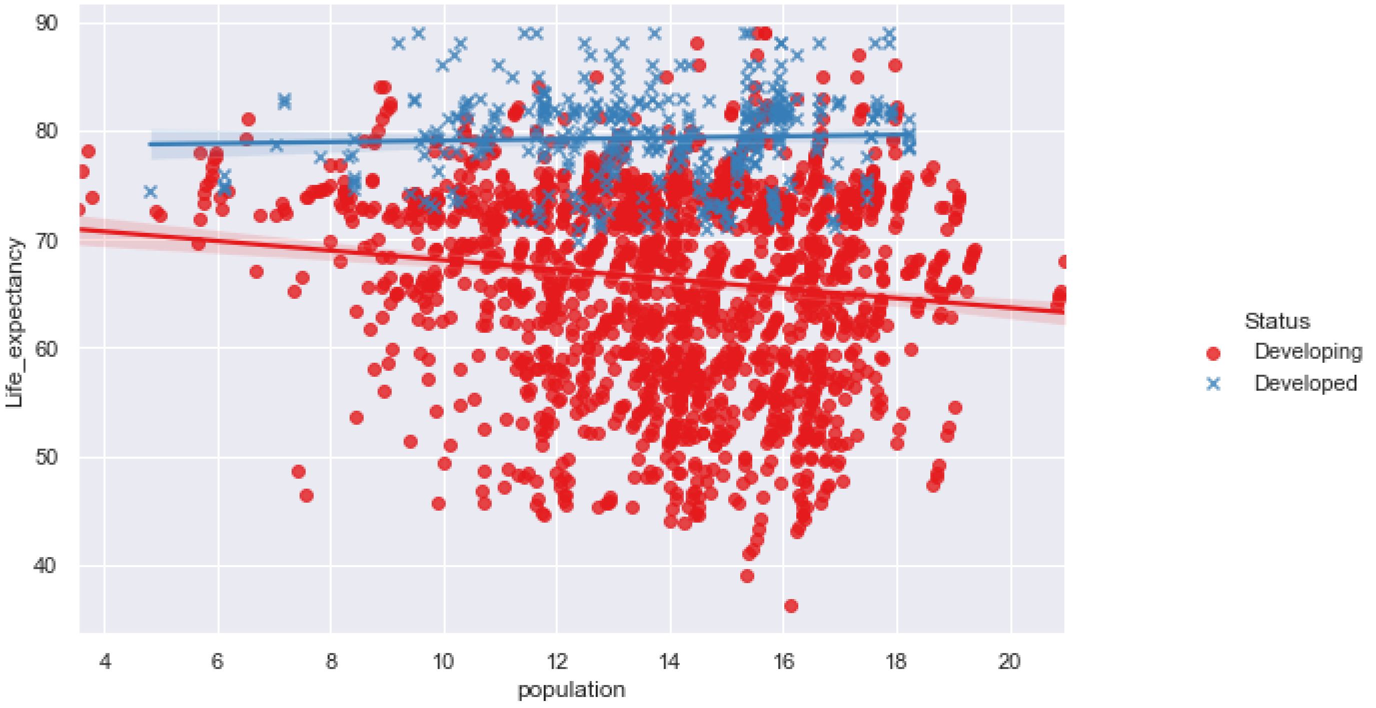
Economical_factors and Life_expectancy





Exploratory Data Analysis

Population and life expectancy



Preprocessing the data

Label Encoder of categerical variable with one hot_encoder

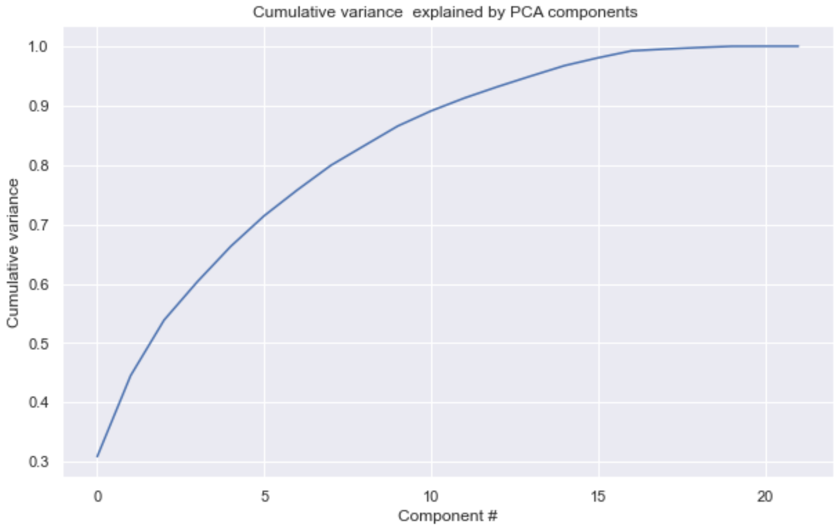
Imputing missing value (Mice imputation)

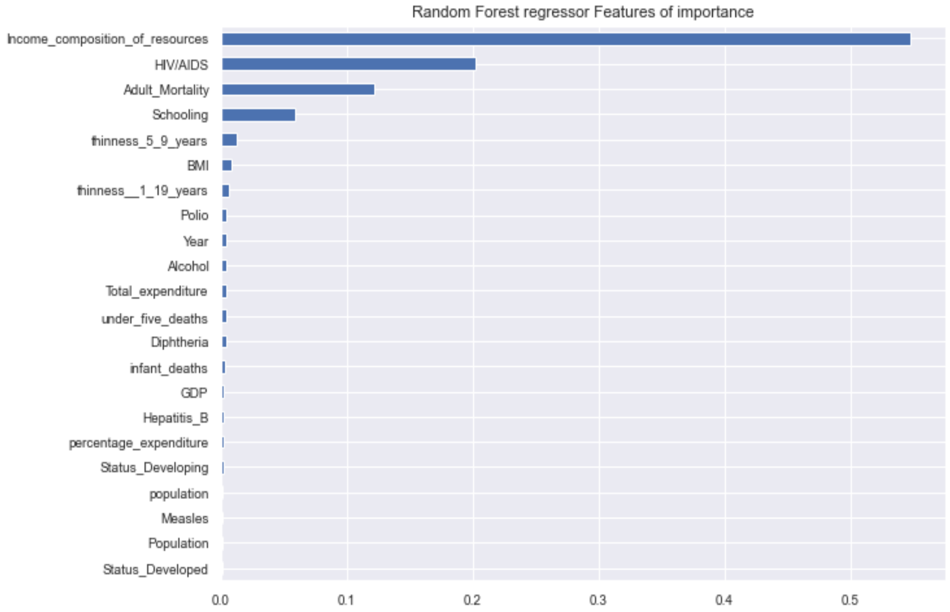
Divide in test set and train set (30% , 70%)

Scaling the dataset

PCA transformation

Preprocessing the data



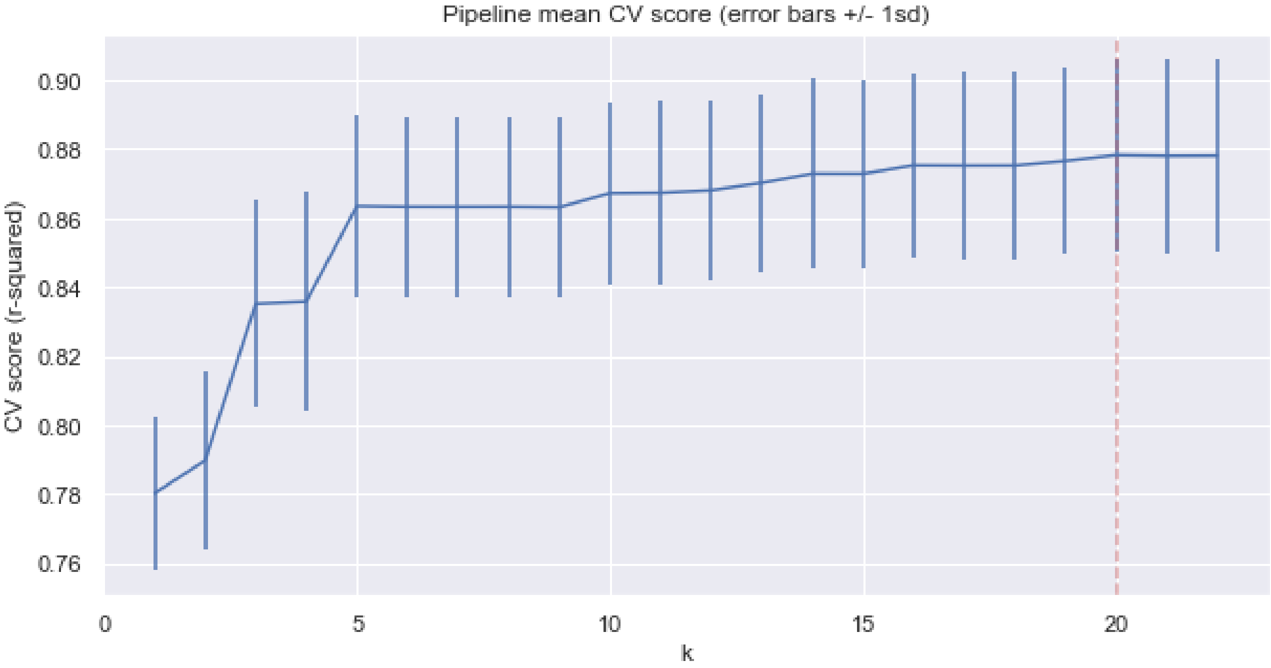


Note: The first five components seem to account for over 75% of the variance, and 10 components is 92% of the variance

Modelling

```
pipe = make_pipeline(
    IterativeImputer(),
    StandardScaler(),
    SelectKBest(f_regression),
    LinearRegression()
```

{'selectkbest__k': 20}



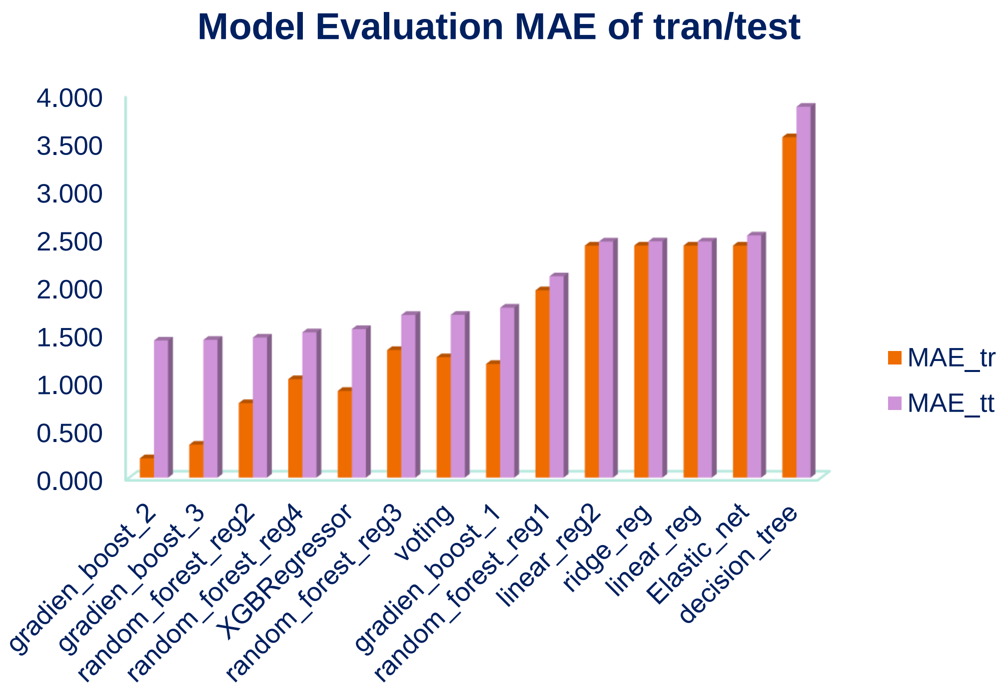
The above suggests a good value for k is 20

Modeling

model	model_definition
linear_reg	Pipeline(steps=[('iterativeimputer', IterativeImputer()), ('standardscaler', StandardScaler()), ('selectkbest', SelectKBest(k=19, score_func=<function f_regression at 0x0000025E60390C10>)), ('linearregression', LinearRegression())])
linear_reg2	Pipeline(steps=[('iterativeimputer', IterativeImputer()), ('standardscaler', StandardScaler()), ('pca', PCA(n_components=19)), ('linearregression', LinearRegression())])
ridge_reg	Pipeline(steps=[('iterativeimputer', IterativeImputer()), ('standardscaler', StandardScaler()), ('ridge', Ridge(alpha=0.5))])
Elastic_net	ElasticNet(alpha=0.0001, l1_ratio=0.4)
decision_tree	DecisionTreeRegressor(max_depth=4, max_features=0.2, min_samples_leaf=0.1, random_state=1)

model	model_definition
random_forest_reg1	RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=4, max_features=0.4, n_estimators=200, n_jobs=-1, random_state=1)
random_forest_reg2	RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=10, max_features=0.4, n_estimators=200, n_jobs=-1, random_state=1)
random_forest_reg3	RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=7, max_features=0.3, n_jobs=-1, random_state=1)
random_forest_reg4	RandomForestRegressor(max_depth=8, max_features=0.6, n_estimators=200, random_state=1)
gradien_boost_1	GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=150, random_state=1)
gradien_boost_2	GradientBoostingRegressor(learning_rate=0.08249999999999999, max_depth=10, max_features=0.6000000000000001, min_samples_leaf=8, min_samples_split=10, n_estimators=118)
gradien_boost_3	GradientBoostingRegressor(learning_rate=0.08249999999999999, max_depth=7, max_features=0.8, min_samples_leaf=4, min_samples_split=12, n_estimators=150, random_state=1)
XGBRegressor	XGBRegressor(base_score=0.5, booster='gbtree', colsample_bylevel=1, colsample_bynode=1, colsample_bytree=1, enable_categorical=False, gamma=0, gpu_id=-1, importance_type=None, interaction_constraints='', learning_rate=0.04, max_delta_step=0, max_depth=5, min_child_weight=1, missing=nan, monotone_constraints='()', n_estimators=200, n_jobs=-1, num_parallel_tree=1, predictor='auto', random_state=0, reg_alpha=0, reg_lambda=1, scale_pos_weight=1, subsample=1, tree_method='exact', validate_parameters=1, verbosity=None)
voting	VotingRegressor(estimators=[('gb', GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=47)), ('rf', RandomForestRegressor(random_state=47)), ('lr', LinearRegression())])

Modeling



R square score in train set and test set

model	R2_tr	R2_tt
gradien_boost_2	0.999	0.950
gradien_boost_3	0.997	0.947
random_forest_reg2	0.986	0.945
random_forest_reg4	0.976	0.942
XGBRegressor	0.982	0.941
random_forest_reg3	0.962	0.931
voting	0.965	0.930
gradien_boost_1	0.970	0.929
random_forest_reg1	0.919	0.900
linear_reg2	0.882	0.868
linear_reg	0.882	0.868
ridge_reg	0.882	0.868
Elastic_net	0.882	0.863
decision_tree	0.743	0.682

Conclusion

- Life expectancy has increased over years in both developed and developing countries
- The mean average of the life expectancy of developed countries is generally higher compared to that of developing countries
- However, the ratio of LE over the decade of 2005 to 2015 showed that life expectancy in developing countries has greatly increased.
- It has been highlighted that immunization has impacted the improvement of life expectancy in a developing country, as well as the reduction in infant deaths.
- The analysis revealed that economic factors play an important role in the system, it is why countries with higher income resources and GDP tend to have high life expectancy even if the population is big. In developing countries, an increase in the population tends to impact negatively life expectancy.
- Many (14) regression models have been developed to predict expectancy, the chosen one is Gradient boost with MAE of 0.202 on train set and 1.431 on the test set, R square is 0.94 on the test set.