

# Life Expectancy EDA: Key Influencing Factors

Alina Yildir

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## Introduction

This project aims to investigate the factors affecting life expectancy in various countries, including developed and developing nations. The study will analyze global disparities in life expectancy by assessing health risk factors, mortality indicators, vaccination and disease control measures, healthcare spending and resources, as well as socio-economic and educational aspects. By exploring the correlations between these variables and life expectancy, the analysis seeks to identify the main factors that impact life expectancy.

```
library(ggplot2)
library(ggtext)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(reshape2)

# We will use the following color codes for our visualizations:

# "#2e6a57" => Life Expectancy (Target Variable)
# "#9b2542" => Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators
# "#6F4E37" => Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators
# "#2b457e" => Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators
# "#d59d3f" => Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators
```

```
dataset <- read.csv("../data/raw/life_expectancy_raw.csv")
head(dataset)
```

```
##      Country Year      Status Life.expectancy Adult.Mortality infant.deaths
## 1 Afghanistan 2015 Developing           65.0             263             62
## 2 Afghanistan 2014 Developing           59.9             271             64
## 3 Afghanistan 2013 Developing           59.9             268             66
## 4 Afghanistan 2012 Developing           59.5             272             69
## 5 Afghanistan 2011 Developing           59.2             275             71
## 6 Afghanistan 2010 Developing           58.8             279             74
##      Alcohol percentage.expenditure Hepatitis.B Measles BMI under.five.deaths
## 1      0.01              71.279624           65    1154 19.1             83
## 2      0.01              73.523582           62     492 18.6             86
## 3      0.01              73.219243           64     430 18.1             89
## 4      0.01              78.184215           67    2787 17.6             93
## 5      0.01              7.097109           68    3013 17.2             97
## 6      0.01              79.679367           66    1989 16.7            102
##      Polio Total.expenditure Diphtheria HIV.AIDS GDP Population
## 1      6              8.16           65      0.1 584.25921 33736494
## 2     58              8.18           62      0.1 612.69651 327582
## 3     62              8.13           64      0.1 631.74498 31731688
## 4     67              8.52           67      0.1 669.95900 3696958
## 5     68              7.87           68      0.1 63.53723 2978599
## 6     66              9.20           66      0.1 553.32894 2883167
##      thinness..1.19.years thinness.5.9.years Income.composition.of.resources
## 1              17.2              17.3              0.479
## 2              17.5              17.5              0.476
## 3              17.7              17.7              0.470
## 4              17.9              18.0              0.463
## 5              18.2              18.2              0.454
## 6              18.4              18.4              0.448
##      Schooling
## 1          10.1
## 2          10.0
## 3           9.9
## 4           9.8
## 5           9.5
## 6           9.2
```

## Exploratory Data Analysis

### Univariate Analysis

```
str(dataset)
```

```
## 'data.frame': 2938 obs. of 22 variables:
## $ Country : chr "Afghanistan" "Afghanistan" "Afghanistan" "Afghanistan" ...
## $ Year : int 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 ...
## $ Status : chr "Developing" "Developing" "Developing" "Developing" ...
## $ Life.expectancy : num 65 59.9 59.9 59.5 59.2 58.8 58.6 58.1 57.5 57.3 ...
```

```
## $ Adult.Mortality      : int  263 271 268 272 275 279 281 287 295 295 ...
## $ infant.deaths       : int   62 64 66 69 71 74 77 80 82 84 ...
## $ Alcohol              : num   0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.01 0.03 0.02 0.03 ...
## $ percentage.expenditure : num  71.3 73.5 73.2 78.2 7.1 ...
## $ Hepatitis.B         : int   65 62 64 67 68 66 63 64 63 64 ...
## $ Measles             : int  1154 492 430 2787 3013 1989 2861 1599 1141 1990 ...
## $ BMI                 : num   19.1 18.6 18.1 17.6 17.2 16.7 16.2 15.7 15.2 14.7 ...
## $ under.five.deaths   : int   83 86 89 93 97 102 106 110 113 116 ...
## $ Polio               : int    6 58 62 67 68 66 63 64 63 58 ...
## $ Total.expenditure   : num   8.16 8.18 8.13 8.52 7.87 9.2 9.42 8.33 6.73 7.43 ...
## $ Diphtheria         : int   65 62 64 67 68 66 63 64 63 58 ...
## $ HIV.AIDS            : num    0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 ...
## $ GDP                 : num  584.3 612.7 631.7 670 63.5 ...
## $ Population          : num 33736494 327582 31731688 3696958 2978599 ...
## $ thinness..1.19.years : num  17.2 17.5 17.7 17.9 18.2 18.4 18.6 18.8 19 19.2 ...
## $ thinness.5.9.years  : num  17.3 17.5 17.7 18 18.2 18.4 18.7 18.9 19.1 19.3 ...
## $ Income.composition.of.resources : num  0.479 0.476 0.47 0.463 0.454 0.448 0.434 0.433 0.415 0.405
## $ Schooling           : num  10.1 10 9.9 9.8 9.5 9.2 8.9 8.7 8.4 8.1 ...
```

The dataset contains 2,938 observations and 22 variables, capturing a range of demographic, health, and economic indicators for various countries.

```
summary(dataset)
```

```
##      Country              Year      Status      Life.expectancy
## Length:2938      Min.    :2000      Length:2938      Min.    :36.30
## Class :character  1st Qu.:2004      Class :character  1st Qu.:63.10
## Mode  :character  Median  :2008      Mode  :character  Median :72.10
##                               Mean    :2008      Mean    :69.22
##                               3rd Qu.:2012      3rd Qu.:75.70
##                               Max.    :2015      Max.    :89.00
##                               NA's    :10
## Adult.Mortality infant.deaths      Alcohol      percentage.expenditure
## Min.    : 1.0      Min.    : 0.0      Min.    : 0.0100      Min.    : 0.000
## 1st Qu.: 74.0      1st Qu.: 0.0      1st Qu.: 0.8775      1st Qu.: 4.685
## Median :144.0      Median : 3.0      Median : 3.7550      Median : 64.913
## Mean    :164.8      Mean    : 30.3      Mean    : 4.6029      Mean    : 738.251
## 3rd Qu.:228.0      3rd Qu.: 22.0      3rd Qu.: 7.7025      3rd Qu.: 441.534
## Max.    :723.0      Max.    :1800.0      Max.    :17.8700      Max.    :19479.912
## NA's    :10
## Hepatitis.B      Measles      BMI      under.five.deaths
## Min.    : 1.00      Min.    : 0.0      Min.    : 1.00      Min.    : 0.00
## 1st Qu.:77.00      1st Qu.: 0.0      1st Qu.:19.30      1st Qu.: 0.00
## Median :92.00      Median : 17.0      Median :43.50      Median : 4.00
## Mean    :80.94      Mean    : 2419.6      Mean    :38.32      Mean    : 42.04
## 3rd Qu.:97.00      3rd Qu.: 360.2      3rd Qu.:56.20      3rd Qu.: 28.00
## Max.    :99.00      Max.    :212183.0      Max.    :87.30      Max.    :2500.00
## NA's    :553
## Polio      Total.expenditure      Diphtheria      HIV.AIDS
## Min.    : 3.00      Min.    : 0.370      Min.    : 2.00      Min.    : 0.100
## 1st Qu.:78.00      1st Qu.: 4.260      1st Qu.:78.00      1st Qu.: 0.100
## Median :93.00      Median : 5.755      Median :93.00      Median : 0.100
## Mean    :82.55      Mean    : 5.938      Mean    :82.32      Mean    : 1.742
```

```
## 3rd Qu.:97.00 3rd Qu.: 7.492 3rd Qu.:97.00 3rd Qu.: 0.800
## Max. :99.00 Max. :17.600 Max. :99.00 Max. :50.600
## NA's :19 NA's :226 NA's :19
## GDP Population thinness..1.19.years
## Min. : 1.68 Min. :3.400e+01 Min. : 0.10
## 1st Qu.: 463.94 1st Qu.:1.958e+05 1st Qu.: 1.60
## Median : 1766.95 Median :1.387e+06 Median : 3.30
## Mean : 7483.16 Mean :1.275e+07 Mean : 4.84
## 3rd Qu.: 5910.81 3rd Qu.:7.420e+06 3rd Qu.: 7.20
## Max. :119172.74 Max. :1.294e+09 Max. :27.70
## NA's :448 NA's :652 NA's :34
## thinness.5.9.years Income.composition.of.resources Schooling
## Min. : 0.10 Min. :0.0000 Min. : 0.00
## 1st Qu.: 1.50 1st Qu.:0.4930 1st Qu.:10.10
## Median : 3.30 Median :0.6770 Median :12.30
## Mean : 4.87 Mean :0.6276 Mean :11.99
## 3rd Qu.: 7.20 3rd Qu.:0.7790 3rd Qu.:14.30
## Max. :28.60 Max. :0.9480 Max. :20.70
## NA's :34 NA's :167 NA's :163
```

```
colSums(is.na(dataset))
```

```
## Country Year
## 0 0
## Status Life.expectancy
## 0 10
## Adult.Mortality infant.deaths
## 10 0
## Alcohol percentage.expenditure
## 194 0
## Hepatitis.B Measles
## 553 0
## BMI under.five.deaths
## 34 0
## Polio Total.expenditure
## 19 226
## Diphtheria HIV.AIDS
## 19 0
## GDP Population
## 448 652
## thinness..1.19.years thinness.5.9.years
## 34 34
## Income.composition.of.resources Schooling
## 167 163
```

```
num_duplicates <- nrow(dataset[duplicated(dataset), ])
num_duplicates
```

```
## [1] 0
```

The dataset has no duplicate rows (i.e., every row is unique based on the combination of all columns).

We will briefly overview each column, highlighting its potential influence on life expectancy, the target variable.

The `Country` variable contains 2,938 entries representing different countries over various years, with each country listed multiple times based on the year. The dataset includes 193 distinct countries; this variable has no missing values. The `Country` variable allows for **analyzing variations in life expectancy among nations**.

```
num_unique_countries <- length(unique(dataset$Country))
num_unique_countries
```

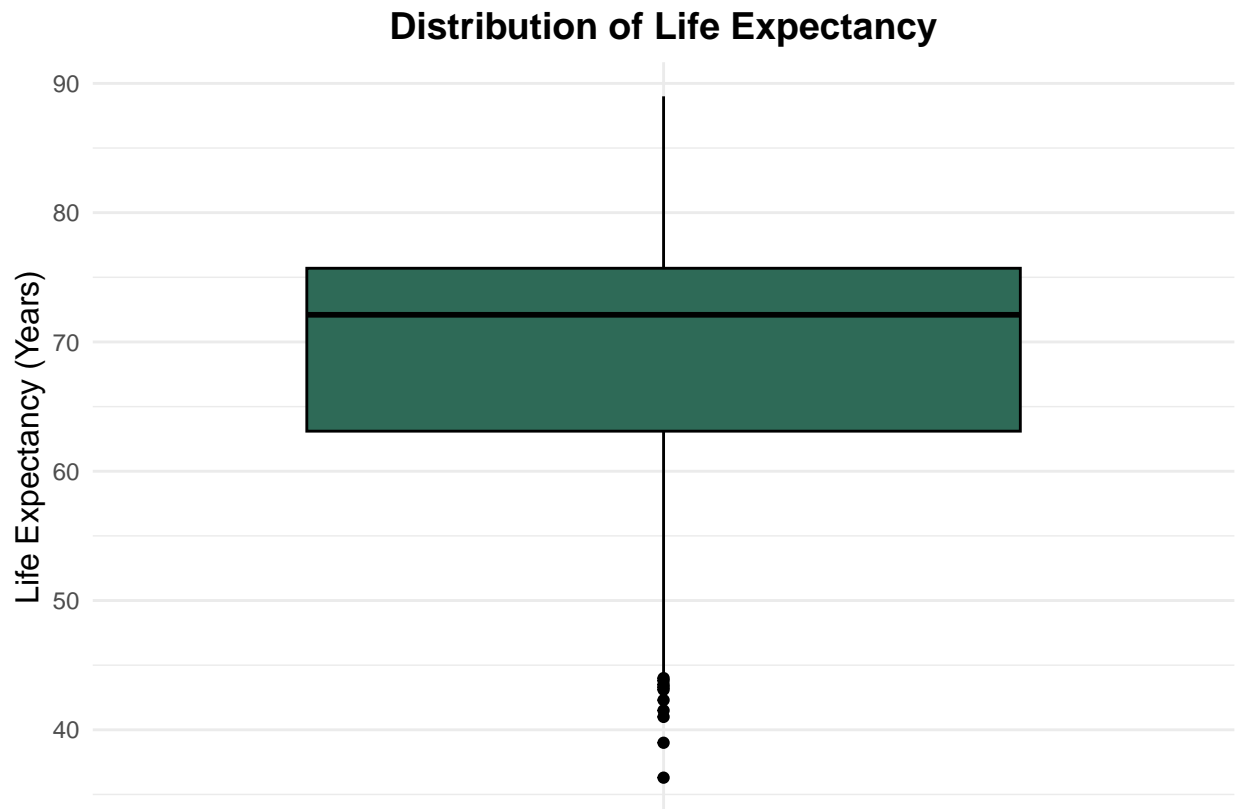
```
## [1] 193
```

The `Year` variable ranges from 2000 to 2015, covering 15 years. There are no missing values in this variable. The `Year` variable allows for **examining how life expectancy has changed over time**.

The `Life.expectancy` variable, **the target variable in this analysis**, ranges from 36.3 to 89 years, with a mean of 69.22 and a median of 72.1. Since the median is higher than the mean, this suggests a slight left skew in the distribution, meaning some younger ages are pulling the mean down. There are 10 missing values in this variable.

```
life_expectancy_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy))

ggplot(life_expectancy_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Life.expectancy)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#2e6a57", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Life Expectancy",
       x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```



We have grouped the rest of the dataset variables into four categories:

- Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators
- Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators
- Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators
- Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators

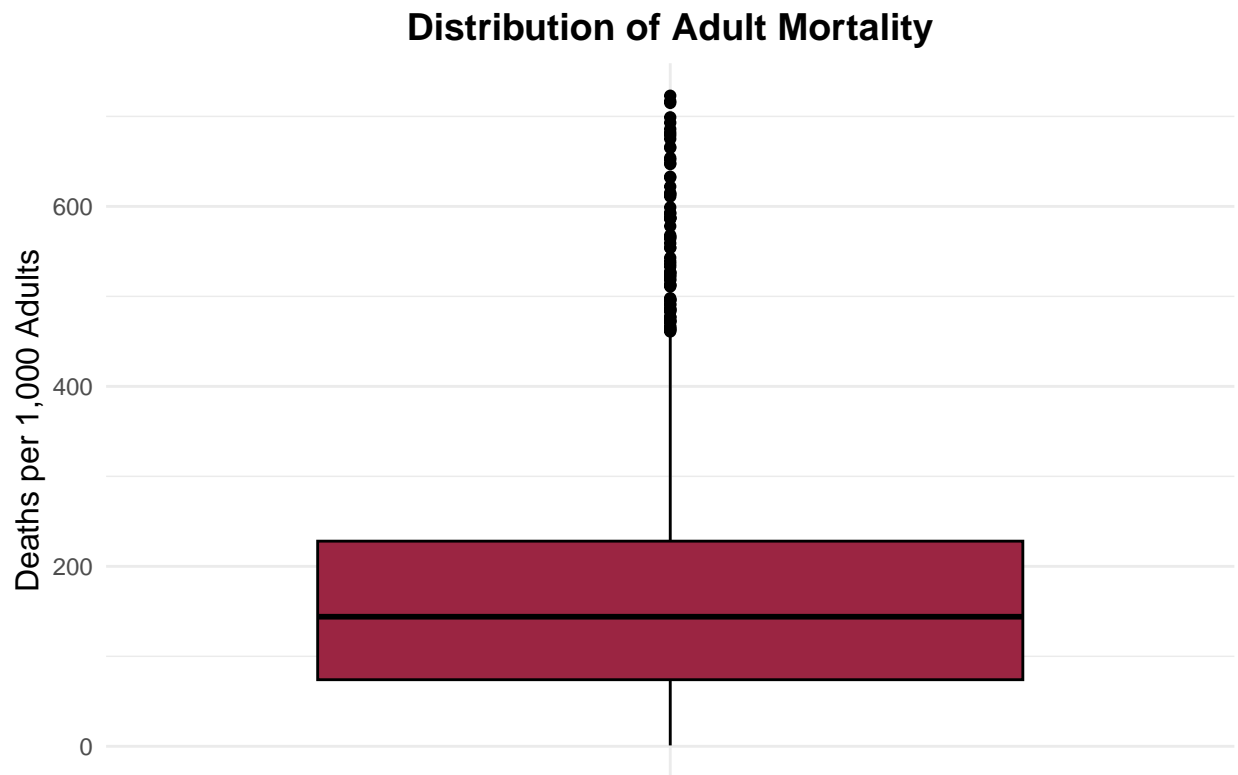
### Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators

The `Adult.Mortality` variable represents the number of deaths of individuals between 15 and 60 years old per 1,000 population. The values range from 1 to 723 deaths per 1,000 adults, with a mean of 164.8 and a median of 144. This suggests that the distribution is skewed to the right, indicating the presence of outliers at the higher end of the scale. There are 10 missing values in this variable. The `Adult.Mortality` variable allows for assessing the impact of adult mortality on life expectancy.

```
adult_mortality_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Adult.Mortality))

ggplot(adult_mortality_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Adult.Mortality)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Adult Mortality",
       x = "", y = "Deaths per 1,000 Adults") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
```

```
axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
)
```



The `under.five.deaths` variable measures the number of deaths of children under five per 1,000 population. The mean value is 42.04, with a median of 4. The much higher mean compared to the median indicates a positively skewed (right-skewed) distribution. This means most regions have low child mortality rates, but a few have much higher rates. There are no missing values in this variable. The `under.five.deaths` variable allows for **analyzing the relationship between child mortality and life expectancy**.

The `infant.deaths` variable represents the number of infant deaths per 1,000 population, with a mean of 23.94 and a median of 3. This significant difference between the mean and median suggests a highly right-skewed distribution, indicating the presence of outliers at the higher end of the scale. There are no missing values in this variable. The `infant.deaths` variable allows for **assessing the impact of infant mortality on life expectancy**.

```
infant_deaths_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(infant.deaths),
         infant.deaths <= 1000)

mean(infant_deaths_cleaned$infant.deaths)
```

```
## [1] 23.94291
```

```
median(infant_deaths_cleaned$infant.deaths)
```

```
## [1] 3
```

```
ggplot(infant_deaths_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = infant.deaths)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Infant Mortality",
       x = "", y = "Deaths per 1,000 Infants") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
)
```



The BMI variable represents the entire population's average Body Mass Index (BMI). The mean BMI is 38.32, with a median of 43.5. The median being higher than the mean suggests a left-skewed distribution. This indicates that while many individuals have higher BMI values, there are some with significantly lower BMI values, which pull the mean down. There are 34 missing values in this variable. The BMI variable allows for exploring how BMI levels in a population correlate with life expectancy.

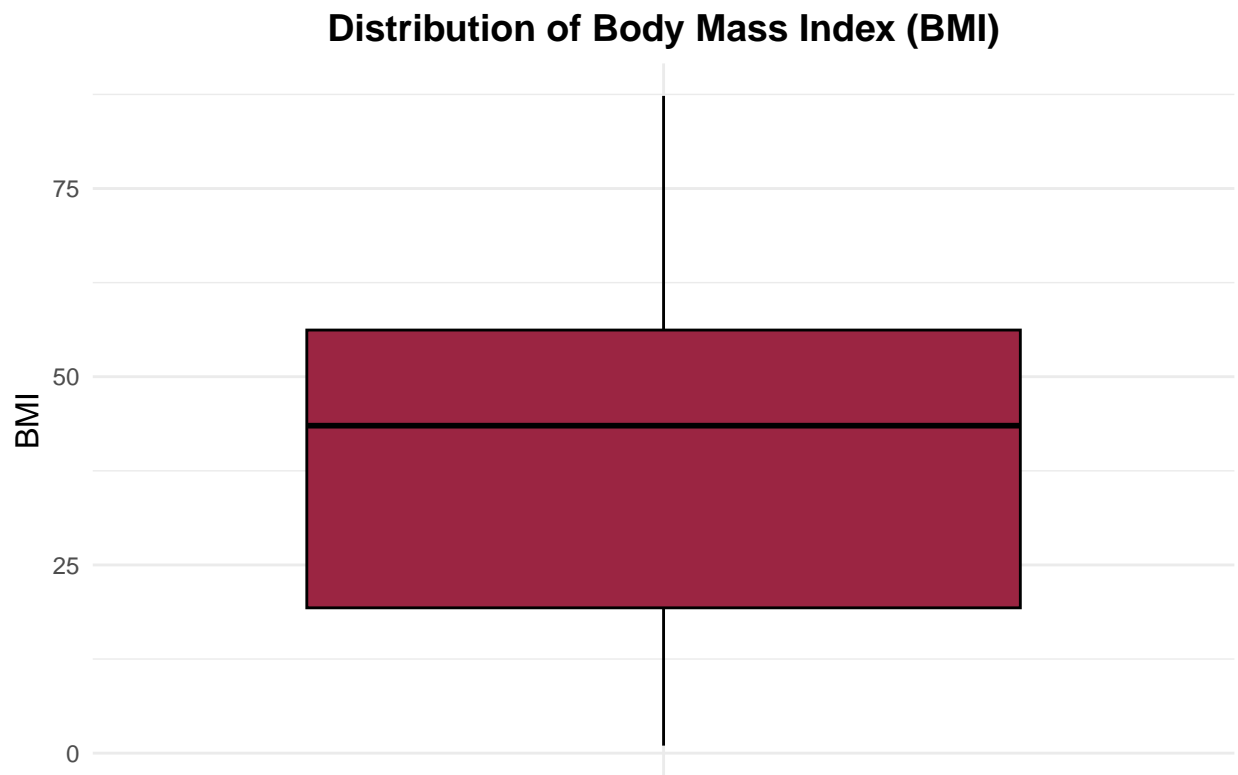
```
bmi_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(BMI))

ggplot(bmi_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = BMI)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Body Mass Index (BMI)",
       x = "", y = "BMI") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),

```



```
axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
)
```



The `HIV.AIDS` variable represents deaths per 1,000 live births among children aged 0-4 due to HIV/AIDS. The minimum value is 0.1, with the first quartile at 0.1, the median also at 0.1, and the third quartile at 0.8. There are no missing values in this variable. The `HIV.AIDS` variable allows for **assessing how the HIV/AIDS epidemic affects child survival rates and, consequently, contributes to overall life expectancy.**

The `thinness..1.19.years` variable captures the prevalence of thinness (underweight) among children and adolescents aged 10 to 19, expressed as a percentage. The mean value is 4.84%, with a median of 3.3%. The higher mean compared to the median suggests the presence of outliers with high prevalence rates of thinness. These outliers significantly affect the overall average. There are 34 missing values in this variable. The `thinness..1.19.years` variable allows for **assessing the effect of malnutrition on life expectancy.**

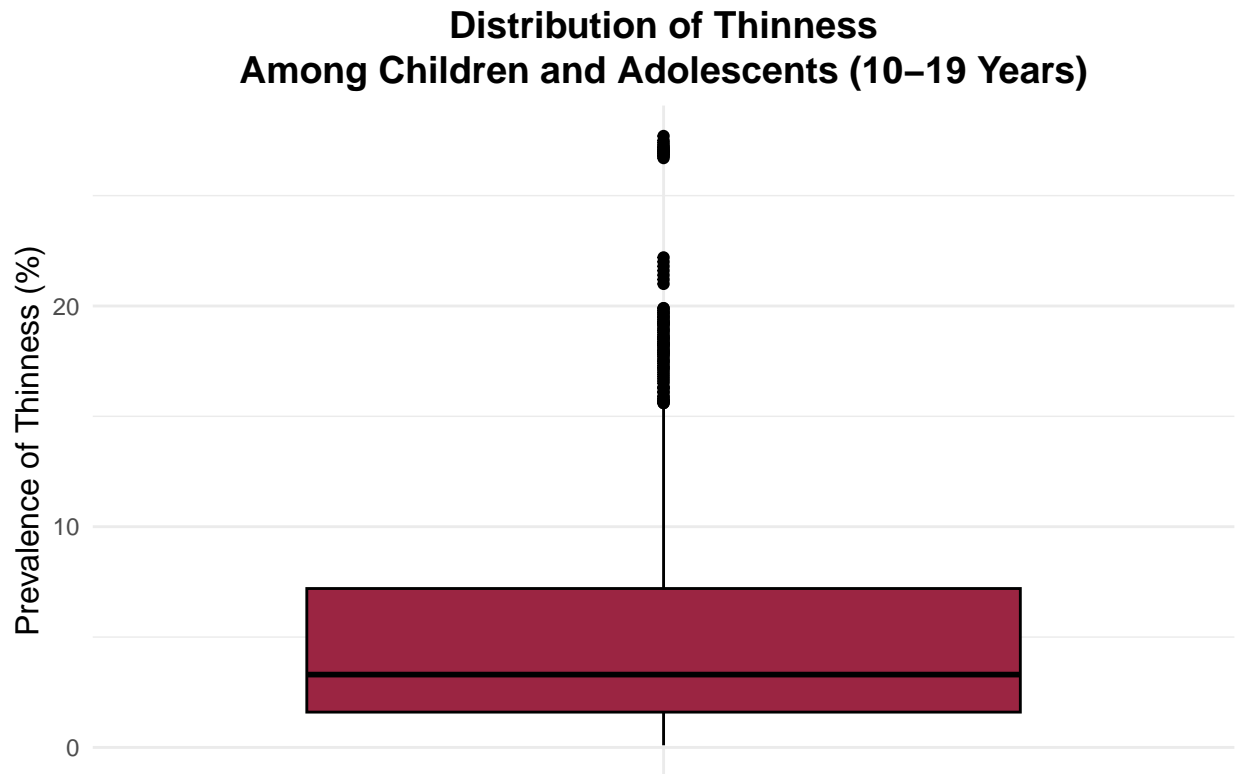
```
thinness_10_19_years_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(thinness..1.19.years))

ggplot(thinness_10_19_years_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = thinness..1.19.years)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Thinness<br>
    Among Children and Adolescents (10-19 Years)",
    x = "", y = "Prevalence of Thinness (%)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
```

```

        lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
) +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

```



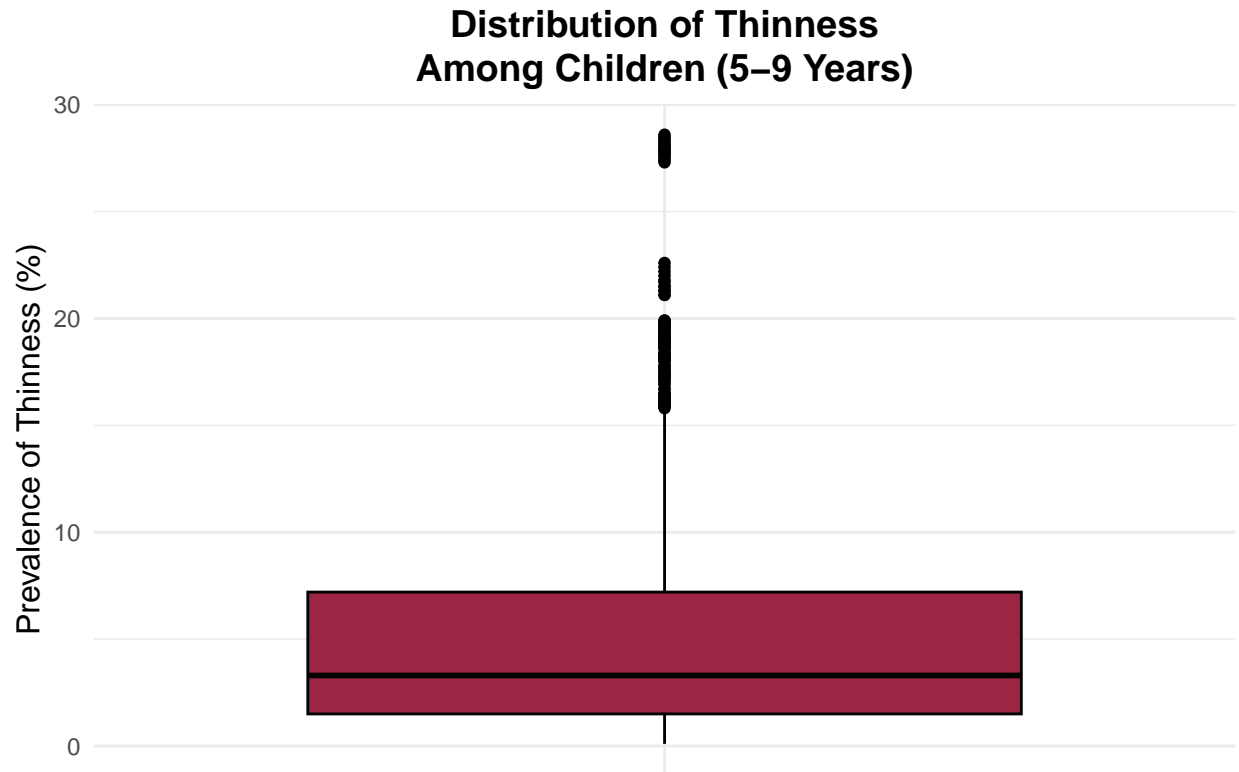
The `thinness.5.9.years` variable measures the prevalence of thinness (underweight) among children aged 5 to 9, expressed as a percentage. The mean value is 4.87%, with a median of 3.3%. The difference between the mean and median suggests variability in the data. The presence of regions with higher prevalence rates contributes to this spread. There are 34 missing values in this variable. The `thinness.5.9.years` variable allows for **evaluating the relationship between childhood malnutrition and life expectancy**.

```

thinness_5_9_years_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(thinness.5.9.years))

ggplot(thinness_5_9_years_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = thinness.5.9.years)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Thinness<br>
    Among Children (5-9 Years)",
    x = "", y = "Prevalence of Thinness (%)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
      lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  ) +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

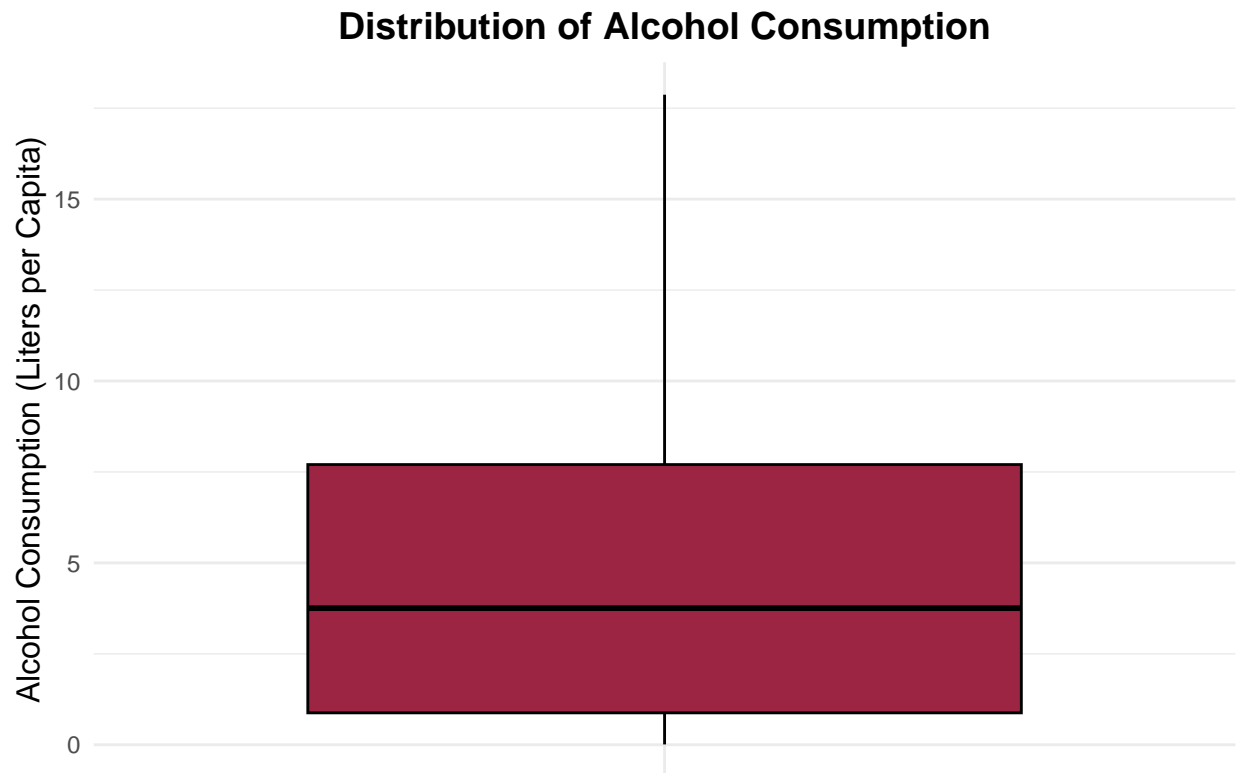
```



The `Alcohol` variable represents the recorded per capita (age 15+) consumption of pure alcohol in liters, with a mean alcohol consumption of 4.6 liters and a median of 3.76 liters. The mean is higher than the median, suggesting a right-skewed distribution, where a few countries have significantly higher alcohol consumption, pulling the mean upwards. There are 194 missing values in this variable. The `Alcohol` variable allows for **examining the influence of alcohol consumption on life expectancy**.

```
alcohol_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Alcohol))

ggplot(alcohol_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Alcohol)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#9b2542", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Alcohol Consumption",
       x = "", y = "Alcohol Consumption (Liters per Capita)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```

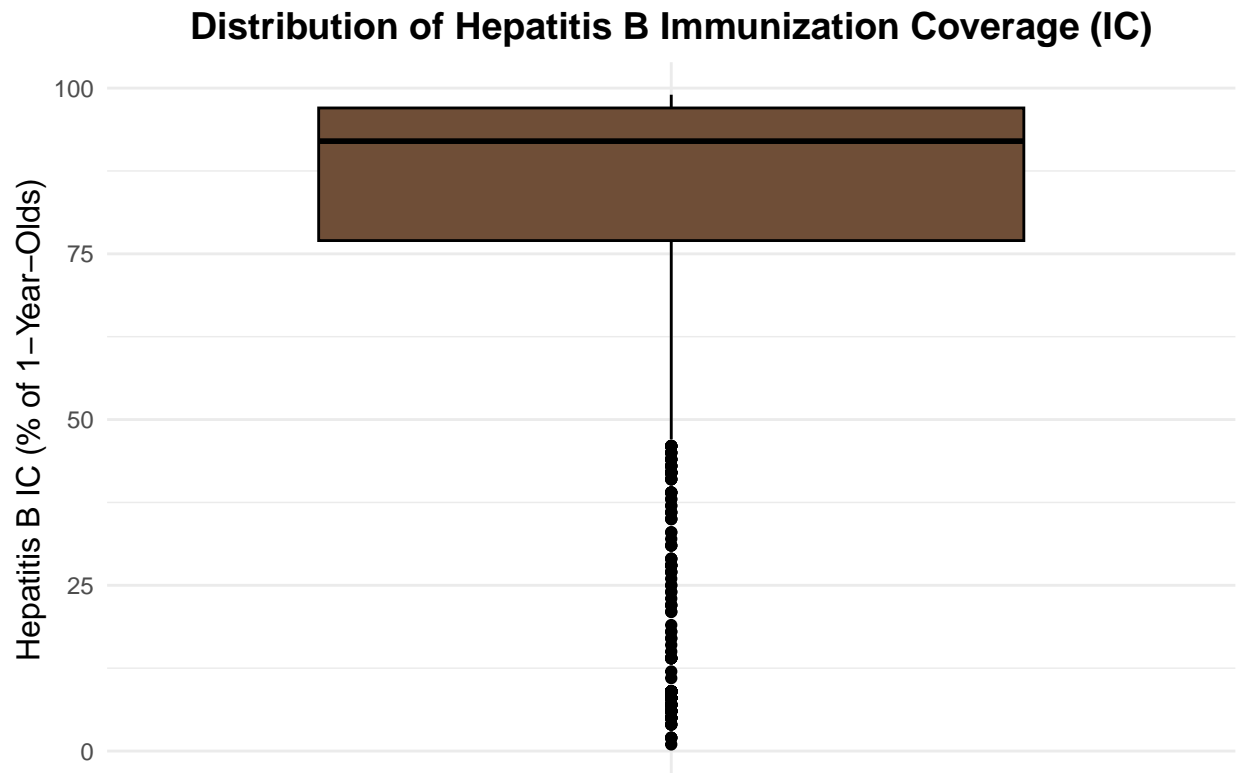


### Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators

The `Hepatitis.B` variable shows the immunization coverage rate among 1-year-olds for Hepatitis B, expressed as a percentage. The mean coverage is 80.94%, with a median of 92%. The median is higher than the mean, indicating a left-skewed distribution. This suggests that while many countries have high immunization rates, there are some with significantly lower rates, which pull the mean down. There are 553 missing values in this variable. The `Hepatitis.B` variable allows for **analyzing the impact of Hepatitis B immunization on life expectancy**.

```
hepatitis_b_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Hepatitis.B))

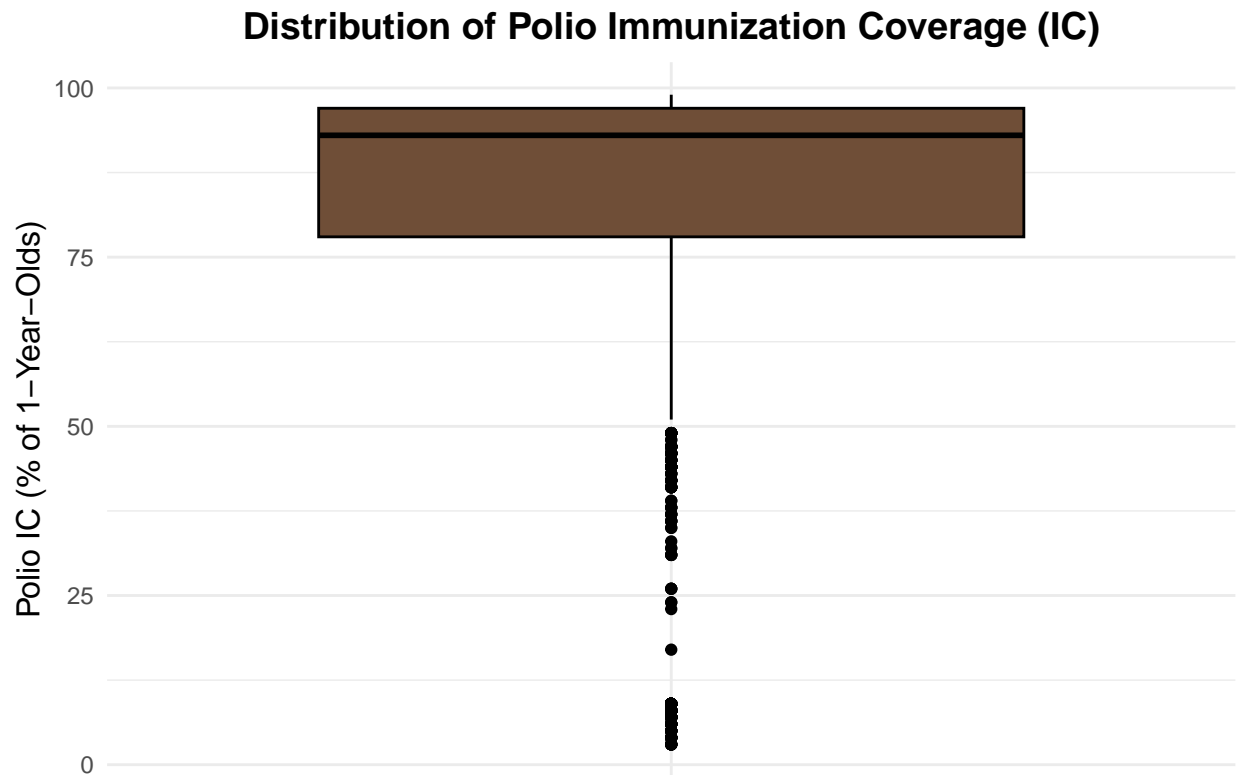
ggplot(hepatitis_b_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Hepatitis.B)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#6F4E37", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage (IC)",
       x = "", y = "Hepatitis B IC (% of 1-Year-Olds)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```



The **Polio** variable represents the immunization coverage rate for the Polio (Pol3) vaccine among 1-year-olds as a percentage. The mean coverage is 82.55%, with a median of 93%. The lower mean compared to the median suggests the presence of outliers with low immunization coverage rates. These outliers significantly affect the overall average. There are 19 missing values in this variable. The **Polio** variable allows for exploring how **Polio** immunization rates impact life expectancy.

```
polio_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Polio))

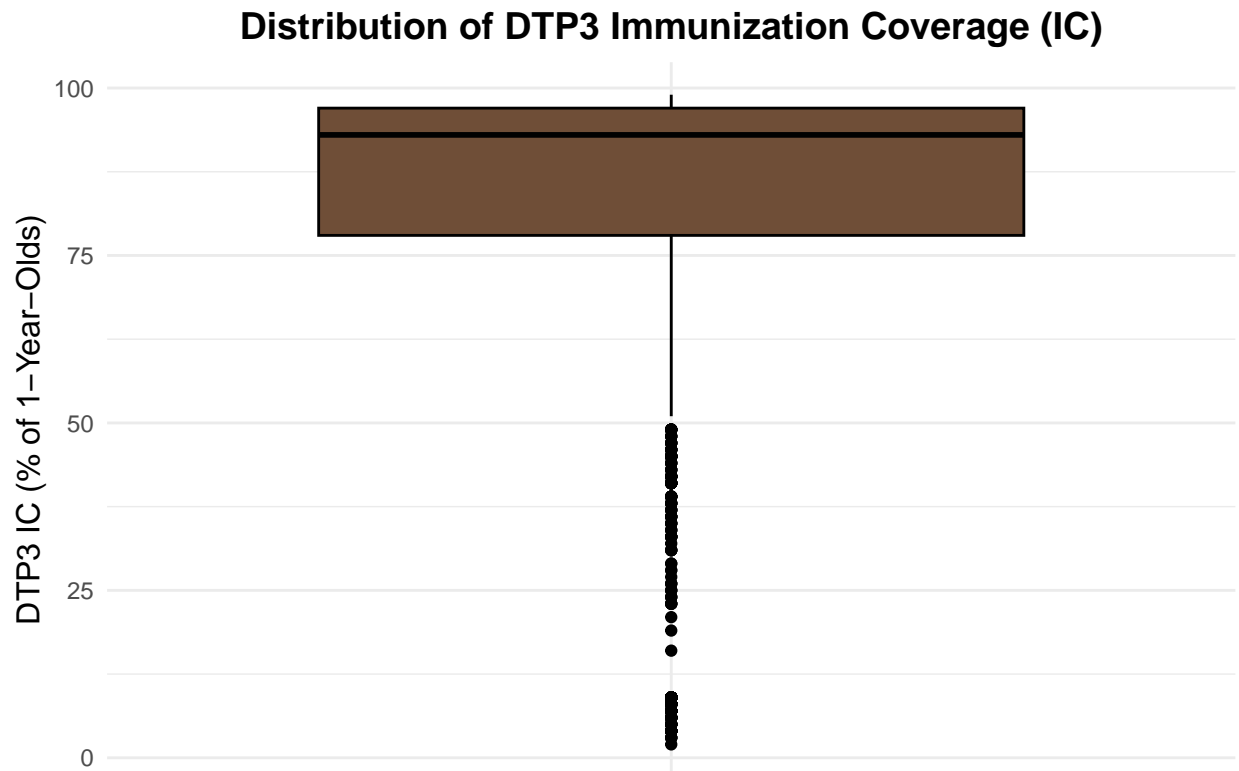
ggplot(polio_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Polio)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#6F4E37", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Polio Immunization Coverage (IC)",
       x = "", y = "Polio IC (% of 1-Year-Olds)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```



The `Diphtheria` variable shows the immunization coverage rate for Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP3) among 1-year-olds, as a percentage. The mean coverage is 82.32%, with a median of 93%. The higher median compared to the mean indicates a negatively skewed distribution. This means most countries have high immunization rates, but a few have much lower rates. There are 19 missing values in this variable. The `Diphtheria` variable allows for **analyzing the impact of DTP3 immunization on life expectancy**.

```
diphtheria_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Diphtheria))

ggplot(diphtheria_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Diphtheria)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#6F4E37", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of DTP3 Immunization Coverage (IC)",
       x = "", y = "DTP3 IC (% of 1-Year-Olds)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```



The `Measles` variable represents the number of reported measles cases per 1,000 population. The minimum number of cases reported is 0, with the first quartile (25th percentile) showing 0 cases, the median (50th percentile) reporting 17 cases, and the third quartile (75th percentile) showing 360.2 cases. There are no missing values in this variable. The `Measles` variable allows for **evaluating the impact of infectious disease outbreaks on life expectancy**.

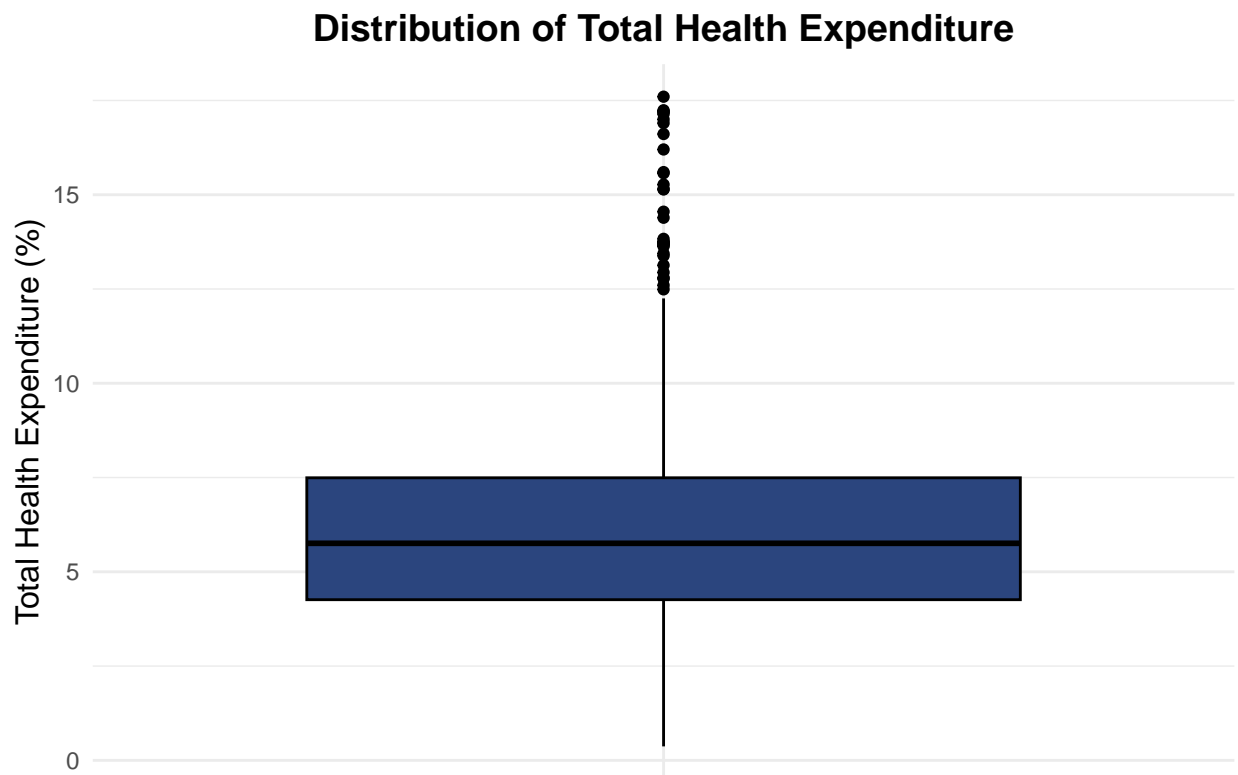
### Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators

The `Total.expenditure` variable represents the percentage of government expenditure allocated to healthcare. The mean value is 5.94%, with a median of 5.76%. The mean and median are pretty close, suggesting a relatively symmetrical distribution. This indicates that the percentage of government expenditure allocated to healthcare is relatively consistent across different countries. There are 226 missing values in this variable. The `Total.expenditure` variable allows for **examining the role of government health spending in influencing life expectancy**.

```
total_expenditure_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Total.expenditure))

ggplot(total_expenditure_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Total.expenditure)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#2b457e", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Total Health Expenditure",
       x = "", y = "Total Health Expenditure (%)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
```

```
axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
)
```

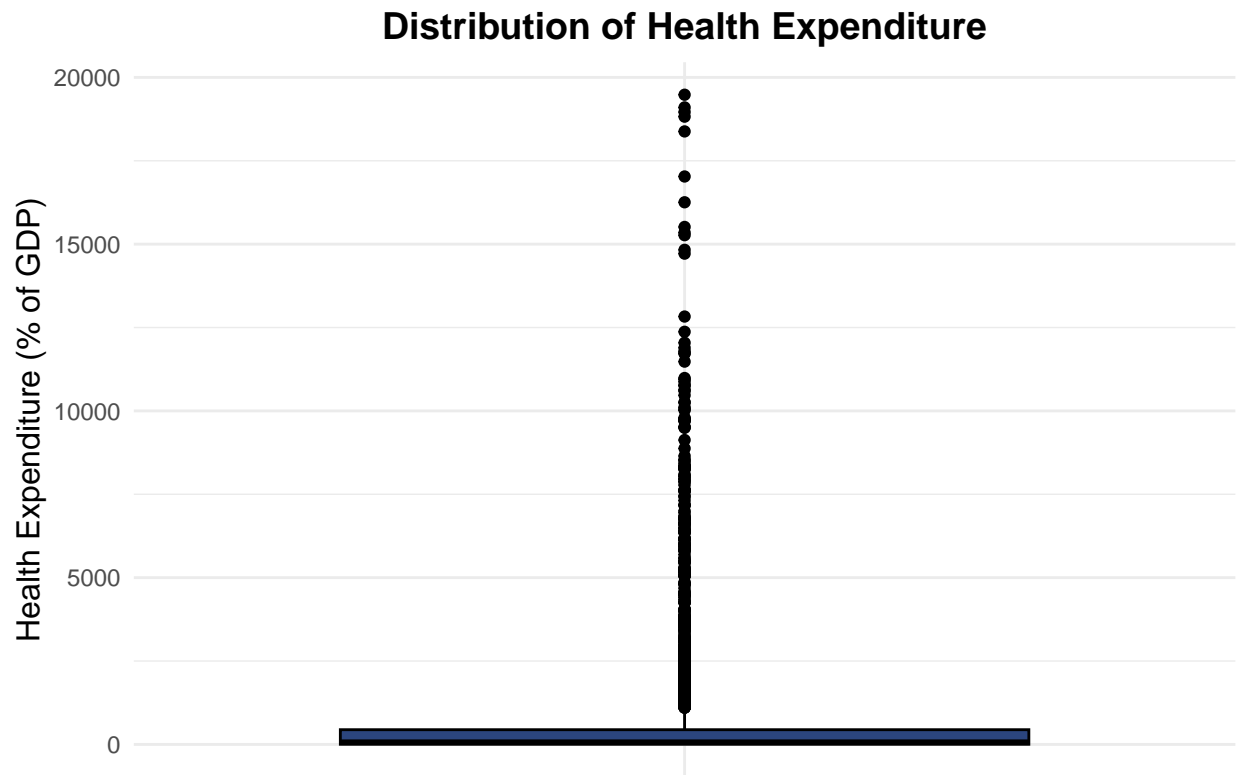


The `percentage.expenditure` variable reflects the expenditure on health as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, with a mean value of 738.25% and a median of 64.91%. The extremely high mean compared to the median indicates the presence of outliers. These outliers are countries with exceptionally high health expenditures as a percentage of GDP per capita. There are no missing values in this variable. The `percentage.expenditure` variable allows for **understanding the relationship between health expenditure and life expectancy**.

```
percentage_expenditure_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(percentage.expenditure))

ggplot(percentage_expenditure_cleaned,
  aes(x = "", y = percentage.expenditure)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#2b457e", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Health Expenditure",
    x = "", y = "Health Expenditure (% of GDP)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
      lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```





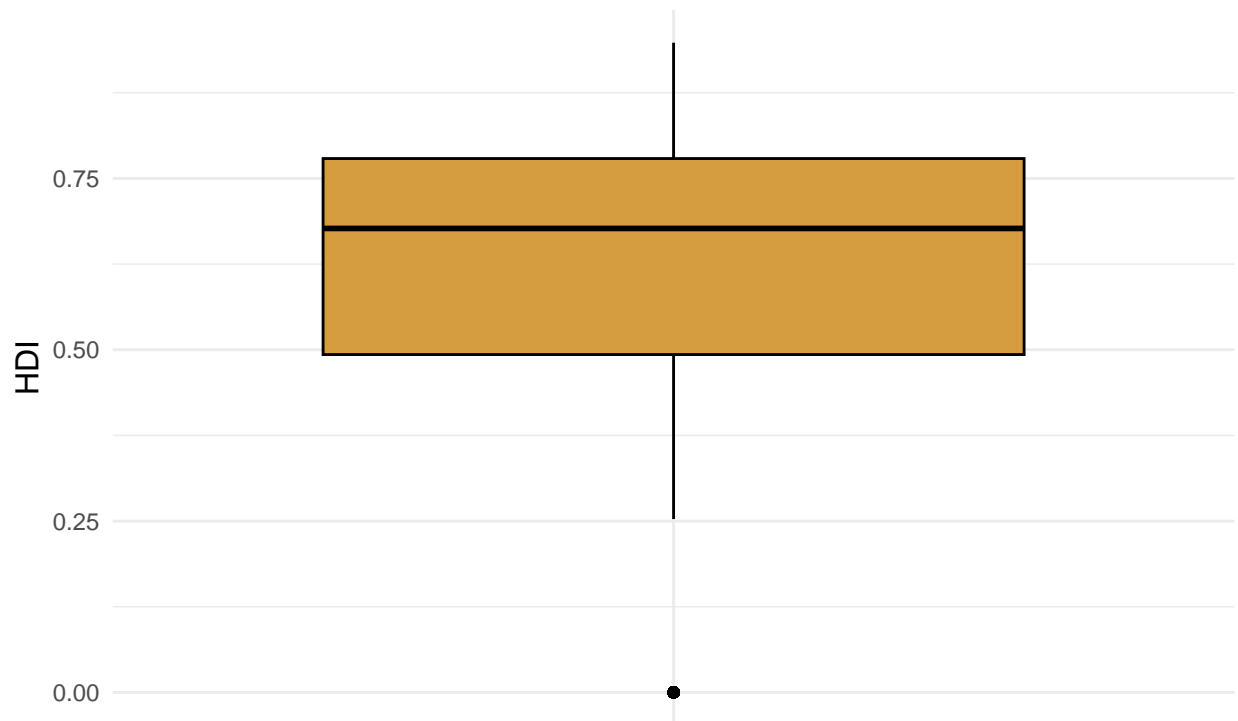
### Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators

The `Income.composition.of.resources` variable represents the Human Development Index (HDI) in terms of income composition, with values ranging from 0 to 1. The mean value is 0.6276, and the median value is 0.677. The lower mean compared to the median suggests the presence of outliers with low HDI values. There are 167 missing values in this variable. The `Income.composition.of.resources` variable allows for **analyzing the relationship between HDI and life expectancy**.

```
income_composition_of_resources_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Income.composition.of.resources))

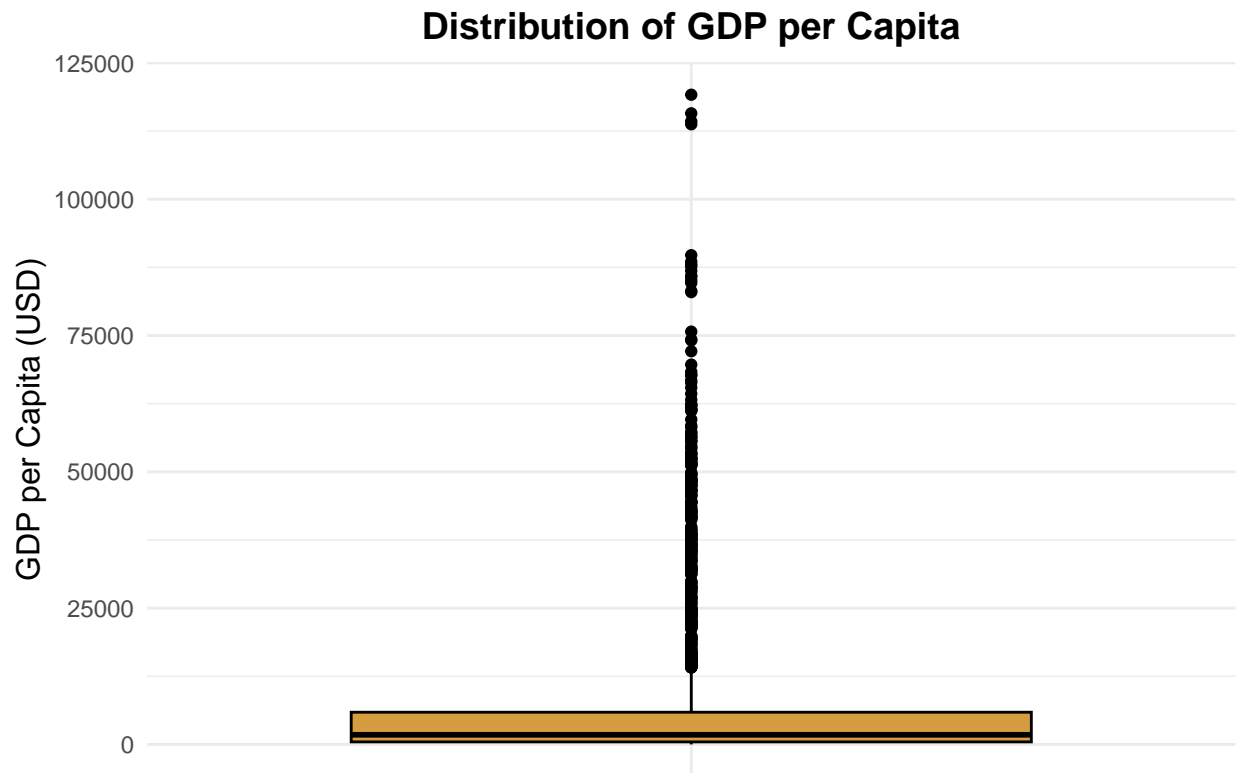
ggplot(income_composition_of_resources_cleaned,
  aes(x = "", y = Income.composition.of.resources)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#d59d3f", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Human Development Index (HDI)",
    x = "", y = "HDI") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```

## Distribution of Human Development Index (HDI)



The GDP variable represents Gross Domestic Product per capita in USD. The average GDP per capita is \$7,483.16, with a median of \$1,766.95. The mean being significantly higher than the median suggests a right-skewed distribution. This indicates that while many countries have lower GDP per capita, a few countries with very high GDP per capita pull the mean upwards. There are 448 missing values in this variable. The GDP variable allows for **examining the relationship between economic prosperity and life expectancy**.

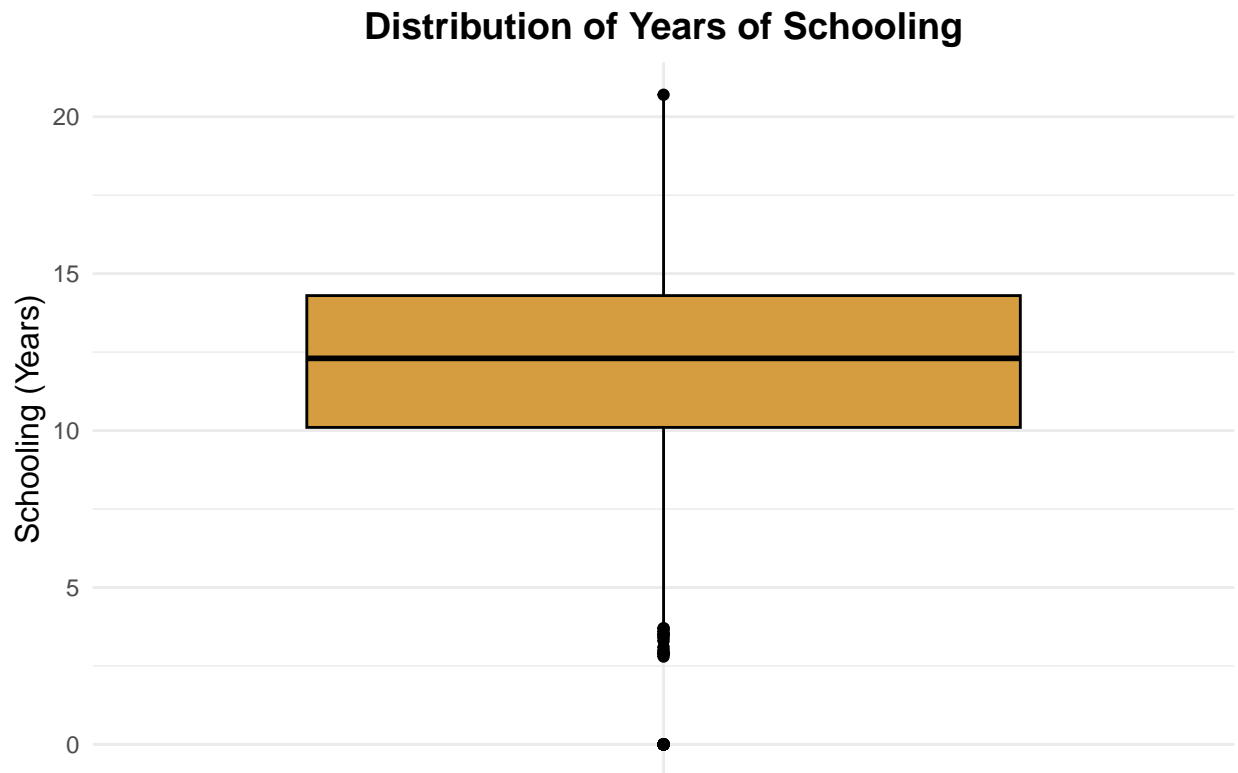
```
gdp_cleaned <- dataset %>%  
  filter(!is.na(GDP))  
  
ggplot(gdp_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = GDP)) +  
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#d59d3f", color = "black") +  
  labs(title = "Distribution of GDP per Capita",  
        x = "", y = "GDP per Capita (USD)") +  
  theme_minimal() +  
  theme(  
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),  
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)  
  )
```



The `Schooling` variable measures the average years of schooling in a country. The mean value is 11.99 years, and the median is 12.3 years. The close values of the mean and median suggest that the data is relatively concentrated around the central values, with moderate variability. There are 163 missing values in this variable. This variable allows for **exploring the impact of education on life expectancy**.

```
schooling_cleaned <- dataset %>%
  filter(!is.na(Schooling))

ggplot(schooling_cleaned, aes(x = "", y = Schooling)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#d59d3f", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Years of Schooling",
       x = "", y = "Schooling (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  )
```



The **Population** variable represents the total population of each country. The mean population is approximately 12.75 million, with a median of around 1.39 million. The much higher mean compared to the median indicates a positively skewed (right-skewed) distribution. This means most regions or countries have smaller populations, but a few have much larger populations. There are 652 missing values in this variable. The **Population** variable allows for **exploring how population size might relate to life expectancy**.

The **Status** variable categorizes countries as “Developed” or “Developing.” The dataset has 32 developed, and 161 developing countries and no missing values are in this variable. The **Status** variable allows for **comparing life expectancy between developed and developing countries**.

```
num_developed_countries <- length(unique(dataset$Country[dataset$Status ==  
                                         "Developed"]))  
num_developed_countries
```

```
## [1] 32
```

```
num_developing_countries <- length(unique(dataset$Country[dataset$Status ==  
                                         "Developing"]))  
num_developing_countries
```

```
## [1] 161
```

## Multivariate Analysis

```
average_life_exp <- dataset %>%
  select(Country, Life.expectancy) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  group_by(Country) %>%
  summarise(avg_life_exp = mean(Life.expectancy))
head(average_life_exp)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Country          avg_life_exp
##   <chr>             <dbl>
## 1 Afghanistan      58.2
## 2 Albania           75.2
## 3 Algeria           73.6
## 4 Angola            49.0
## 5 Antigua and Barbuda 75.1
## 6 Argentina         75.2
```

```
mean(as.numeric(average_life_exp$avg_life_exp), na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 69.22493
```

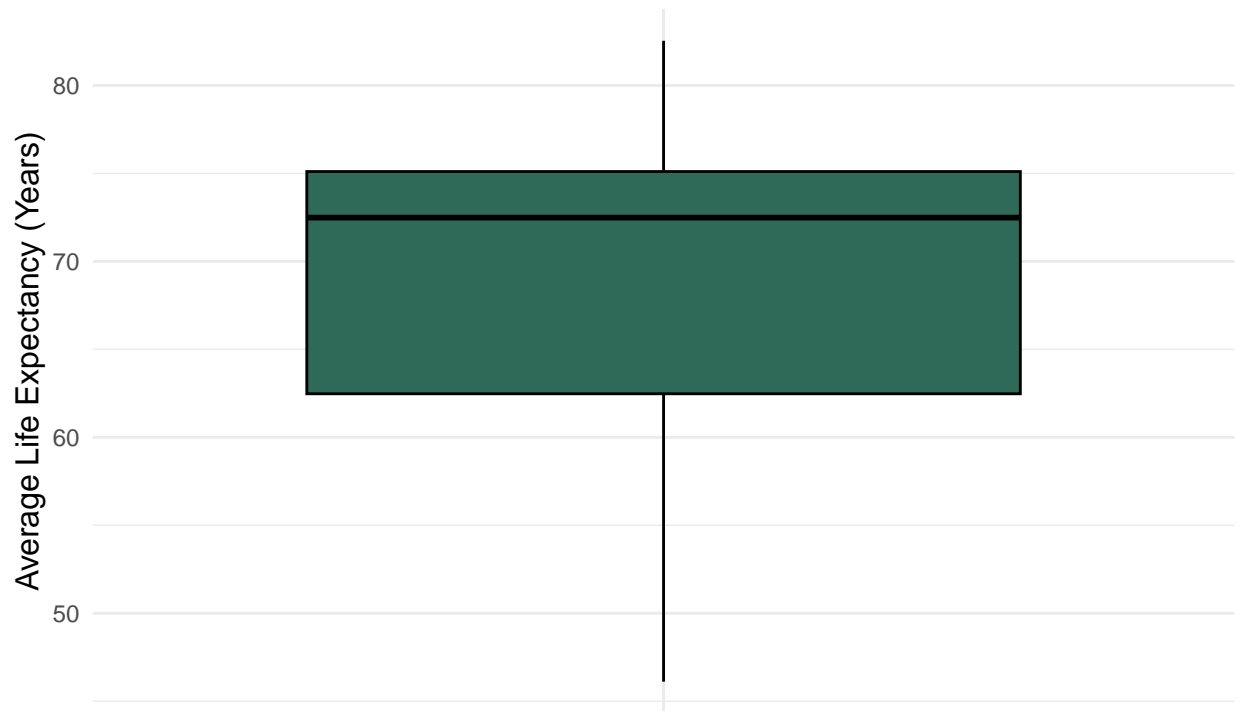
```
median(as.numeric(average_life_exp$avg_life_exp), na.rm = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] 72.4875
```

Since the mean is less than the median, the distribution is likely left-skewed. This suggests that some lower life expectancy values are pulling the mean down. The left skewness implies the presence of outliers or a longer tail on the lower end of the life expectancy spectrum. These could be countries with significantly lower life expectancies due to various factors such as health crises, conflicts, or economic challenges.

```
ggplot(average_life_exp, aes(x = "", y = avg_life_exp)) +
  geom_boxplot(fill = "#2e6a57", color = "black") +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Global Average Life Expectancy<br>
  (2000-2015)", x = "", y = "Average Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
    lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  ) +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```

## Distribution of Global Average Life Expectancy (2000–2015)



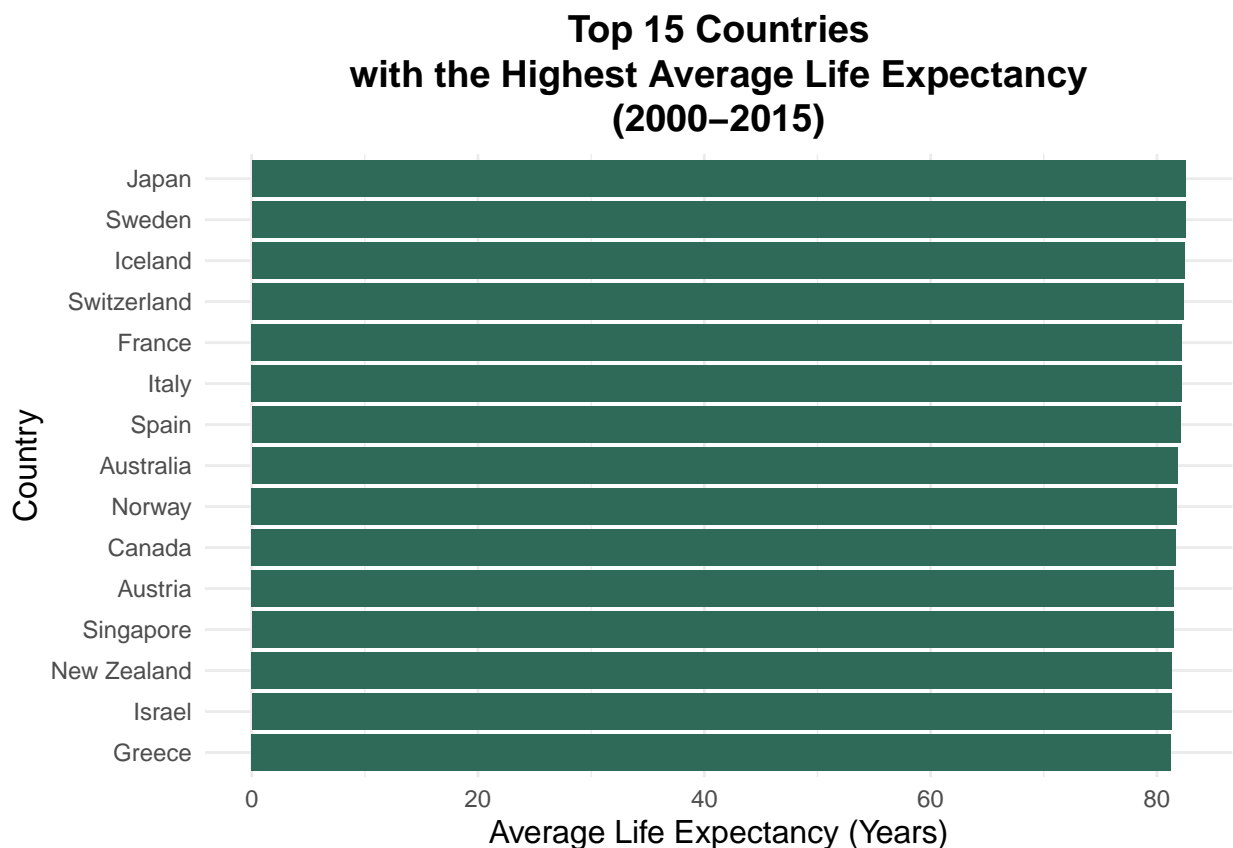
The top 15 countries with the highest average life expectancy are Japan, Sweden, Iceland, Switzerland, France, Italy, Spain, Australia, Norway, Canada, Austria, Singapore, New Zealand, Israel, and Greece.

```
average_life_exp_desc <- dataset %>%
  select(Country, Life.expectancy) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  group_by(Country) %>%
  summarise(average_life_expectancy = mean(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  arrange(desc(average_life_expectancy)) %>%
  slice(1:15)
head(average_life_exp_desc)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Country      average_life_expectancy
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 Japan          82.5
## 2 Sweden          82.5
## 3 Iceland         82.4
## 4 Switzerland    82.3
## 5 France          82.2
## 6 Italy           82.2
```

```
ggplot(average_life_exp_desc,
  aes(x = reorder(Country, average_life_expectancy),
    y = average_life_expectancy)) +
```

```
geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#2e6a57") +
coord_flip() +
labs(title = "Top 15 Countries<br>
with the Highest Average Life Expectancy<br>
(2000-2015)", x = "Country", y = "Average Life Expectancy (Years)") +
theme_minimal() +
theme(
  plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                             lineheight = 1.2),
  axis.title.x = element_text(size = 12),
  axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
) +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```



The top 15 countries with the lowest average life expectancy are Cameroon, Zambia, South Sudan, Mozambique, Somalia, Nigeria, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Malawi, Angola, Lesotho, Central African Republic, and Sierra Leone.

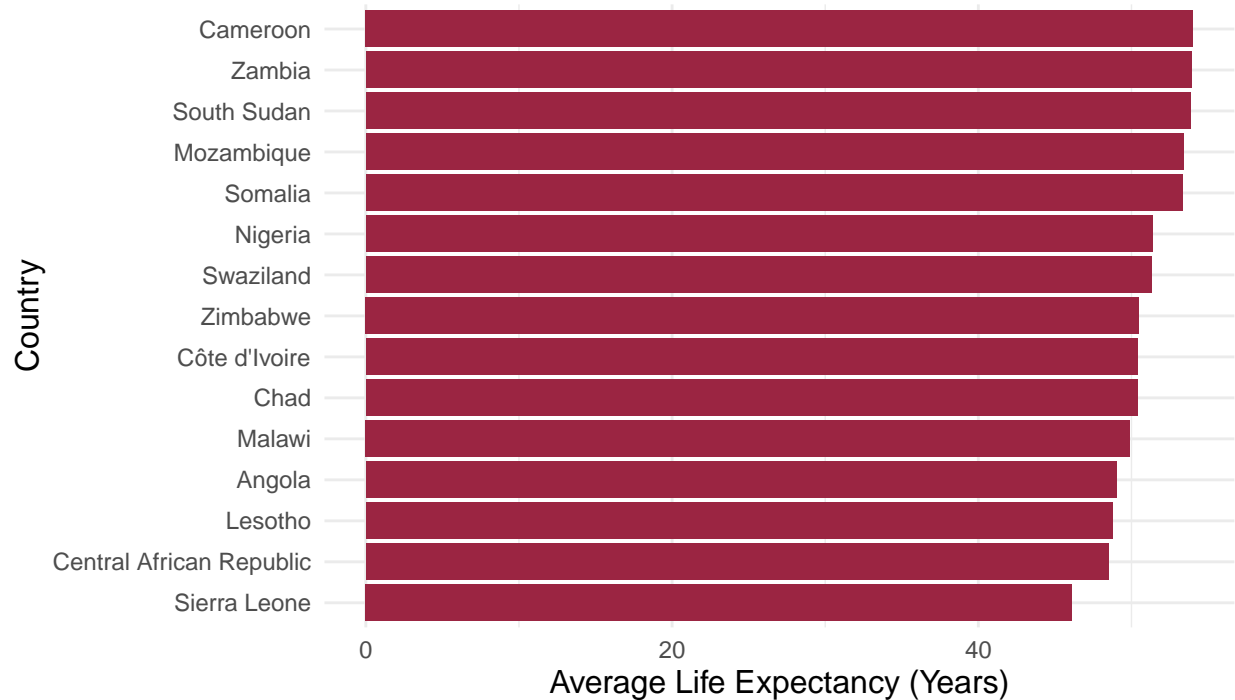
```
average_life_exp_asc <- dataset %>%
  select(Country, Life.expectancy) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  group_by(Country) %>%
  summarise(average_life_expectancy = mean(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  arrange(average_life_expectancy) %>%
  slice(1:15)
head(average_life_exp_asc)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 2
##   Country          average_life_expectancy
##   <chr>                <dbl>
## 1 Sierra Leone      46.1
## 2 Central African Republic 48.5
## 3 Lesotho            48.8
## 4 Angola             49.0
## 5 Malawi             49.9
## 6 Chad              50.4
```

```
ggplot(average_life_exp_asc,
  aes(x = reorder(Country, average_life_expectancy),
    y = average_life_expectancy)) +
geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "#9b2542") +
coord_flip() +
labs(title = "Top 15 Countries<br>
  with the Lowest Average Life Expectancy<br>
  (2000-2015)", x = "Country", y = "Average Life Expectancy (Years)") +
theme_minimal() +
theme(
  plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
    lineheight = 1.2),
  axis.title.x = element_text(size = 12),
  axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
) +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```



## Top 15 Countries with the Lowest Average Life Expectancy (2000–2015)



There has been a slight increase in life expectancy for both developed and developing countries in general.

```
life_expectancy_over_time_by_country_type <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Country, Year, Status) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy)) %>%
  filter(Status %in% c("Developed", "Developing"))

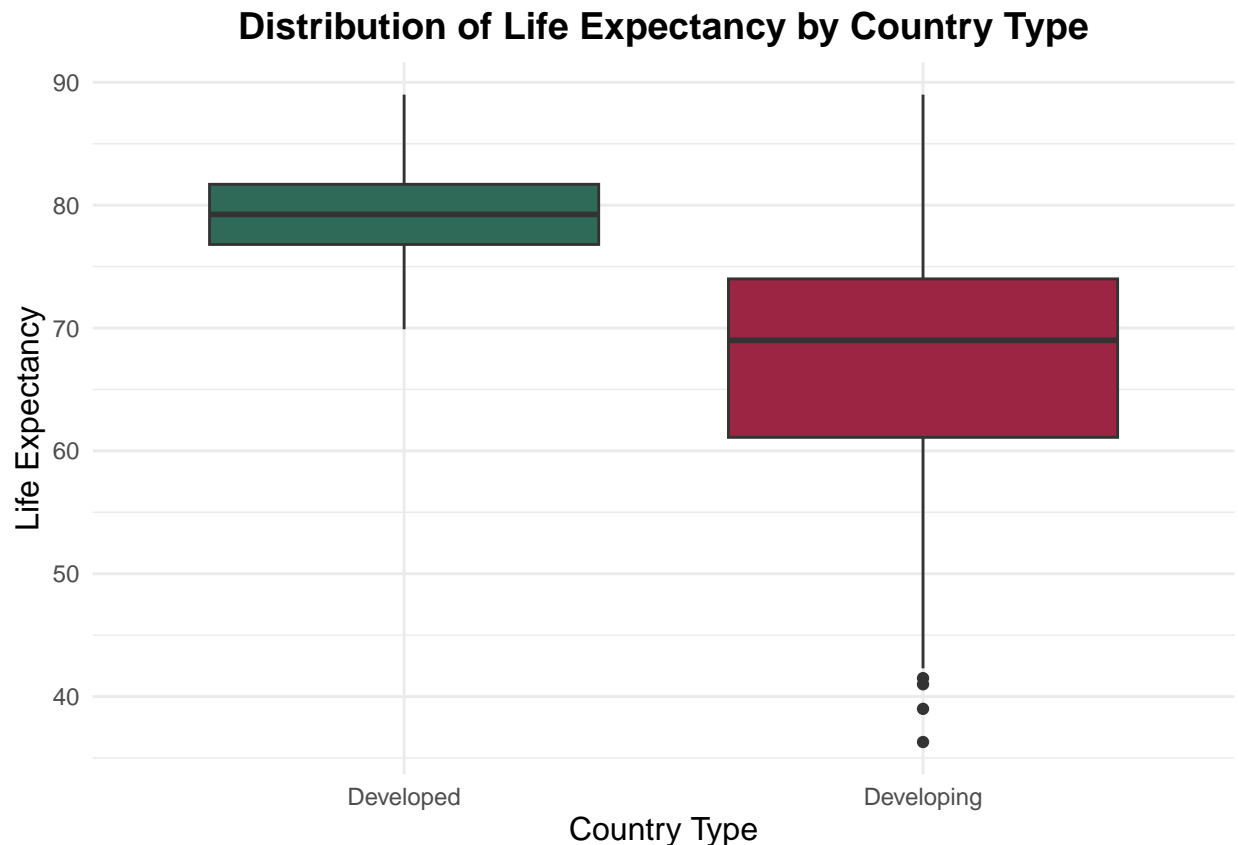
ggplot(life_expectancy_over_time_by_country_type,
  aes(x = Year, y = Life.expectancy, group = Country)) +
  geom_line(color = "grey", size = 1) +
  geom_smooth(aes(group = 1), method = "loess", se = FALSE,
    color = "#2e6a57", size = 1.2) +
  labs(title = "Trends in Life Expectancy by Country Type (2000-2015)",
    x = "Year", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold"),
    axis.title.x = element_text(size = 12),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12),
    strip.text = element_text(size = 12),
    legend.position = "none"
  ) +
  facet_wrap(~ Status)
```

## Trends in Life Expectancy by Country Type (2000–2015)



```
life_exp_comp_dev_dev <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Status) %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy))

ggplot(life_exp_comp_dev_dev,
  aes(x = Status, y = Life.expectancy, fill = Status)) +
  geom_boxplot() +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Developed" = "#2e6a57",
                                "Developing" = "#9b2542")) +
  labs(title = "Distribution of Life Expectancy by Country Type",
    x = "Country Type", y = "Life Expectancy") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                              lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.x = element_text(size = 12),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12),
    legend.position = "none"
  )
)
```



The boxplot compares the life expectancy between **developed** and **developing** countries. The median life expectancy for developed countries is higher than for developing countries, as indicated by the higher median line within the box. The interquartile range (IQR) for developed countries is narrower, suggesting less variability in life expectancy compared to developing countries. The whiskers extend further for developing countries, indicating a wider range of life expectancy values. Additionally, there are more outliers in the developing countries' data, suggesting the presence of extreme values.

### Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators

To visualize the impact of the **Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators** on life expectancy,

```
health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1 <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Adult.Mortality, under.five.deaths,
         infant.deaths, HIV.AIDS)
head(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1)
```

##	Life.expectancy	Adult.Mortality	under.five.deaths	infant.deaths	HIV.AIDS
## 1	65.0	263	83	62	0.1
## 2	59.9	271	86	64	0.1
## 3	59.9	268	89	66	0.1
## 4	59.5	272	93	69	0.1
## 5	59.2	275	97	71	0.1
## 6	58.8	279	102	74	0.1

```

health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1_long_format <-
  health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1 %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -Life.expectancy,
               names_to = "health_risk_factors_1",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  filter(!(health_risk_factors_1 == "infant.deaths"
           & values > 1000),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "under.five.deaths"
           & values > 1000),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "HIV.AIDS"
           & values > 1000),
         !is.na(Life.expectancy),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "Adult.Mortality"
           & is.na(values)),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "under.five.deaths"
           & is.na(values)),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "infant.deaths"
           & is.na(values)),
         !(health_risk_factors_1 == "HIV.AIDS"
           & is.na(values)))
head(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1_long_format)

```

```

## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Life.expectancy health_risk_factors_1 values
##           <dbl> <chr>                <dbl>
## 1           65   Adult.Mortality             263
## 2           65   under.five.deaths             83
## 3           65   infant.deaths                 62
## 4           65   HIV.AIDS                      0.1
## 5          59.9 Adult.Mortality             271
## 6          59.9 under.five.deaths             86

```

```

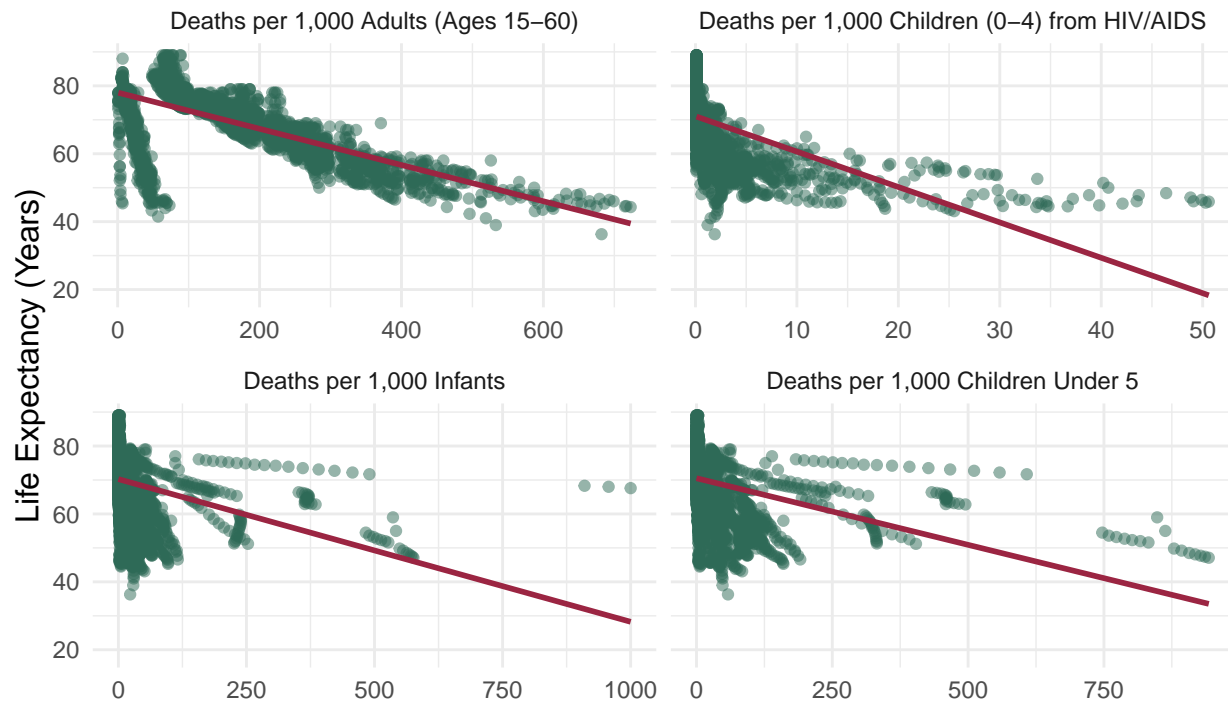
custom_labels_1 <- c(
  "Adult.Mortality" = "Deaths per 1,000 Adults (Ages 15-60)",
  "infant.deaths" = "Deaths per 1,000 Infants",
  "under.five.deaths" = "Deaths per 1,000 Children Under 5",
  "HIV.AIDS" = "Deaths per 1,000 Children (0-4) from HIV/AIDS"
)

ggplot(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_1_long_format,
       aes(x = values, y = Life.expectancy)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5, color = "#2e6a57") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "#9b2542") +
  facet_wrap(~ health_risk_factors_1, scales = "free_x",
            labeller = labeller(health_risk_factors_1 = custom_labels_1)) +
  labs(title = "Impact of Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators<br>
on Life Expectancy (Part 1)", x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                              lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  ) +

```

```
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```

## Impact of Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators on Life Expectancy (Part 1)



```
health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2 <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, BMI, Alcohol,
         thinness..1.19.years, thinness.5.9.years)
head(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2)
```

```
##   Life.expectancy  BMI Alcohol thinness..1.19.years thinness.5.9.years
## 1             65.0 19.1   0.01                17.2             17.3
## 2             59.9 18.6   0.01                17.5             17.5
## 3             59.9 18.1   0.01                17.7             17.7
## 4             59.5 17.6   0.01                17.9             18.0
## 5             59.2 17.2   0.01                18.2             18.2
## 6             58.8 16.7   0.01                18.4             18.4
```

```
health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2_long_format <-
  health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2 %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -Life.expectancy,
               names_to = "health_risk_factors_2",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy),
         !(health_risk_factors_2 == "BMI"
           & is.na(values)),
         !(health_risk_factors_2 == "thinness..1.19.years"
```

```

      & is.na(values)),
    !(health_risk_factors_2 == "thinness.5.9.years"
      & is.na(values)),
    !(health_risk_factors_2 == "Alcohol"
      & is.na(values)))
head(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2_long_format)

```

```

## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Life.expectancy health_risk_factors_2 values
##   <dbl> <chr> <dbl>
## 1      65 BMI 19.1
## 2      65 Alcohol 0.01
## 3      65 thinness..1.19.years 17.2
## 4      65 thinness.5.9.years 17.3
## 5     59.9 BMI 18.6
## 6     59.9 Alcohol 0.01

```

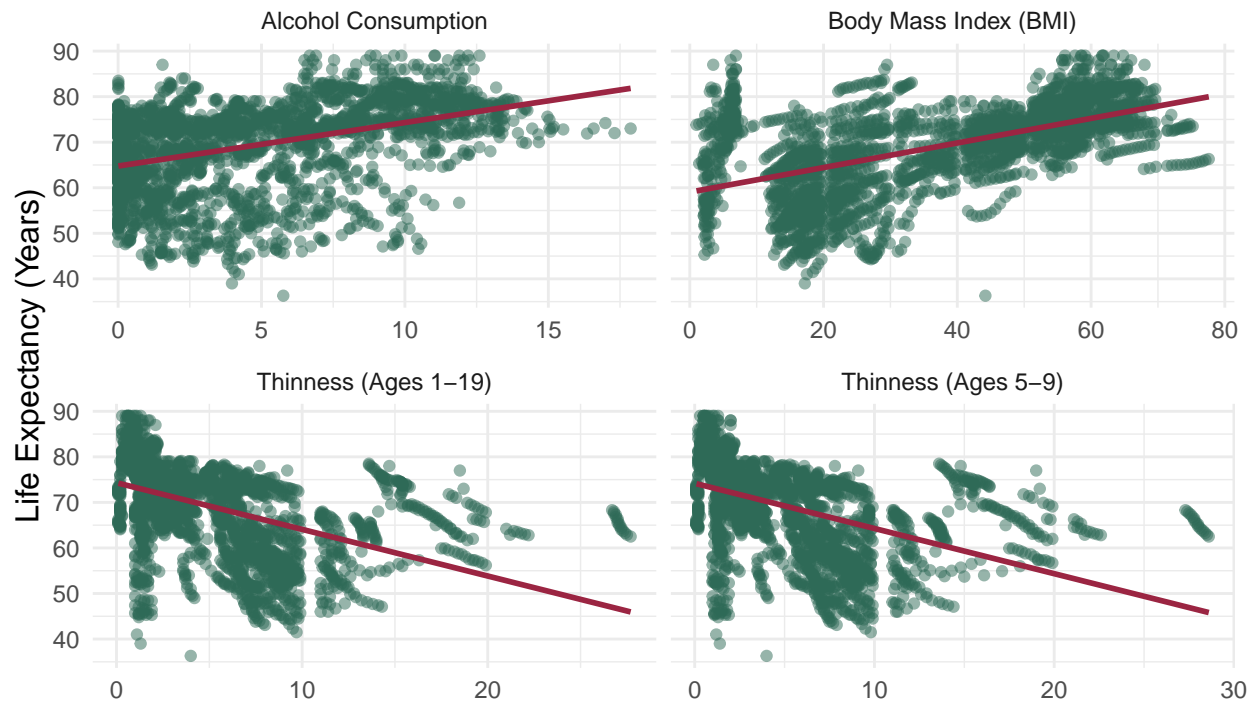
```

custom_labels_2 <- c(
  "BMI" = "Body Mass Index (BMI)",
  "thinness..1.19.years" = "Thinness (Ages 1-19)",
  "thinness.5.9.years" = "Thinness (Ages 5-9)",
  "Alcohol" = "Alcohol Consumption"
)

ggplot(health_risk_factors_mortality_indicators_part_2_long_format,
  aes(x = values, y = Life.expectancy)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5, color = "#2e6a57") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "#9b2542") +
  facet_wrap(~ health_risk_factors_2, scales = "free_x",
    labeller = labeller(health_risk_factors_2 = custom_labels_2)) +
  labs(title = "Impact of Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators<br>
    on Life Expectancy (Part 2)", x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
      lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  ) +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

```

## Impact of Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators on Life Expectancy (Part 2)

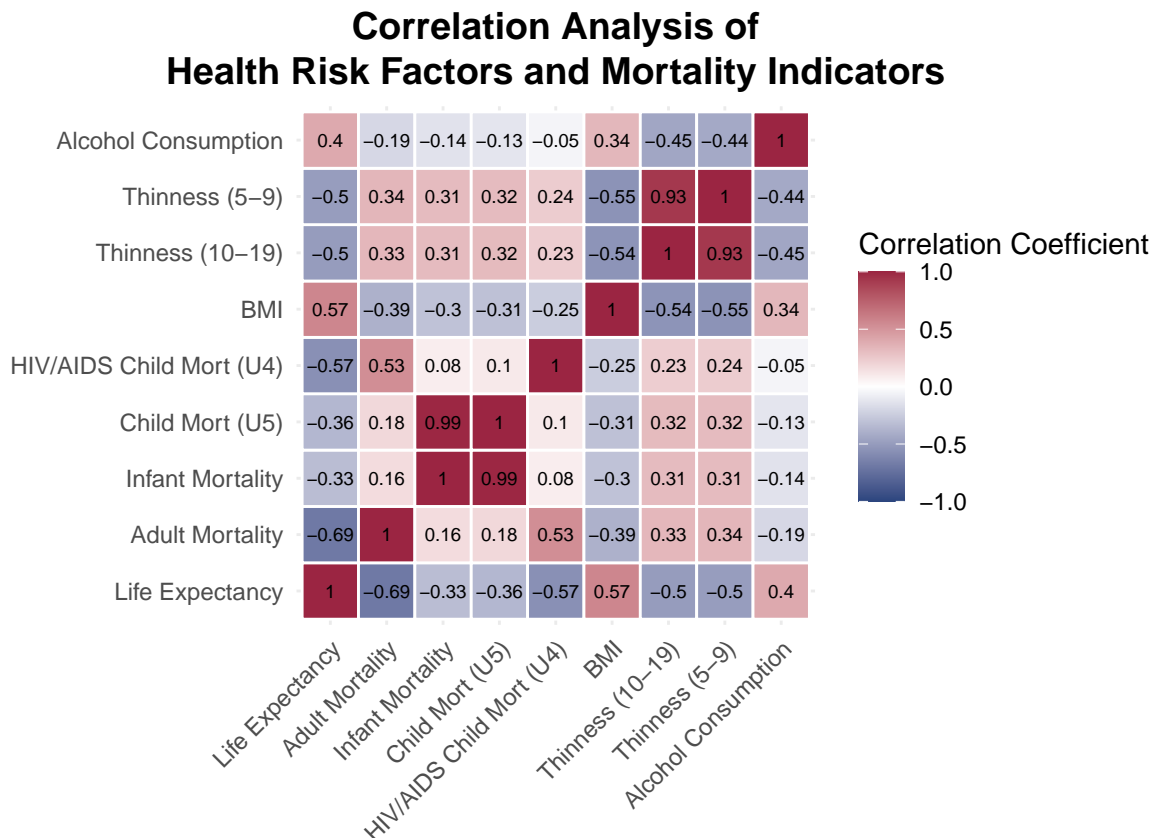


```
health_risk_factors_mortality_ind <- dataset %>%
  select(
    `Life Expectancy` = Life.expectancy,
    `Adult Mortality` = Adult.Mortality,
    `Infant Mortality` = infant.deaths,
    `Child Mort (U5)` = under.five.deaths,
    `HIV/AIDS Child Mort (U4)` = HIV.AIDS,
    `BMI` = BMI,
    `Thinness (10-19)` = thinness..1.19.years,
    `Thinness (5-9)` = thinness.5.9.years,
    `Alcohol Consumption` = Alcohol
  ) %>%
  filter(`Infant Mortality` <= 1000,
    `Child Mort (U5)` <= 1000,
    `HIV/AIDS Child Mort (U4)` <= 1000)
health_risk_factors_mortality_ind_cor <-
  cor(health_risk_factors_mortality_ind, use = "complete.obs")
health_risk_factors_mortality_ind_cor_long_format <-
  melt(health_risk_factors_mortality_ind_cor)
head(health_risk_factors_mortality_ind_cor_long_format)
```

```
##           Var1           Var2      value
## 1      Life Expectancy Life Expectancy  1.0000000
## 2      Adult Mortality Life Expectancy -0.6920548
## 3      Infant Mortality Life Expectancy -0.3287908
```

```
## 4          Child Mort (U5) Life Expectancy -0.3589880
## 5 HIV/AIDS Child Mort (U4) Life Expectancy -0.5650514
## 6          BMI Life Expectancy 0.5699343
```

```
ggplot(health_risk_factors_mortality_ind_cor_long_format,
       aes(Var1, Var2, fill = value)) +
  geom_tile(color = "white", size = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = round(value, 2)), color = "black", size = 2.5) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#2b457e", high = "#9b2542", mid = "white",
                      midpoint = 0, limit = c(-1, 1), space = "Lab",
                      name = "Correlation Coefficient") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                              lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, vjust = 1, hjust = 1),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.title.y = element_blank()
  ) +
  coord_fixed() +
  labs(title = "Correlation Analysis of<br>
Health Risk Factors and Mortality Indicators") +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```



The correlation between **Adult Mortality** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.69**. This indicates a strong negative relationship, meaning higher adult mortality is associated with lower life expectancy.



The correlation between **Infant Mortality** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.33**. This shows a moderate negative relationship, suggesting that higher infant mortality is associated with lower life expectancy.

The correlation between **Child Mortality (Under 5)** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.36**. This indicates a moderate negative relationship, meaning higher child mortality is associated with lower life expectancy.

The correlation between **HIV/AIDS Child Mortality (Under 4)** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.57**. This shows a strong negative relationship, suggesting that higher HIV/AIDS child mortality is associated with lower life expectancy.

The correlation between **BMI** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.57**. This indicates a strong positive relationship, meaning higher BMI is associated with higher life expectancy.

The correlation between **Thinness (Ages 1-19)** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.5**. This shows a strong negative relationship, suggesting that higher thinness in the 10-19 age group is associated with lower life expectancy.

The correlation between **Thinness (Ages 5-9)** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.5**. This indicates a strong negative relationship, meaning higher thinness in the 5-9 age group is associated with lower life expectancy.

The correlation between **Alcohol Consumption** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.4**. This shows a moderate positive relationship, suggesting that higher alcohol consumption is associated with higher life expectancy.

In summary, variables like adult mortality, infant mortality, child mortality, HIV/AIDS child mortality, and thinness have negative correlations with life expectancy, indicating that higher values in these variables are associated with lower life expectancy. On the other hand, BMI and alcohol consumption have positive correlations with life expectancy, suggesting that higher values in these variables are associated with higher life expectancy (just because two variables are correlated doesn't mean that one causes the other, correlation simply indicates that there is a relationship or pattern between the two variables).

## Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators

To visualize the impact of the **Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators** on life expectancy,

```
vaccination_disease_control_indicators <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Hepatitis.B, Polio,
         Diphtheria, Measles)
head(vaccination_disease_control_indicators)
```

```
##   Life.expectancy Hepatitis.B Polio Diphtheria Measles
## 1             65.0          65    6          65    1154
## 2             59.9          62   58          62     492
## 3             59.9          64   62          64     430
## 4             59.5          67   67          67    2787
## 5             59.2          68   68          68    3013
## 6             58.8          66   66          66    1989
```

```
vaccination_disease_control_indicators_long_format <-
  vaccination_disease_control_indicators %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -Life.expectancy,
               names_to = "vaccination_disease_indicators",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  filter(!(vaccination_disease_indicators == "Measles"
           & values > 1000),
         !is.na(Life.expectancy),
         !(vaccination_disease_indicators == "Hepatitis.B"
```

```

    & is.na(values)),
    !(vaccination_disease_indicators == "Polio"
    & is.na(values)),
    !(vaccination_disease_indicators == "Diphtheria"
    & is.na(values)),
    !(vaccination_disease_indicators == "Measles"
    & is.na(values)))
head(vaccination_disease_control_indicators_long_format)

```

```

## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Life expectancy vaccination_disease_indicators values
##   <dbl> <chr> <int>
## 1      65 Hepatitis.B      65
## 2      65 Polio          6
## 3      65 Diphtheria     65
## 4     59.9 Hepatitis.B     62
## 5     59.9 Polio         58
## 6     59.9 Diphtheria     62

```

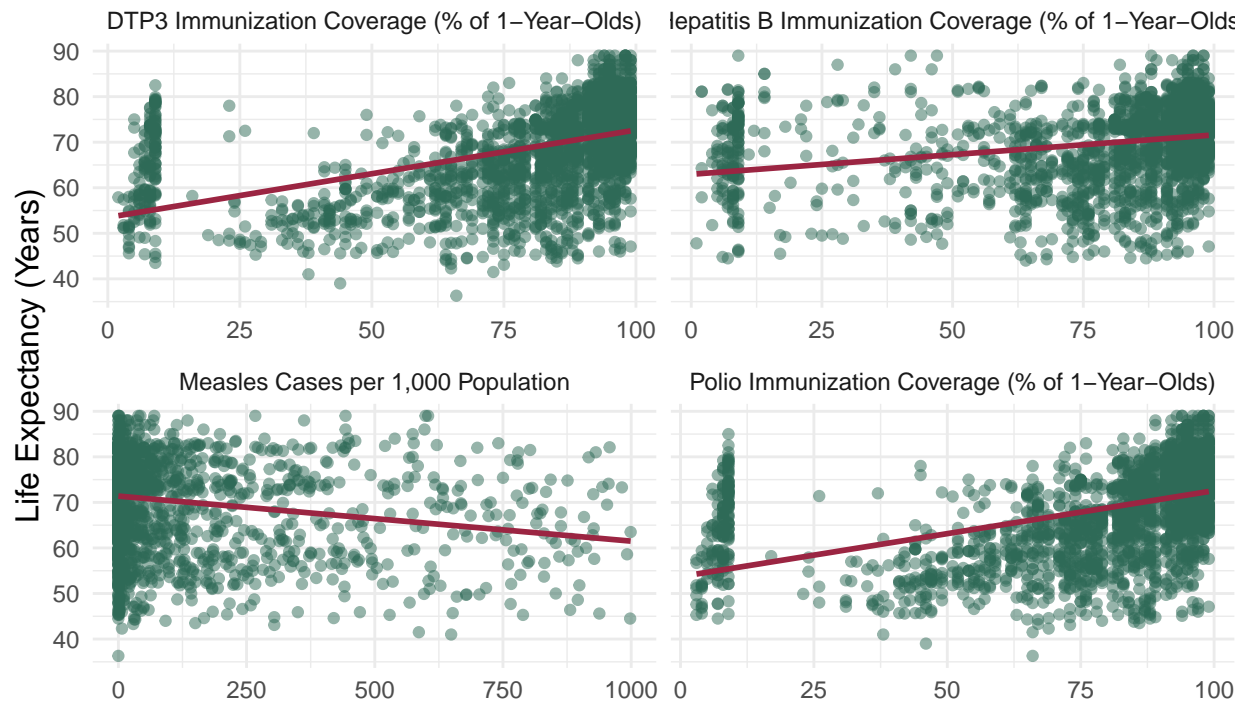
```

custom_labels_3 <- c(
  "Hepatitis.B" = "Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage (% of 1-Year-Olds)",
  "Polio" = "Polio Immunization Coverage (% of 1-Year-Olds)",
  "Diphtheria" = "DTP3 Immunization Coverage (% of 1-Year-Olds)",
  "Measles" = "Measles Cases per 1,000 Population"
)

ggplot(vaccination_disease_control_indicators_long_format,
  aes(x = values, y = Life.expectancy)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5, color = "#2e6a57") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "#9b2542") +
  facet_wrap(~ vaccination_disease_indicators, scales = "free_x",
    labeller = labeller(vaccination_disease_indicators =
      custom_labels_3)) +
  labs(title = "Impact of Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators<br>
    on Life Expectancy", x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
      lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
  ) +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

```

## Impact of Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators on Life Expectancy



```
vaccination_disease_control_ind <- dataset %>%
  select(
    `Life Expectancy` = Life.expectancy,
    `Hepatitis B IC` = Hepatitis.B,
    `Polio IC` = Polio,
    `DTP3 IC` = Diphtheria,
    `Measles Cases` = Measles
  ) %>%
  filter(`Measles Cases` <= 1000)
vaccination_disease_control_ind_cor <-
  cor(vaccination_disease_control_ind, use = "complete.obs")
vaccination_disease_control_ind_cor_long_format <-
  melt(vaccination_disease_control_ind_cor)
head(vaccination_disease_control_ind_cor_long_format)
```

```
##           Var1           Var2      value
## 1 Life Expectancy Life Expectancy 1.000000
## 2 Hepatitis B IC Life Expectancy 0.1979131
## 3      Polio IC Life Expectancy 0.3075591
## 4      DTP3 IC Life Expectancy 0.3133858
## 5  Measles Cases Life Expectancy -0.1890528
## 6 Life Expectancy Hepatitis B IC 0.1979131
```

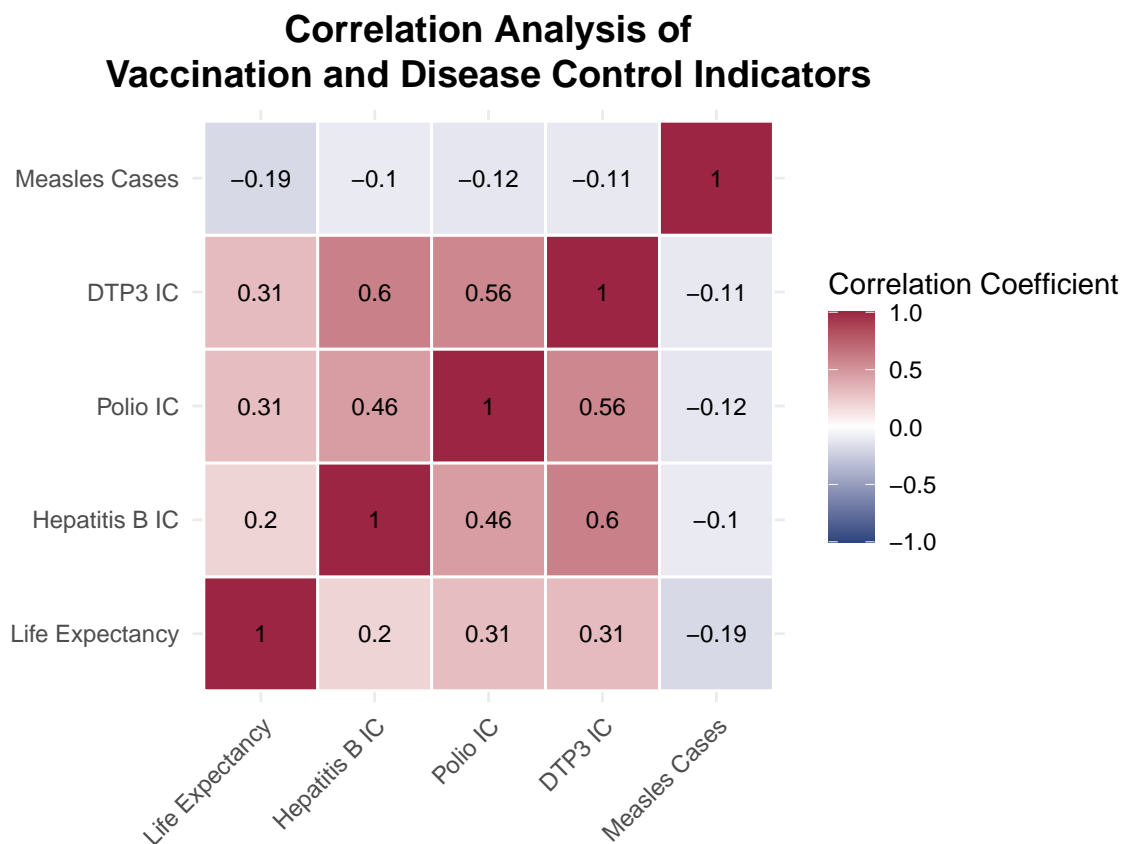
```
ggplot(vaccination_disease_control_ind_cor_long_format,
  aes(Var1, Var2, fill = value)) +
```

```

geom_tile(color = "white", size = 0.5) +
geom_text(aes(label = round(value, 2)), color = "black", size = 3) +
scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#2b457e", high = "#9b2542", mid = "white",
                     midpoint = 0, limit = c(-1, 1), space = "Lab",
                     name = "Correlation Coefficient") +

theme_minimal() +
theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                                lineheight = 1.2),
      axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, vjust = 1, hjust = 1),
      axis.title.x = element_blank(),
      axis.title.y = element_blank()
) +
coord_fixed() +
labs(title = "Correlation Analysis of<br>
Vaccination and Disease Control Indicators") +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

```



The correlation between **Hepatitis B Immunization Coverage (IC)** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.2**. This indicates a weak positive relationship, suggesting that higher Hepatitis B immunization coverage is slightly associated with higher life expectancy.

The correlation between **Polio IC** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.31**. This shows a moderate positive relationship, meaning higher Polio immunization coverage is associated with higher life expectancy.

The correlation between **DTP3 IC** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.31**. This indicates a moderate positive relationship, suggesting that higher DTP3 (Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis) immunization coverage is associated with higher life expectancy.

The correlation between **Measles Cases** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.19**. This shows a weak negative relationship, meaning higher numbers of measles cases are slightly associated with lower life expectancy.

In summary, immunization coverage for Hepatitis B, Polio, and DTP3 shows positive correlations with life expectancy, indicating that higher immunization rates are associated with higher life expectancy. The number of measles cases has a negative correlation with life expectancy, suggesting that more measles cases are associated with lower life expectancy.

## Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators

To visualize the impact of the **Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators** on life expectancy,

```
healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Total.expenditure, percentage.expenditure)
head(healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators)

##   Life.expectancy Total.expenditure percentage.expenditure
## 1             65.0             8.16             71.279624
## 2             59.9             8.18             73.523582
## 3             59.9             8.13             73.219243
## 4             59.5             8.52             78.184215
## 5             59.2             7.87             7.097109
## 6             58.8             9.20             79.679367

healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators_long_format <-
  healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -Life.expectancy,
               names_to = "healthcare_expenditure_indicators",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy),
         !(healthcare_expenditure_indicators == "Total.expenditure"
           & is.na(values)),
         !(healthcare_expenditure_indicators == "percentage.expenditure"
           & is.na(values)))
head(healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators_long_format)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Life.expectancy healthcare_expenditure_indicators values
##           <dbl> <chr>                        <dbl>
## 1             65 Total.expenditure                8.16
## 2             65 percentage.expenditure          71.3
## 3            59.9 Total.expenditure                8.18
## 4            59.9 percentage.expenditure          73.5
## 5            59.9 Total.expenditure                8.13
## 6            59.9 percentage.expenditure          73.2
```

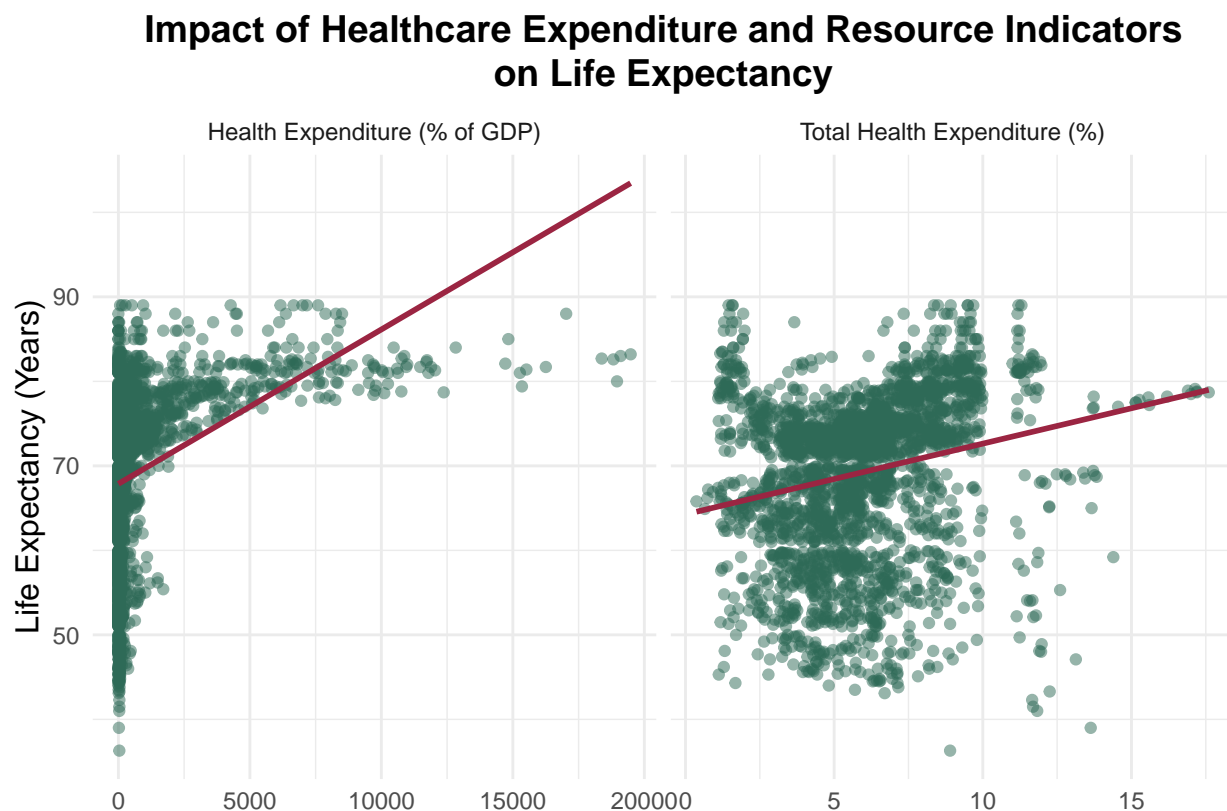
```
custom_labels_4 <- c(
  "Total.expenditure" = "Total Health Expenditure (%)",
  "percentage.expenditure" = "Health Expenditure (% of GDP)"
)

ggplot(healthcare_expenditure_resource_indicators_long_format,
```

```

aes(x = values, y = Life.expectancy)) +
geom_point(alpha = 0.5, color = "#2e6a57") +
geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "#9b2542") +
facet_wrap(~ healthcare_expenditure_indicators, scales = "free_x",
           labeller = labeller(healthcare_expenditure_indicators =
                                custom_labels_4)) +
labs(title = "Impact of Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators<br>
on Life Expectancy", x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
theme_minimal() +
theme(
  plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                             lineheight = 1.2),
  axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
) +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())

```



```

healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind <- dataset %>%
  select(
    `Life Expectancy` = Life.expectancy,
    `THE (%)` = Total.expenditure,
    `HE (% of GDP)` = percentage.expenditure
  )
healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind_cor <-
  cor(healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind, use = "complete.obs")
healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind_cor_long_format <-

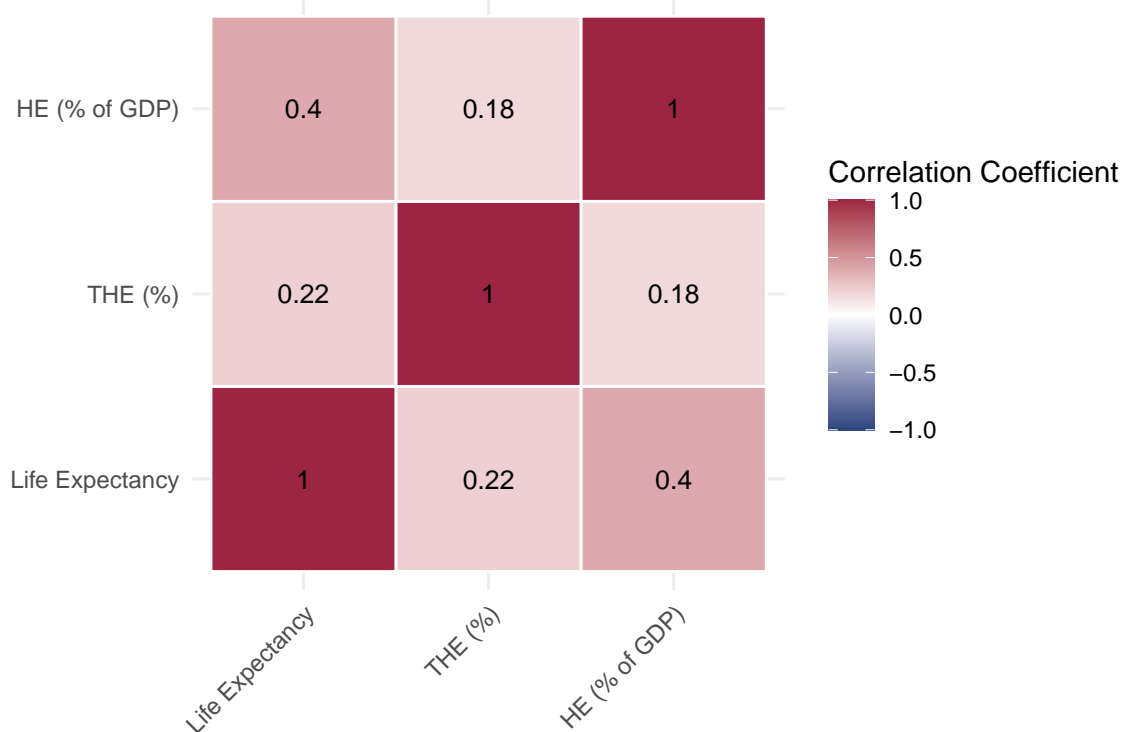
```

```
melt(healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind_cor)
head(healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind_cor_long_format)
```

```
##           Var1           Var2      value
## 1 Life Expectancy Life Expectancy 1.0000000
## 2           THE (%) Life Expectancy 0.2180864
## 3    HE (% of GDP) Life Expectancy 0.3995772
## 4 Life Expectancy           THE (%) 0.2180864
## 5           THE (%)           THE (%) 1.0000000
## 6    HE (% of GDP)           THE (%) 0.1762450
```

```
ggplot(healthcare_expenditure_resource_ind_cor_long_format,
       aes(Var1, Var2, fill = value)) +
  geom_tile(color = "white", size = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = round(value, 2)), color = "black", size = 3.5) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#2b457e", high = "#9b2542", mid = "white",
                      midpoint = 0, limit = c(-1, 1), space = "Lab",
                      name = "Correlation Coefficient") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                                  lineheight = 1.2),
        axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, vjust = 1, hjust = 1),
        axis.title.x = element_blank(),
        axis.title.y = element_blank()) +
  coord_fixed() +
  labs(title = "Correlation Analysis of<br>
             Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators") +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```

## Correlation Analysis of Healthcare Expenditure and Resource Indicators



The correlation between **Total Health Expenditure (%)** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.22**. This indicates a weak positive relationship, suggesting that higher total health expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure is slightly associated with higher life expectancy.

The correlation between **Health Expenditure (% of GDP)** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.4**. This shows a moderate positive relationship, meaning that higher health expenditure as a percentage of GDP is associated with higher life expectancy.

In summary, both total health expenditure and health expenditure as a percentage of GDP have positive correlations with life expectancy. This suggests that increased spending on health is associated with higher life expectancy, with health expenditure as a percentage of GDP showing a stronger relationship than total health expenditure.

## Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators

To visualize the impact of the **Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators** on life expectancy,

```
socio_economic_educational_indicators <- dataset %>%
  select(Life.expectancy, Income.composition.of.resources,
         GDP, Schooling, Population)
head(socio_economic_educational_indicators)
```

```
##   Life.expectancy Income.composition.of.resources      GDP Schooling
## 1           65.0              0.479 584.25921      10.1
## 2           59.9              0.476 612.69651      10.0
## 3           59.9              0.470 631.74498       9.9
```



```
## 4          59.5          0.463 669.95900          9.8
## 5          59.2          0.454 63.53723          9.5
## 6          58.8          0.448 553.32894          9.2
## Population
## 1    33736494
## 2     327582
## 3    31731688
## 4     3696958
## 5     2978599
## 6     2883167
```

```
socio_economic_educational_indicators_long_format <-
  socio_economic_educational_indicators %>%
  pivot_longer(cols = -Life.expectancy,
               names_to = "socio_economic_indicators",
               values_to = "values") %>%
  filter(!is.na(Life.expectancy),
         !(socio_economic_indicators == "Income.composition.of.resources"
           & values == 0),
         !(socio_economic_indicators == "GDP"
           & values == 0),
         !(socio_economic_indicators == "Schooling"
           & values == 0),
         !(socio_economic_indicators == "Population"
           & values == 0))
head(socio_economic_educational_indicators_long_format)
```

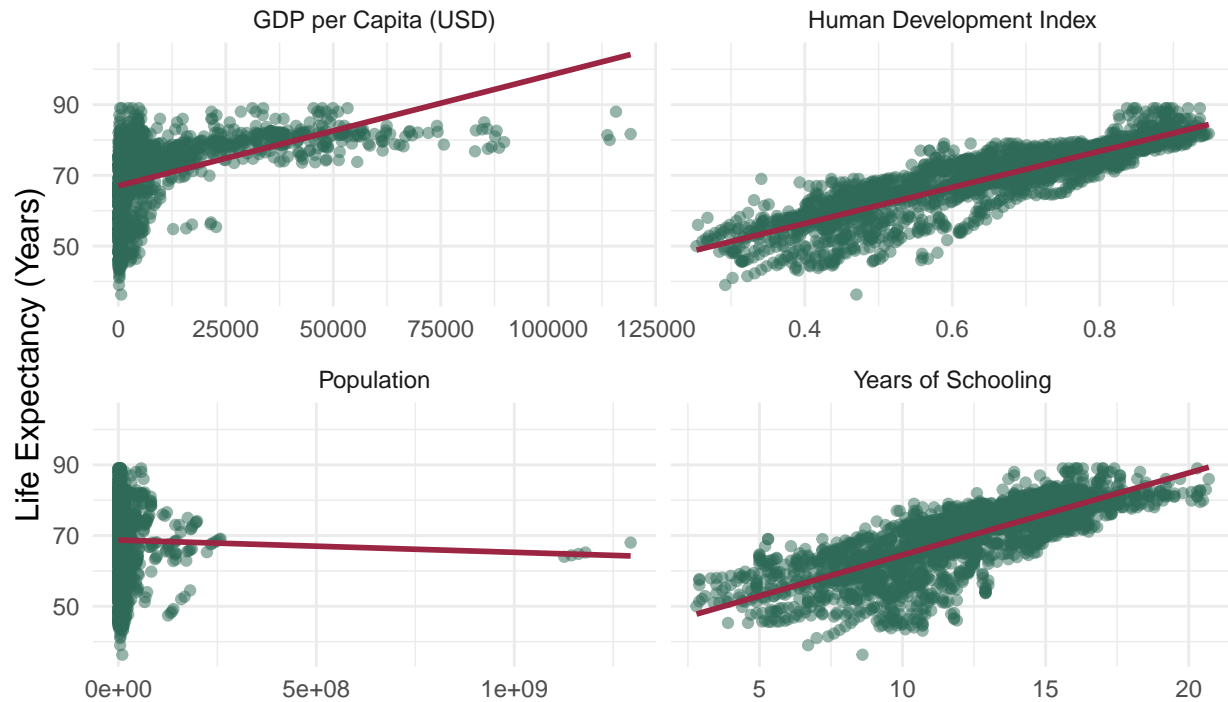
```
## # A tibble: 6 x 3
##   Life.expectancy socio_economic_indicators      values
##         <dbl> <chr>                        <dbl>
## 1          65 Income.composition.of.resources    0.479
## 2          65 GDP                               584.
## 3          65 Schooling                             10.1
## 4          65 Population                     33736494
## 5          59.9 Income.composition.of.resources    0.476
## 6          59.9 GDP                               613.
```

```
custom_labels_5 <- c(
  "Income.composition.of.resources" = "Human Development Index",
  "GDP" = "GDP per Capita (USD)",
  "Schooling" = "Years of Schooling",
  "Population" = "Population"
)

ggplot(socio_economic_educational_indicators_long_format,
       aes(x = values, y = Life.expectancy)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.5, color = "#2e6a57") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "#9b2542") +
  facet_wrap(~ socio_economic_indicators, scales = "free_x",
             labeller = labeller(socio_economic_indicators = custom_labels_5)) +
  labs(title = "Impact of Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators<br>
on Life Expectancy", x = "", y = "Life Expectancy (Years)") +
  theme_minimal() +
```

```
theme(
  plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                             lineheight = 1.2),
  axis.title.y = element_text(size = 12)
) +
theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```

## Impact of Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators on Life Expectancy

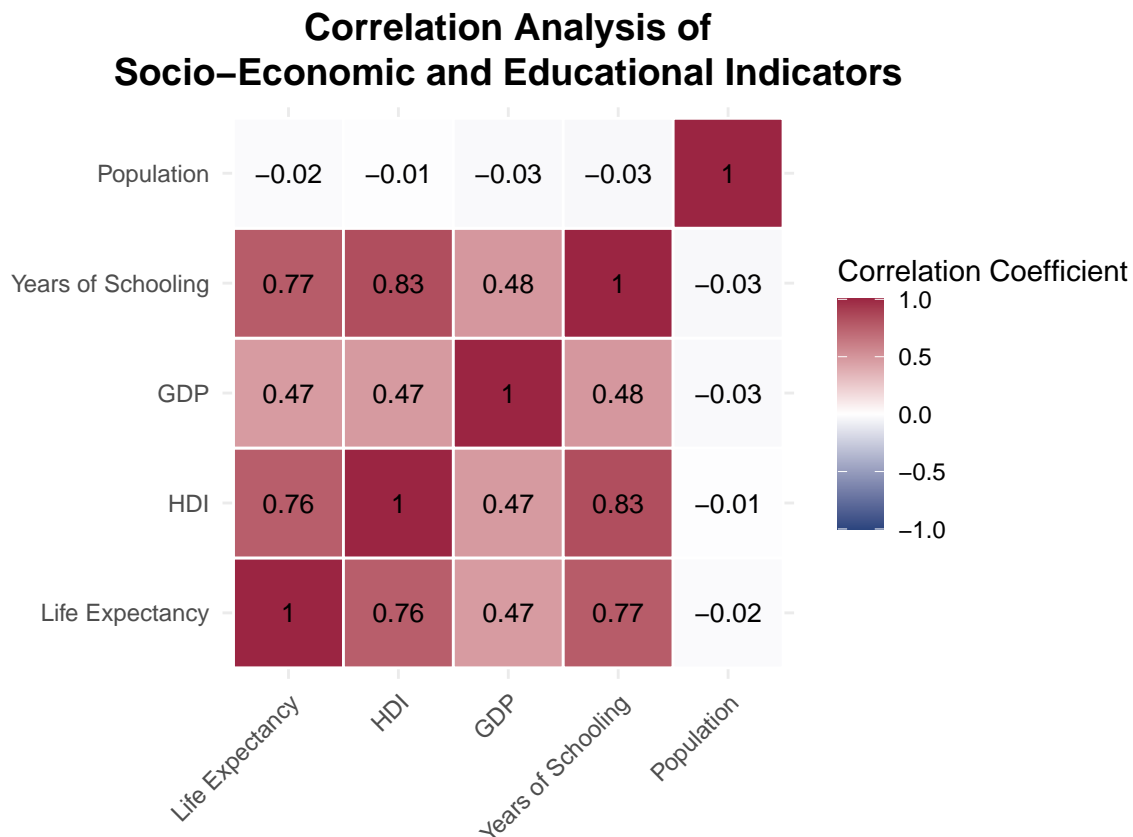


```
socio_economic_educational_ind <- dataset %>%
  select(
    `Life Expectancy` = Life.expectancy,
    `HDI` = Income.composition.of.resources,
    `GDP` = GDP,
    `Years of Schooling` = Schooling,
    `Population` = Population
  )
socio_economic_educational_ind_cor <-
  cor(socio_economic_educational_ind, use = "complete.obs")
socio_economic_educational_ind_cor_long_format <-
  melt(socio_economic_educational_ind_cor)
head(socio_economic_educational_ind_cor_long_format)
```

```
##           Var1           Var2      value
## 1  Life Expectancy Life Expectancy 1.00000000
## 2           HDI Life Expectancy 0.75861711
## 3           GDP Life Expectancy 0.46566179
```

```
## 4 Years of Schooling Life Expectancy 0.76918472
## 5      Population Life Expectancy -0.02262795
## 6      Life Expectancy      HDI 0.75861711
```

```
ggplot(socio_economic_educational_ind_cor_long_format,
       aes(Var1, Var2, fill = value)) +
  geom_tile(color = "white", size = 0.5) +
  geom_text(aes(label = round(value, 2)), color = "black", size = 3.5) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "#2b457e", high = "#9b2542", mid = "white",
                      midpoint = 0, limit = c(-1, 1), space = "Lab",
                      name = "Correlation Coefficient") +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5, size = 14, face = "bold",
                              lineheight = 1.2),
    axis.text.x = element_text(angle = 45, vjust = 1, hjust = 1),
    axis.title.x = element_blank(),
    axis.title.y = element_blank()) +
  coord_fixed() +
  labs(title = "Correlation Analysis of<br>
           Socio-Economic and Educational Indicators") +
  theme(plot.title = element_markdown())
```



The correlation between **HDI (Human Development Index)** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.76**. This indicates a strong positive relationship, meaning as HDI increases, Life Expectancy also tends to increase.

The correlation between **GDP (Gross Domestic Product)** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.47**. This shows a

moderate positive relationship, suggesting that higher GDP is associated with higher Life Expectancy, but the relationship is not as strong as with HDI.

The correlation between **Years of Schooling** and **Life Expectancy** is **0.77**. This indicates a strong positive relationship, similar to HDI, suggesting that more years of schooling are associated with higher Life Expectancy.

The correlation between **Population** and **Life Expectancy** is **-0.02**. This shows a very weak negative relationship, indicating that Population size has almost no linear relationship with Life Expectancy in this dataset.

In summary, HDI and Years of Schooling have strong positive correlations with Life Expectancy, while GDP has a moderate positive correlation. Population size, however, shows almost no correlation with Life Expectancy.

## Conclusion

The analysis highlights that life expectancy is influenced by a complex set of factors, with notable differences between developed and developing countries.

Countries with lower life expectancy tend to face significant challenges, including higher adult and child mortality rates, as well as a higher prevalence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS. These factors, alongside thinness in younger age groups, exhibit strong negative correlations with life expectancy.

Conversely, vaccination coverage for diseases such as Hepatitis B, Polio, and DTP3 plays a crucial role, as higher vaccination rates are associated with improved health outcomes. This underscores the importance of public health measures in preventing infectious diseases, which significantly affect life expectancy.

Population size shows almost no correlation with life expectancy, indicating that the number of people in a country does not directly affect the longevity of its citizens.

Healthcare expenditure—both as a percentage of total expenditure and as a percentage of GDP—shows a positive correlation with life expectancy, underscoring the necessity of continuous investment in healthcare systems. Socio-economic factors like the HDI and years of schooling show even stronger relationships with life expectancy, suggesting that broader development, beyond just economic growth, is crucial. While GDP also shows a positive relationship, it is less impactful than education and human development.

In summary, increasing life expectancy is not a one-dimensional task. It requires a comprehensive approach that includes reducing mortality rates, enhancing vaccination coverage, and investing in both healthcare and socio-economic development.