

## **MORTALITY RATE, UNDER-5 (PER 1,000)**

- Current health expenditure (% of GDP)
- Out-of-pocket expenditure (% of current health expenditure)
- Physicians (per 1,000 people)
- Public spending on education, total (% of GDP)
- Literacy rate, adult female (% of females ages 15 and above)
- People practicing open defecation (% of population)
- People using safely managed drinking water services (% of population).



Data Source: The World Bank



- When the resources are limited, what should be prioritized, education or health care?
- How important is mother's education?
- What is the role of sanitary practices and having access to clean water?
- How important is universal health care?
- How do continents differ with respect to these parameters?





## World Bank Global Mortality Rate Dataset (1950 - 2022)

#### Columns

- Response value: Mortality Rate

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1488 entries, 0 to 1487
Data columns (total 10 columns):
                          Non-Null Count
    Column
                                         Dtype
                                         object
                          1488 non-null
    country_name
                          1488 non-null int64
    year
                          1488 non-null float64
    Health expenditure
    Out-pocket expenditure 1488 non-null float64
    Education expenditure
                          1488 non-null float64
    Number physicians
                          1488 non-null float64
    Mortality rate
                          1488 non-null float64
    Female literacy
                          1488 non-null float64
     Open defecation
                          1488 non-null float64
    Manage water
                          1488 non-null
                                        float64
dtypes: float64(8), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 116.4+ KB
```

#### DATASET OVERVIEW

```
Count of unique values in every column:
country_name : 149
year : 19
Health Expenditure: 1320
Out-pocket expenditure: 1320
Education expenditure: 1315
Number physicians: 1279
Mortality rate: 244
Female Literacy: 361
Open defecation: 275
Manage water: 341
```

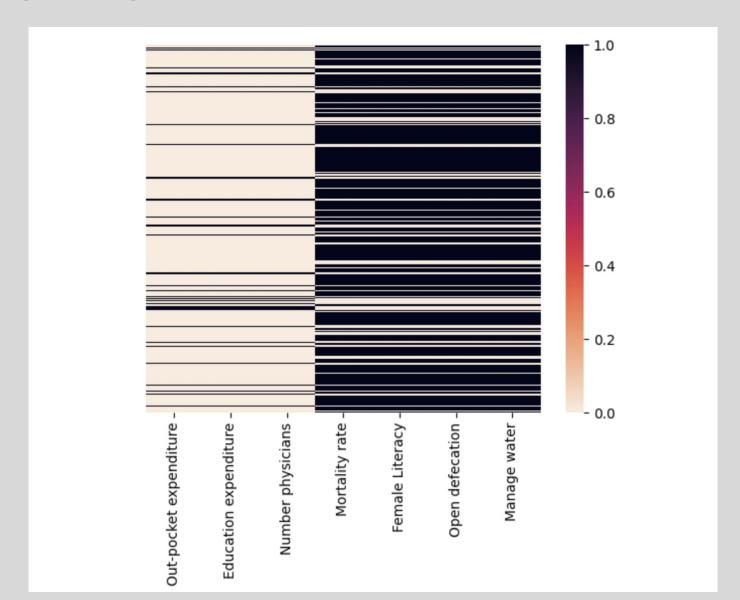
## **DATASET OVERVIEW**

#### Summary

	year	Health Expenditure	Out-pocket expenditure	Education expenditure	Number physicians	Mortality rate	Female Literacy	Open defecation	Manage water
count	1488.000000	1319.000000	1319.000000	1319.000000	1319.000000	364.000000	364.000000	364.000000	364.000000
mean	2009.506048	6.526258	33.325889	4.597884	2.098869	28.995879	81.820424	8.380214	57.418069
std	5.304573	2.295184	18.228449	1.730710	1.496356	34.454095	21.556203	14.397393	30.497241
min	2000.000000	1.027951	3.307494	0.787440	0.000800	1.000000	1.000000	0.001201	1.000000
25%	2005.000000	4.781093	18.532766	3.382515	0.720300	8.100000	71.768749	1.000000	36.956913
50%	2010.000000	6.554466	29.510948	4.539660	2.171700	17.750000	91.874619	1.903311	60.290884
75%	2014.000000	8.253400	44.741283	5.546300	3.297950	31.900000	96.239740	7.762895	81.964214
max	2018.000000	13.281340	84.348076	14.059080	7.777800	185.100000	99.995873	73.252478	100.000003

## **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

## Heat map demonstrating missing values



### **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

#### Country wise record count (Top and bottom)

#### Italy : 19

Czech Republic: 19

Ireland: 19 Norway: 19 Israel: 19 Spain: 19 Iceland: 19

Austria: 18

Azerbaijan : 18 Singapore : 18

Lithuania: 18

United Kingdom: 18

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Turkmenistan : 2

Mauritania : 2 Montenegro : 2

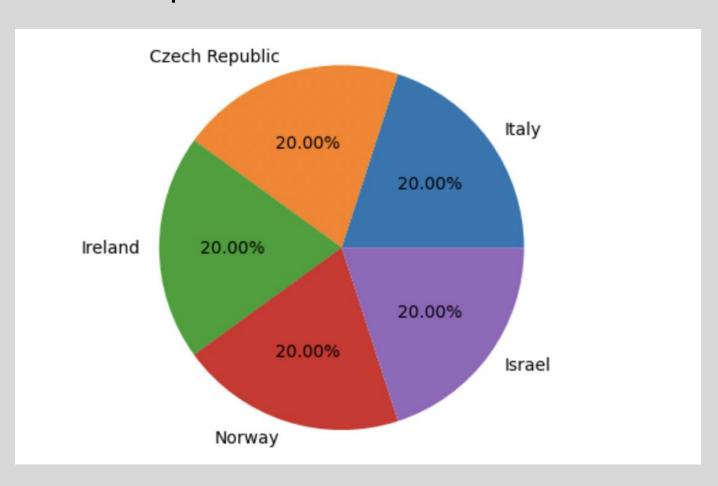
Dominica:1

Eritrea:1

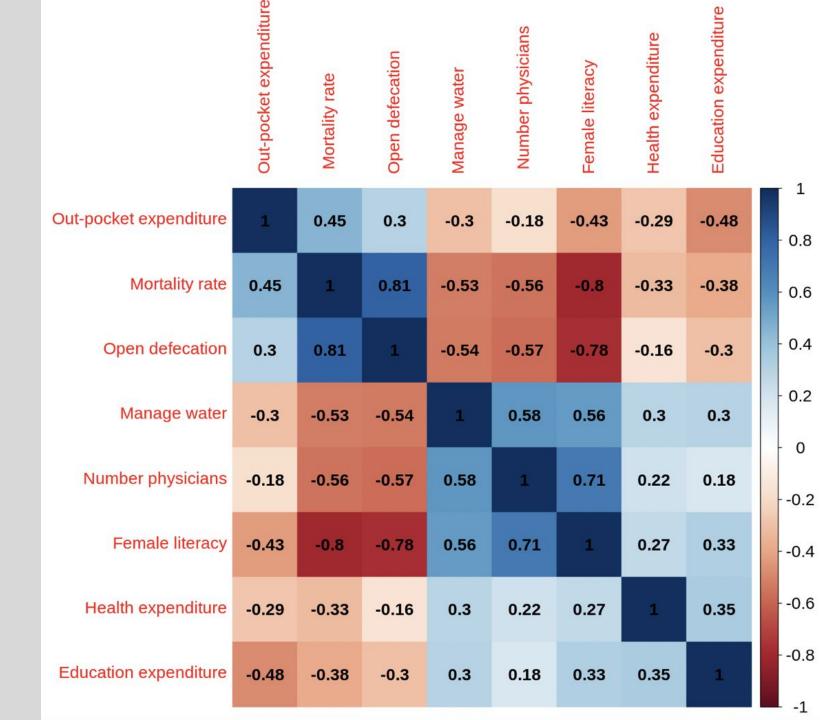
Antigua and Barbuda: 1

Angola:1

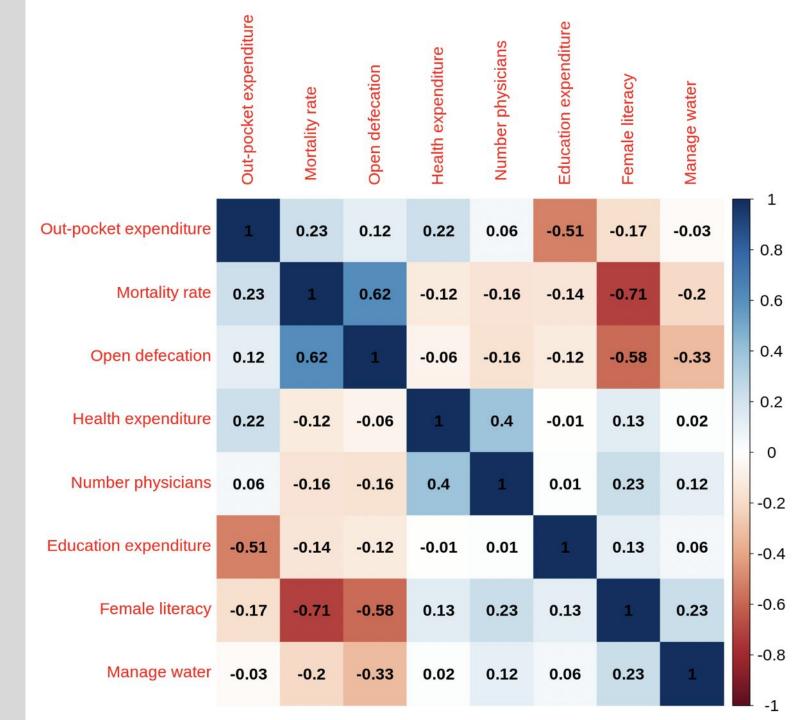
#### Top 5 countries with maximum records



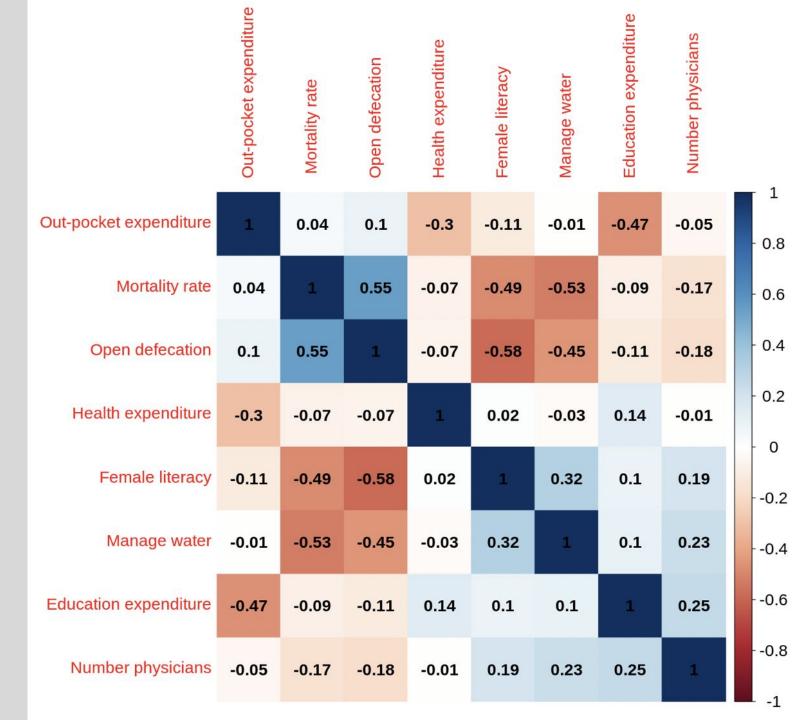
## Correlation Matrix (All Data)



## **Continent: Asia**



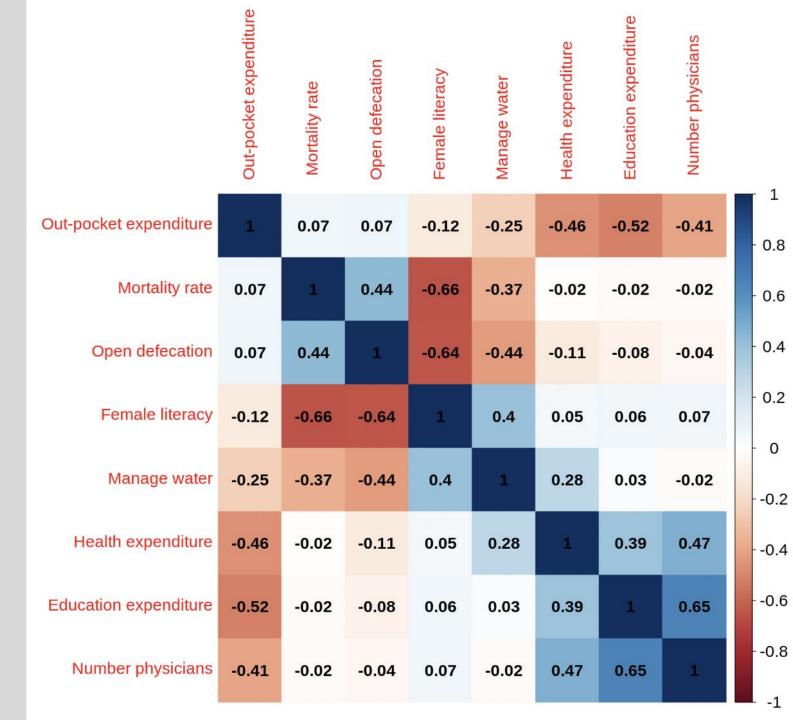
## **Continent: Africa**



## **Continent: Europe**

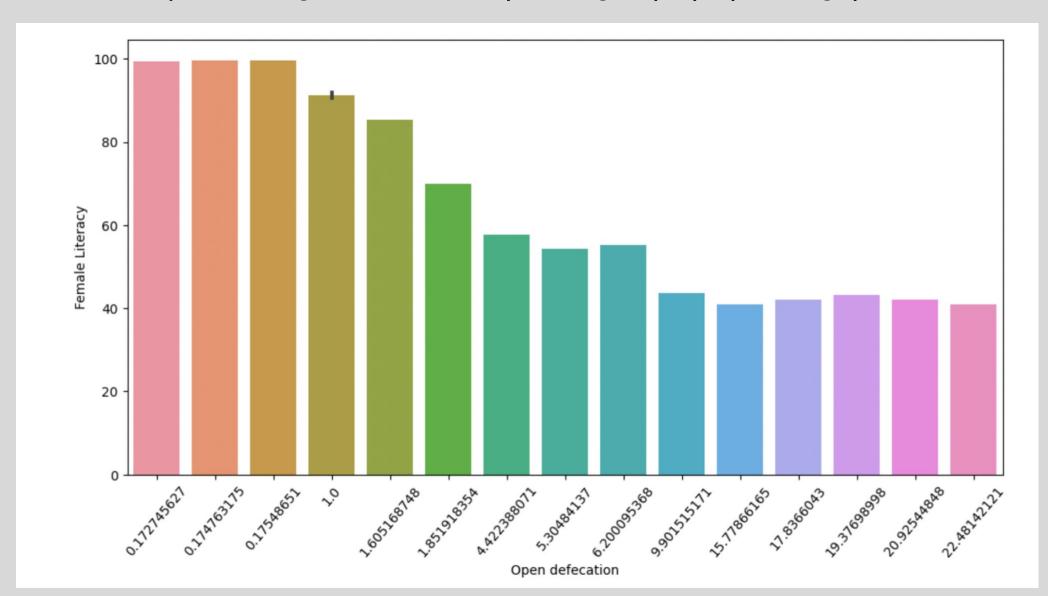
	Out-pocket expenditure	Mortality rate	Health expenditure	Education expenditure	Number physicians	Female literacy	Open defecation	Manage water	1
Out-pocket expenditure	1	0.2	-0.26	-0.1	-0.14	0.02	-0.08	-0.13	0.8
Mortality rate	0.2	1	-0.13	-0.06	-0.11	-0.03	-0.33	-0.66	- 0.6
Health expenditure	-0.26	-0.13	1	0.47	0.13	-0.08	0	0.06	0.4
Education expenditure	-0.1	-0.06	0.47	1	-0.08	0.04	0.02	-0.03	0.2
Number physicians	-0.14	-0.11	0.13	-0.08	1	0	0.02	0.1	-0.2
Female literacy	0.02	-0.03	-0.08	0.04	0	1	0.32	0.08	-0.4
Open defecation	-0.08	-0.33	0	0.02	0.02	0.32	1	0.32	0.6
Manage water	-0.13	-0.66	0.06	-0.03	0.1	0.08	0.32	1	-0.8

Americas
(North & South)



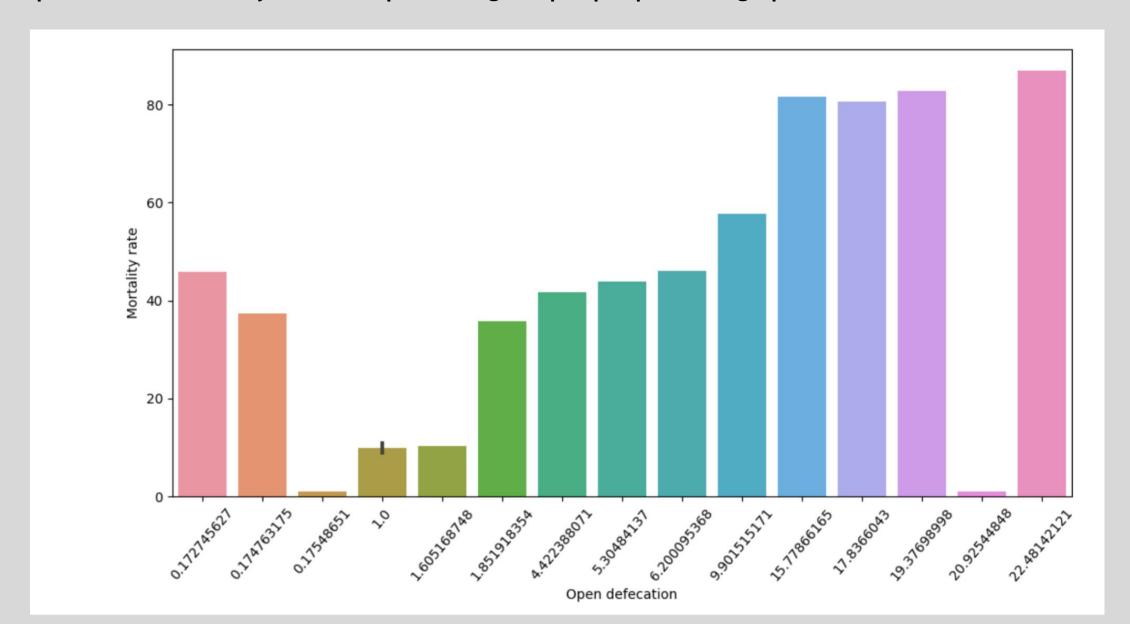
## **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS-change labels**

Relationship between Literacy Rate among adult females and percentage of people practicing open defecation



#### **EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS**

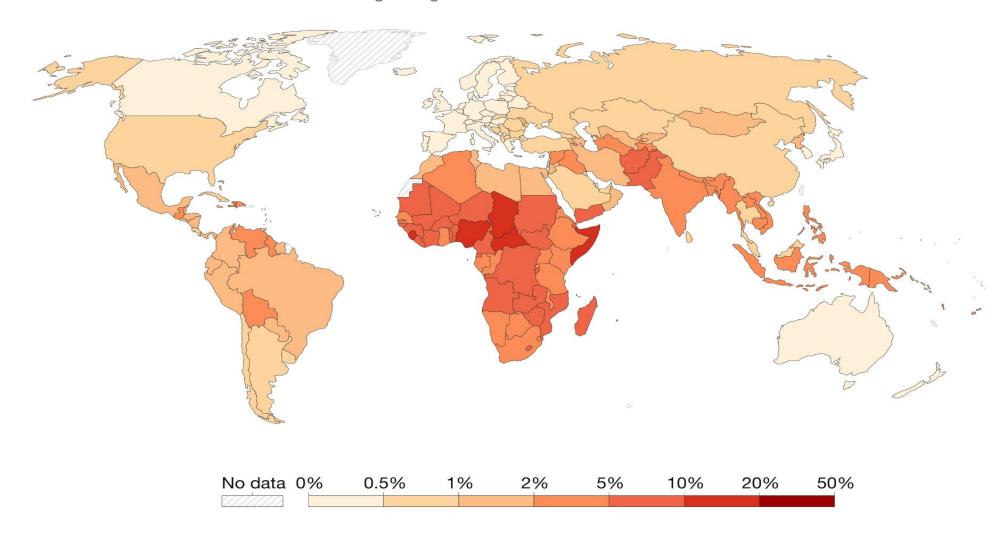
Relationship between Mortality Rate and percentage of people practicing open defecation



#### Child mortality rate, 2020



The share of newborns who die before reaching the age of five.



Source: UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (via World Bank)

OurWorldInData.org/child-mortality • CC BY

Note: The child mortality rate expresses the probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period. This is given as the share of live births.

- 1. Multiple Linear Regression
- 2. Random Forest Regression
- 3. Support Vector Regression

#### 1. Multiple Linear Regression

- 2. Random Forest Regression
- Support Vector Machine

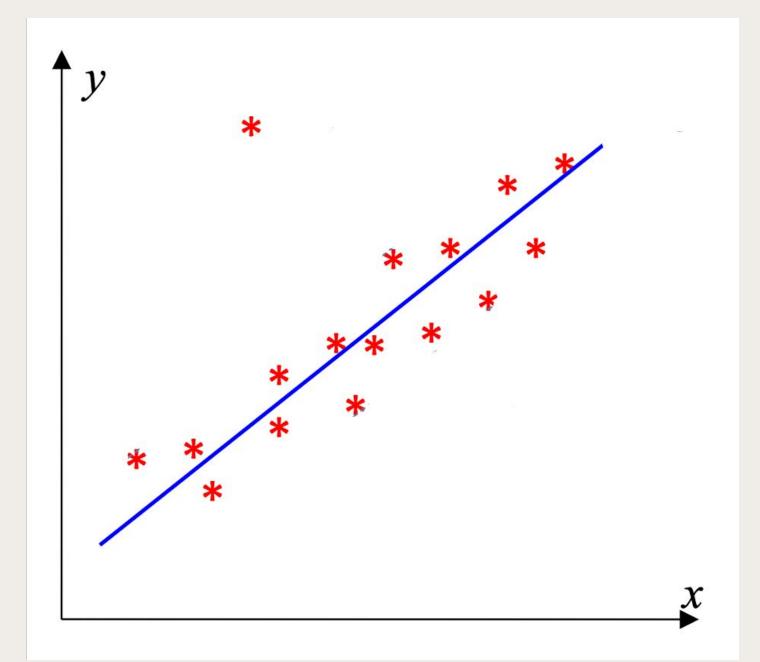
#### Minimize

$$\frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N}(y_i-\widehat{y_i}^2)$$

where,

$$y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \beta_p x_{ip} + \epsilon$$
 and

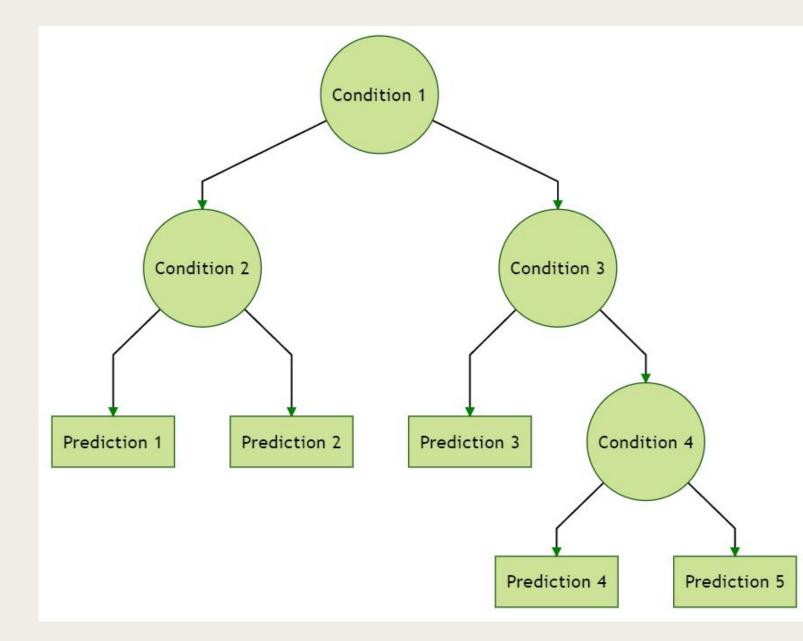
$$\widehat{y}_i = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 x_{i1} + \dots + \widehat{\beta}_p x_{ip}$$



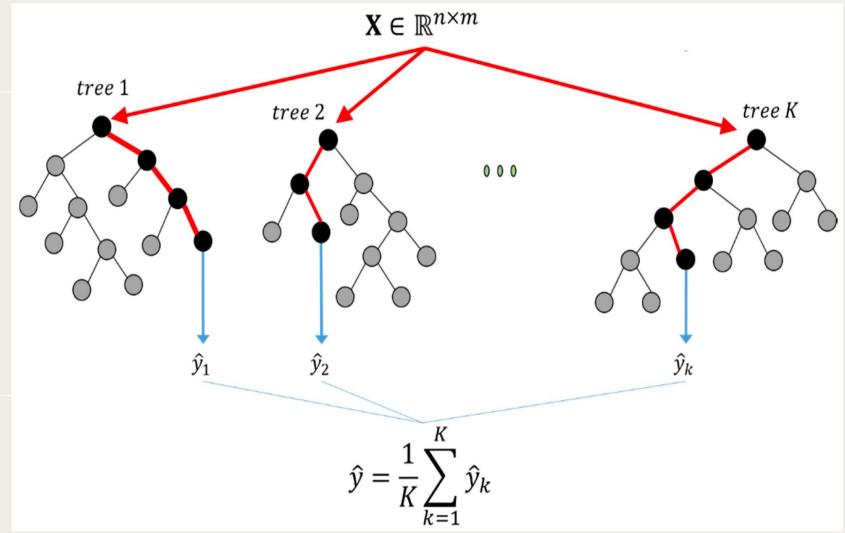
1. Multiple Linear Regression

## 2. Random Forest Regression

3. Support Vector Machine



- 1. Multiple Linear Regression
- 2. Random Forest Regression
- 3. Support Vector Machine



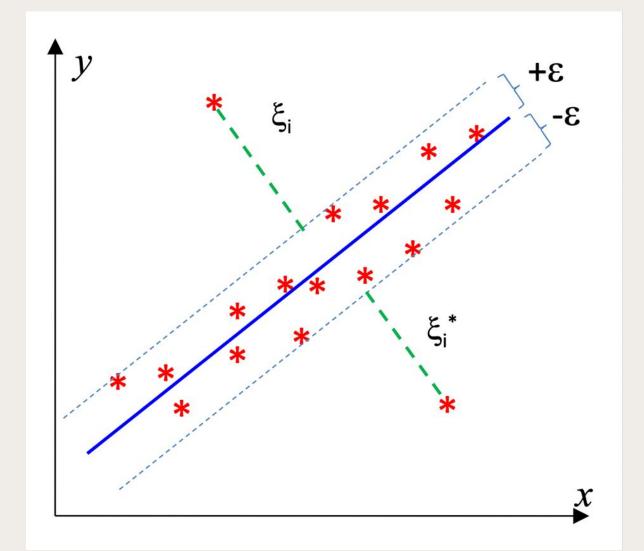
- 1. Multiple Linear Regression
- 2. Random Forest Regression
- 3. Support Vector Regression

Min

$$\frac{1}{2}\left|\left|\mathbf{w}\right|\right|^{2}+C\sum_{i}(\xi_{i}+\xi_{i}^{*})$$

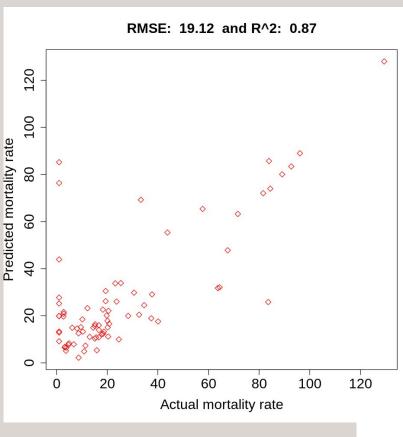
Subject to:

$$y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - b \le \epsilon + \xi_i$$
  
$$y_i - \mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{x} - b \ge -\epsilon - \xi_i^*$$
  
$$\xi_i, \xi_i^* \ge 0$$

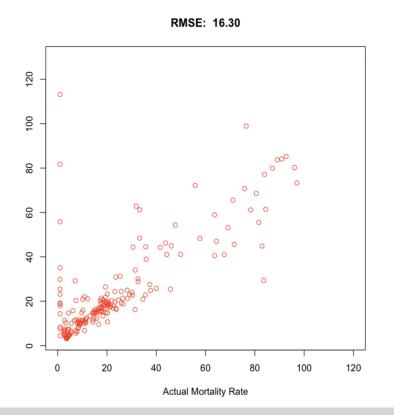


## Results by Methods

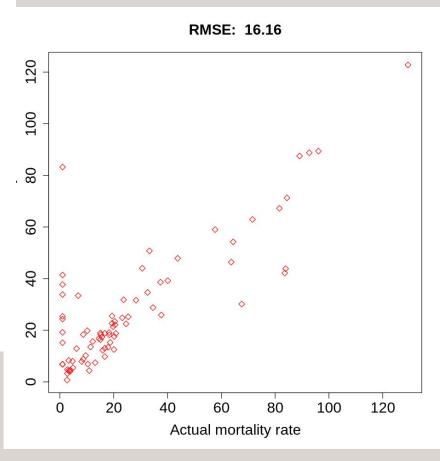
#### **Multiple Linear Regression**



#### **Random Forest**

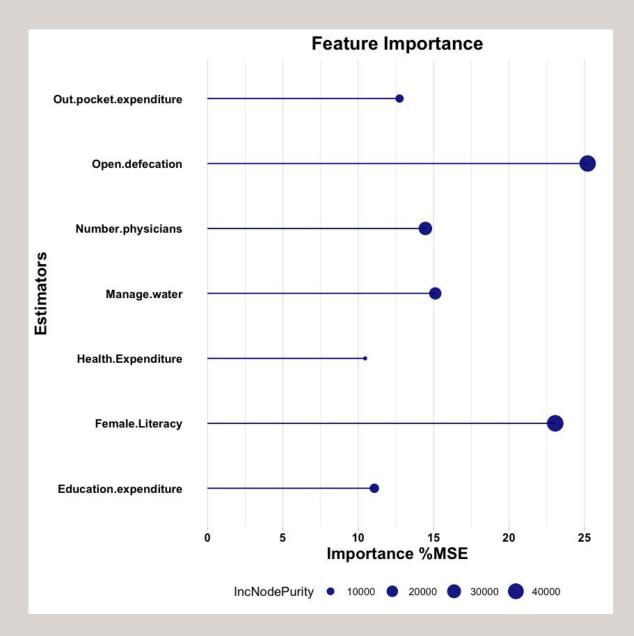


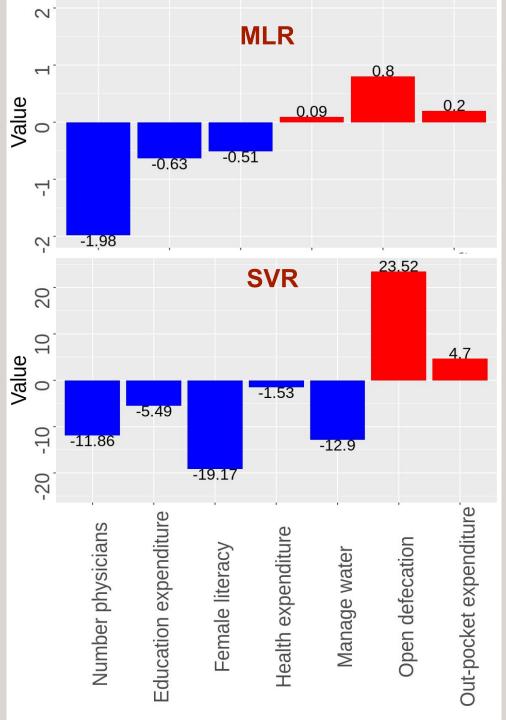
#### **Support Vector Regressor**



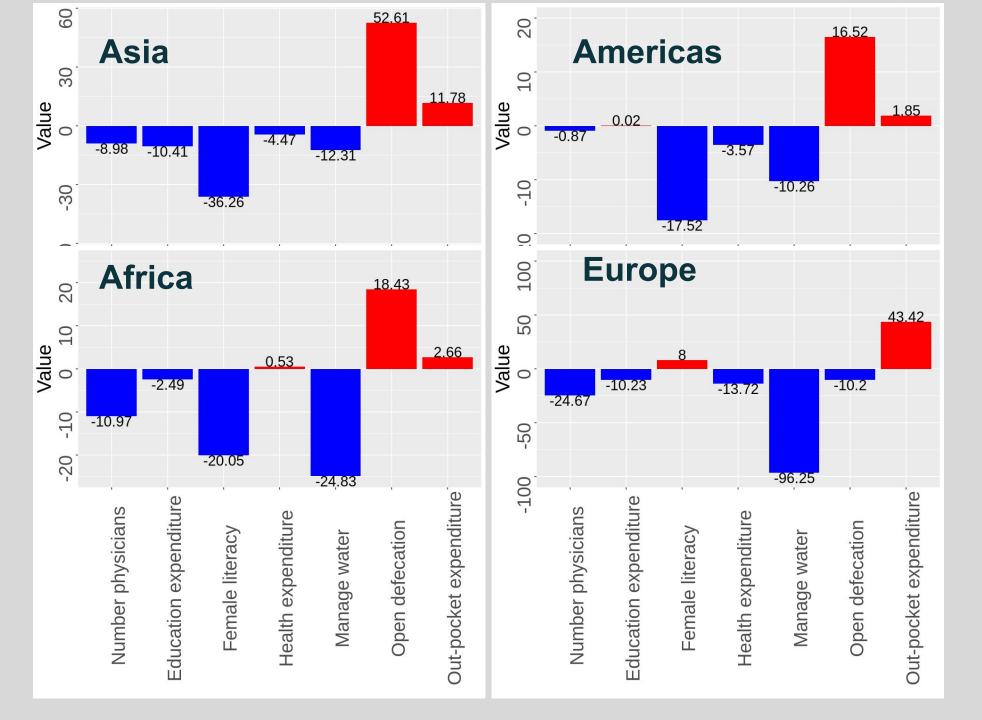
## **Results by Methods**

## Random Forest





# Comparison of Continents



## Summary

- Influence of different factors on child mortality rate varies in different continents.
- Mortality rate under five years old is strongly (positively) correlated with **literacy rate** of adult females.
- Mortality rate under five years old is highly negatively affected by open defecation.
- Since healthcare is privatized, largely over the continents, the analysis suggests that
  investment in education (to increasing awareness) can help curb mortality rate better
  as compared to direct investment in the healthcare.
- Given the data and the results from the findings, appropriate **nutrition** and **access to clean water** are also pivotal factors affecting the mortality rate in certain continents.
- Child mortality is a vital indicator of child health and overall national development. Our analysis suggests that **educational programs** and **public health interventions** focused on birth spacing may turn out to be the most effective.

## Thank you!

