

Abstract

THESIS: On the Relationship between Mortality and Higher Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

STUDENT: Halimah Alrashdi

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Research on the relationship between deaths and demographic and socio-economic factors is common in the social and behavioral science. In the current study, we investigate whether the proportion of deaths can be explained by age, sex, education and geographic location for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). We considered a secondary data set consisting of different parts of KSA. The study shows that the proportion of deaths is affected by geographic location. The proportion of deaths is significantly different in different cities of KSA. We also found that the proportion of deaths is higher in the male population. Individuals aged more than 24 years have a higher risk of deaths which is quite natural. Surprisingly, the data do not show any statistically significant difference in mortality for different levels of education.

The two candidates models, binomial model with probit link and beta regression model, depict the relationship between proportion of deaths and some other predictors. Although the

literature suggests using a beta regression model for modeling the proportion, in this study the binomial model with probit link shows better results with maximum significant predictors.

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